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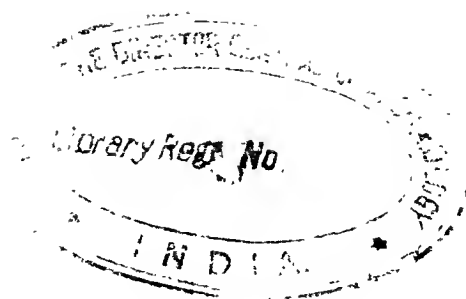
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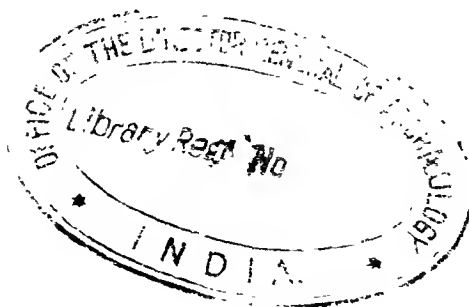
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland



11

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

SESSION

MCMXXVII.-MCMXXVIII.



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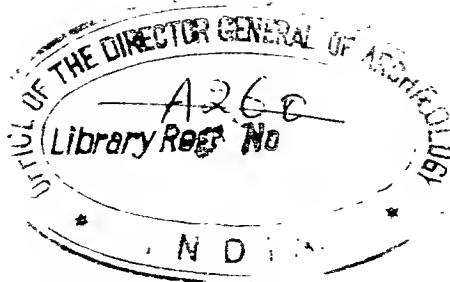
VOL. LXII.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. II.

Edinburgh

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY LTD.

MCMXXVIII.



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L A W S
AND
LIST OF FELLOWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

L A W S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY
ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adapted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions: or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing: and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the list of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years.

One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreement subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council: and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

FORMS OF BEQUEST.

Form of Special Bequest.

I. A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I. A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [*or, to be used for the special purpose or object, of*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1928

PATRON :
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1917. AGNEW, STAIR CARNEGIE, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 8 Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.</p> <p>1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.</p> <p>1905. ALEXANDER, R. S., Grant Lodge, 18 Lomond Road, Trinity, Edinburgh.</p> <p>1909. ALISON, JAMES PEARSON, F.R.I.B.A., 45 Bridge Street, Hawick.</p> <p>1926. ALLAN, WILLIAM, M.B.E., 46 Croft Road, Cambuslang.</p> <p>1918. ALLAN, WILLIAM KINLOCH, Emgath, 2 Wester Coates Avenue, Edinburgh.</p> <p>1925. ALLEN, JOHN SCOTT, F.R.S.A., Chapel Place, Lismore, Co. Waterford.</p> <p>1925. ANDERSON ALEXANDER HUTTON, M.A., Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh.</p> <p>1922.*ANDERSON, ARTHUR R., 6 Bowmont Terrace, Glasgow, W. 2.</p> <p>1922. ANDERSON, ERIC S., 5 Eldon Street, Edinburgh.</p> <p>1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.</p> <p>1902.*ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Paignton, Devon.</p> <p>1920. ANDERSON, Rev. ROBERT S. G., B.D., Inch United Free Manse, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire.</p> <p>1923. ANDREWS, MICHAEL CORBET, M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.G.S., F.R.S.A.I., Orsett, Derryvolgie Avenue, Belfast.</p> | <p>1913. ANGUS, Miss MARY, Immeriach, 354 Blackness Road, Dundee.</p> <p>1921. ANGUS, WILLIAM, Curator of the Historical Department, Record Office, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.</p> <p>1920. ANGUS-BUTTERWORTH, L. M., F.R.G.S., Lea Hurst, Dunham-Massey, Cheshire.</p> <p>1910. ANNAN, J. CRAIG, Glenbank, Lenzie.</p> <p>1900. ANSTRUTHER, Sir RALPH W., Bt., Balcaskie, Pittenweem.</p> <p>1897. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, WILLIAM, Lieut.-Col., Royal Horse Guards, Kilmany, Fife,—<i>Vice-President</i>.</p> <p>1918.*ARGYLL, His Grace The Duke of, Inveraray Castle.</p> <p>1914. ARMITAGE, Captain HARRY, late 15th Hussars, The Grange, North Berwick.</p> <p>1910. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE, M.C., F.S.I., F.S.A., 14 Swaledale Road, Millhouses, Sheffield.</p> <p>1921. ARNOTT, JAMES ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Young Street, Edinburgh.</p> <p>1901.*ARTHUR, ALEXANDER THOMSON, M.B., C.M., Ingleside, West Cults, by Aberdeen.</p> <p>1910. ASHER, JOHN, 13 Pitcullen Crescent, Perth.</p> <p>1924. ASHWORTH, Mrs, 69 Braid Avenue, Edinburgh.</p> <p>1917.*ATHOLL, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D., Blair Castle, Blair Atholl,—<i>President</i>.</p> <p>1922. BAIN, Rev. JOHN, Minister of St Paul's United Free Church, 13 Dryden Place, Newington, Edinburgh.</p> |
|---|--|

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

1920. BAIRD, Rev. ANDREW, B.D., J.P., Minister of the united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm. The Manse, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
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1922. BAIRD, WILLIAM MACDONALD, F.F.S., 7 St Colme Street, Edinburgh.
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- 1915.*BALLANTINE, JAMES, 21 Hill Street, Edinburgh.
1921. BANERJEE, RASBIRARI, M.B., F.I.A. Sc., i/o Messrs Hamlyn & Co., Pharmacy-Chemists, Benares City, India.
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1928. BANNERMAN, Captain RONALD R BRUCE M.C., 10 Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.
- 1897.*BARNETT, Rev. T. RATCLIFFE, 7 Coffenine Gardens, Edinburgh.
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1925. BAXTER, Rev. Professor J. H., B.D., St Mary's College, St Andrews.
- 1891.*BAYNE, THOMAS (no address).
- 1884.*BEALON, Major ANGUS J., C.M.G., V.D., Trouville, Evesham Road, Pittville, Cheltenham.
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1922. BISHOP, FREDERICK, Ruthven House, Colinton.
1924. BISSET, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Bertha Cottage, Bathgate.
- 1927.*BLACK, JOHN CAMERON, J.P., Naval Architect, 45 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.I.
1882. BLACK, WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B.E., LL.D., Ramoyle, Dowanhill Gardens, Glasgow.
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1909. BLUNDELL, Rev. ODO, O.S.B., St Anne's Priory, Edge Hill, Liverpool.
1885. BOMPAS, CHARLES S. M., 121 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2.
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1923. BONNAR, JAMES, Glendura, Cupar, Fife.
1928. BONNAR, WILLIAM, 51 Broad Avenue, Edinburgh.
1928. BOOTH, Miss ETHEL R., 39 St Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh.
- 1903.*BORTHWICK, HENRY, of Borthwick Castle, Midlothian, 122 Gt. Western Road, Glasgow.
1920. BOYD, JAMES STIRLING, L.R.I.B.A., "The Bield," Glenlea Road, Eltham, London, S.E. 9.
1927. BRADLEY, Rev. WILLIAM, St Mary's, Longriggend, Lanarkshire.
1925. BRANFORD, Rev. L. SOMES, B.A. (no address).
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1925. SHIRRES, LESLIE P., 15 Bonaccord Crescent, Aberdeen.
1913. SIM, Rev. GUSTAVUS AIRD, United Free Church Manse, Blith Bridge, by Dolphinton, Peebles-shire.
1927. SIMPSON, ALEXANDER J.P., West Bungalow, Cults, Aberdeen.
1927. SIMPSON, FRANCIS HUGH, 18 South Inverleith Avenue, Edinburgh.
- 1919.*SIMPSON, Professor JAMES YOUNG, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 25 Chester Street, Edinburgh.
1926. SIMPSON, RICHARD J., Hermitage, Corstorphine.
1919. SIMPSON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, M.A., D.Litt., Librarian, Aberdeen University, 25 Caledonian Place, Aberdeen.
1908. SINCLAIR, COLIN, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., St Margaret's, Ralston Avenue, Crookston, Renfrew-shire.
1927. SINCLAIR, DONALD G. C., 1133 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
1919. SINCLAIR, JOHN, Craighead Public School, Milton of Camphrey, Stirling-shire.
1926. SINCLAIR, JOHN H., 204 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1909. SKINNER, ROBERT TAYLOR, M.A., F.R.S.E., House Governor, Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh.
1928. SLATER, JOHN MURRAY, Provost of Kirkwall, Fogablik, Kirkwall.
1920. SLEIGH, THOMAS MILLAR, J.P., 38 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh.
1922. SMYTH, THOMAS YOUNG, Solicitor, Castlewood, Jedburgh.
1922. SMITH, ALAN K., F.F.S., 29 Hermitage Gardens, Edinburgh.
1922. SMITH, CAMPBELL, S.S.C., 19 Clarendon Crescent, Edinburgh.
1910. SMITH, DAVID BAIRD, C.B.E., LL.D., 5 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow, W. 2.
1922. SMITH, JAMES MACDONALD, Innisfree, Colinton.
1925. SMITH, JOHN, 14 Viewforth Gardens, Edinburgh.
1923. SMITH, Sir MALCOLM, K.B.E., Clifton Lodge, Boswall Road, Leith.
1926. SMITH, ROBERT MARTIN, A.I.Arch.(Scot.), Bears Tye Road, Silver End, Witham, Essex.
1923. SMITH, WILLIAM JAMES, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., Lecturer on Architecture and Building, The Royal Technical College, Glasgow: 3 Ferngrove Avenue, Kelvindale, Glasgow.
1921. SOUTAR, CHARLES GEDDES, F.R.I.B.A., 15 South Tav Street, Dundee.
1925. SOUTER, GEORGE MACAULAY, M.A., Sandend, Portsoy, Banffshire.
- 1910.*SPENCER, Colonel CHARLES LOUIS, C.B.E., D.S.O., 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
- 1910.*SPENCER, JOHN JAMES, 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
1922. SPENS, THOMAS PATRICK, W.S., 25 Park Circus, Glasgow.
1923. STARLEY, JOHN KEMP, The Manor House, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry.
1923. STEEDMAN, J. W. E., S.S.C., Braighleacainn, Oban.
1920. STEPHEN, Rev. WILLIAM, B.D., The Manse, Inverkeithing.
1901. STEWART, A. FRANCIS, Advocate, University Club, 127 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
1925. STEWART, Rev. FREDERICK ALEXANDER, M.A., B.D., The Manse, Inchinnan, Renfrewshire.
1902. STEWART, JAMES, O.B.E., W.S., 25 Rutland Street, Edinburgh.
1922. STEWART, Mrs MACKENZIE, Down, Whimble, Devon.
1927. STEVENSON, Major HERBERT H. M.D., Sunnyside, Lanark.
1895. STEVENSON, JOHN H., M.B.E., K.C., *Marchmont Herald*, 9 Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh.
1913. STEVENSON, NORMAN, Dechmont View, Sandyhills, Shettleston.
1913. STEVENSON, PERCY R., 7A Young Street, Edinburgh.
1922. STEWART, ANDREW, H.M. Inspector of Taxes, 2 Caird Drive, Partick, Glasgow, W. 1.

1922. STEWART, CHARLES, C.A., 306 Broughty Ferry Road, Dundee.
1924. STEWART, FREDERICK W. D., M.A., The Schoolhouse, Corstorphine.
1925. STEWART, IAN R. H., 2 Stuart Road, Wimbledon Park, Surrey.
- 1917.*STEWART, JOHN ALEXANDER, 104 Cheapside Street, Glasgow.
1913. STEWART, R. RANNOCH, 10 Otago Street, Glasgow, W. 2.
1925. STEWART, Miss RANOLINA, 23 Blacket Place, Edinburgh.
1885. STEWART, Colonel Sir ROBERT KING, K.B.E., Murdostoun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.
1920. STEWART, WILLIAM RITCHIE, Merriek, Dalmellington, Ayrshire.
1925. STIRLING, Major ARCHIBALD, Garden, Bucklyvie, Stirlingshire.
1908. STIRTON, Rev. JOHN, M.V.O., B.D., D.D., The Manse, Crathie, Ballater.
1925. STORIE, WILLIAM STEVENSON, L.A., S.S.C., N.P., 9 Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh.
1922. STRINGER, E. W. SCOBIE, M.C.H., M.R.A.S., 54 Warren Road, Wanstead, London, E. 11.
1922. SUTHERLAND, ALEXANDER, Rampyards, Watten, Cathness.
1925. SUTHERLAND, His Grace The Duke of, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland.
1923. SUTTLE, ARNOLD, M.R.S.L., Hillcroft, Wetherby Lane, Harrogate.
1916. SWAN, T. AIKMAN, A.R.I.B.A., 7 St Colme Street, Edinburgh.
1900. SWINTON, Captain GEORGE S. C., *Lord Lyon King-of-Arms*, 116 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
1916. TAIT, EDWIN SEYMOUR REID, 82 Commercial Street, Lerwick.
1910. TAIT, GEORGE HOPE, 26 High Street, Galashiels.
- 1927.*TAYLER, ALISTAIR N., B.A.(OXON.), 181 Queen's Gate, London, S.W. 7.
1927. TAYLOR, CHARLES, 13 Westland Drive, Scotstoun, Glasgow.
1917. TAYLOR, FRANK J., 21 Tankerville Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1927. TAYLOR, GLEN A., M.L.Mech.L., 63 Lewis Road, Neath, Glamorgan.
1924. TAYLOR, ROBERT, Duntrune, Milngavie.
1923. TEMPLE, HERBERT W. FORRESTER, Union Bank House, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.
1902. THIN, ROBERT, M.A., M.B., C.M., 25 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.
1920. THOMPSON, Rev. GEORGE, M.A., B.D., T.D., J.P., The Manse, Carnbee, Pittenweem.
- 1926.*THOMPSON, Professor HAROLD WILLIAM, A.M., Ph.D., New York State College, Albany, New York State, U.S.A.
- 1906.*THOMSON, DAVID COOPER, J.P., D.L., Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.
- 1921.*THOMSON, EDWARD JOHN, 6 Windsor Terrace West, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
1920. THOMSON, GEORGE CLARK, Barrister-at-Law, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada.
1911. THOMSON, JAMES, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, 1 West Bell Street, Dundee.
1913. THOMSON, JAMES, 22A North Bailey, Durham.
1918. THOMSON, JAMES GRAHAME, 120 Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1913. THOMSON, JOHN GORDON, S.S.C., 54 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
1927. THOMSON, J. F. GORDON, M.A., Advocate, 26 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
1926. THOMSON, LESLIE GRAHAME, A.R.I.B.A., Inglewood, 18 Hermitage Drive, Edinburgh.
1927. THOMSON, Mrs. Callands, West Linton, Peeblesshire.
1923. THOMSON, THEODORE RADFORD, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), Corstorphine House, Lamberhurst, Kent.
1921. THOMSON, THOMAS SAMUEL, 18 Rothesay Place, Edinburgh.
1922. THOMSON, WILLIAM, Rosyth, Margaret Drive, Govan, Glasgow, S.W. 1.
1910. THOMSON, WILLIAM N., Architect, 85 Constitution Street, Leith.
1898. THORBURN, MICHAEL GRIEVE, Glenormiston, Innerleithen.
1911. THORBURN, Lt.-Col. WILLIAM, O.B.E., Woodville, Annan, Dumfriesshire.
1907. THORP, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., Brunswick House, 54 Princess Road, Leicester.
1924. TOD, WILLIAM A., 104 Melrose Avenue, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W. 19.
- 1902.*TRAILL, H. LIONEL NORTON, F.R.G.S., Capt. 4th Highland Light Infantry, Grattan Lodge, Vicarstown, Stradbally, Queen's County, Ireland.
1927. TRAILL, Rev. JOSEPH, M.A., B.D. (Hous.), United Free Parish Manse, Rothesay.
1917. TRAILL, WILLIAM, C.E., Holland, Papa Westray, Orkney.
1922. TROTTER, GEORGE CLARK, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Aberd.), F.R.S.E., "Braemar," Haslemere Road, Crouch End, London, N. 8.
1927. TROUP, Rev. GEORGE ELMSTRE, M.A., 22 Hermitage Drive, Edinburgh.
1924. TULLIS, JAMES KENNEDY, Baingle Brae, Tullihody, by Stirling.

1925. TULLOCH, JAMES, M.A., 28 Wilton Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.
1922. TURNBULL, JOHN W., Kiltfife, Millhouse, Argyll.
1901. TURNBULL, W. S., Aikenshaw, Roseneath.
1925. TURNER, IRLE, A. F.R.Hist.S., Killarney, 132 Windmill Road, Brentford, London, W.
- 1917.*URQUHART, ALASIAIR, D.S.O., Bachelors Club, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
1921. URQUHART, EDWARD A. 11 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.
- 1905.*USHER, SIR ROBERT, Bt., of Norton and Wells, Wells, Hawick.
- 1920.*VARMA, Prof. S. P., M.A., of Robertson College, Jubulpore, C.P., India, c/o Messrs Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4.
1927. VERNON, Rev. WILLIAM FREDERICK, M.A. 61 Finlinton Place, Edinburgh.
1922. VOGL, Mrs. 4 Cluny Avenue, Edinburgh.
1921. WADDELL, J. JEFFREY, I.A., Architect, Caldergrove, Halkdale, Lanarkshire.
1928. WALKER, ALEXANDER 124 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
1926. WALKER, ROBERT J., M.A., The Academy, Alloa.
1924. WALKER, W. GLASSFORD, C.A., 2 Denham Green Avenue, Trinity, Edinburgh.
1926. WALKER-LOVE, THOMAS, M.B., Greenbank, Clark Street, Airdrie.
1927. WALLIS, W. CYRIL, Assistant, Royal Scottish Museum, 53 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh.
1915. WARD, The Venerable Archdeacon ALGERNON, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., The Rectory, Church Lawford, Rugby, Warwickshire.
1921. WARD, EDWIN, Keeper of the Art and Ethnological Departments, Royal Scottish Museum, 30 Walker Street, Edinburgh.
1917. WARNER, Rev. GRAHAM NICOLL, M.A., The Manse, Berhaven Street, Elgin.
1919. WARR, The Very Rev. CHARLES LAING, M.A., Minister in St Giles Cathedral, Dean of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, 63 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
- 1917.*WARRACK, JOHN, 13 Rathesay Terrace, Edinburgh.
1923. WARRACK, MARGARET, 7 Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh.
1916. WATERSON, DAVID, R.E., Bredgend House, Brechin.
1924. WATERSTON, CHARLES B., 25 Howard Place, Edinburgh.
1904. WATLING, H. STEWARD, Architect, Major Close, Cornwall Road, Harrogate.
- 1907.*WATSON, CHARLES B. BOOG, F.R.S.E., 24 Garscube Terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
1924. WATSON, GEORGE MARTIN, A.C.S.D., 50 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
1913. WATSON, G. P. H., Architect, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. — See p. 17.
1922. WATSON, HENRY MICHAEL DENNE, C.A., 12 Hendrik Road, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
- 1927.*WATSON, JOHN HILL, of Grangehill, Beith, Ayrshire.
- 1908.*WATSON, JOHN PARKER, W.S., Greystane, Kneilman Road, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
- 1927.*WATSON, WILLIAM ELDER, O.B.E., J.P., Moray Bank, Elgin.
1912. WATSON, WILLIAM J., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Celtic Languages, Literature and Antiquities, University of Edinburgh, 17 Merchiston Avenue, Edinburgh.
- 1907.*WATT, JAMES, W.S., F.F.A., Craiglockhart House, Slateford, Midlothian.
1908. WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., D.D., 1 Athole Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow, W.2.
1923. WAIT, WILLIAM J. C., M.B., Ch.B., 71 High Street, Paisley.
1929. WAGG, PERCIVAL 98 Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh.
1921. WEBSTER, MARIYN C., 5 Newton Terrace, Charing Cross, Glasgow, W.
1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 3 Glencarn Crescent, Edinburgh.
1925. WIEBE, JAMES MULLO, S.S.C., 21 Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh.
1927. WILK, WALTER, 18 Calkin Road, Langside, Glasgow.
1926. WISELL, WILLIAM PERCIVAL, F.I.S., "Verulam," The Icknield Way, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
- 1881.*WHITE, CHAS., 23 Drummond Place, Edinburgh.
1914. WHITE, GEORGE DUNCAN, Castle Garden, Craik.
1925. WHITE, WILLIAM, Shore Road, Anstruther, Fife.
1903. WHITELAW, ALEXANDER, Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.
- 1902.*WHITELAW, CHARLES EDWARD, I.A., 22 Melmar Gardens, Edinburgh.
1928. WHITELAW, Rev. HERBERT A., Moss Street Manse, Elgin.

1909. WHITTAKER, CHARLES RICHARD, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., Lynwood, 27 Hatton Place, Edinburgh.
1923. WHYTE, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 1831, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
1921. WILKIE, ALEXANDER, 11 Ravelston Park, Edinburgh.
1908. WILKIE, JAMES, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street, Edinburgh.
1928. WILLIAMS, ALGAN, Brook Cottage, Newcastle, Co. Down, Ireland.
1895. WILLIAMS, Rev. GEORGE, Minister of Norrieston U.F. Church, Thornhill, Stirling.
1897. WILLIAMS, H. MALLAM, Tilehurst, Southern Road, Southbourne, Hants.
1926. WILLIAMS, LESLIE BERNARD, 23 Belmont Street, Glasgow, W. 2.
1928. WILLIAMSON, ROBERT F., 1 Grange Terrace, Edinburgh.
1908. WILSON, ANDREW ROBERTSON, M.A., M.D., 23 Hosevale Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
- 1927.*WILSON, ROBERT, 139 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
- 1923.*WILSON, Rev. S. GORDON F., M.A., B.Litt., A.K.C., F.R.Hist.S., St Nicholas' Rectory, Canterbury.
1913. WILSON, Rev. THOMAS, B.D., The Manse, Stow, Midlothian.
1912. WILSON, Rev. W. B. ROBERTSON, Strathdevon, Dollar.
1916. WINDUST, Mrs. ESTHER, Sidi-Bou-Said, near Tunis, N. Africa.
1920. WISHART, DAVID, Pittarrow, Abernethy, Perthshire.
1922. WOOD, J. R., 51 Montgomerie Street, Kelvin-side N., Glasgow.
- 1907.*WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, J.P., 5 Bogton Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow.
1927. WRIGHT, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., B.D., Minister of the Parish of Wardlawhall, 21 Clincarthill, Rutherglen.
1925. WYNESS, J. FENTON, 45 Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen.
1926. YOUNG, EDWARD DRUMMOND, 27 Nile Grove, Edinburgh.
1913. YOUNG, THOMAS L., W.S., Auchterarder.
1921. YOUNGER, HARRY J., 21 Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh.
- 1912.*YULE, THOMAS, W.S., 16 East Claremont Street, Edinburgh.

SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES, ETC.

- American Philosophical Society.
- Baillie's Institution, Glasgow.
- Birmingham Public Libraries—Reference Department.
- Chicago University Library, Chicago, U.S.A.
- *Columbia University.
- Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum.
- Detroit Public Library, Detroit, U.S.A.
- *Faculty of Procurators' Library, Glasgow.
- Falkirk Natural History and Archeological Society.
- Free Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
- Harvard College, U.S.A.
- Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.
- John Rylands Library, Manchester.
- National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
- New York Public Library, New York.
- Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
- Public Library, Aberdeen.
- Public Library, Dundee.
- Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
- Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.
- State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
- University College, Dublin.
- University Library, Leeds.
- University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
- Victoria University of Manchester.
- Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1928.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1923. BLACK, GEORGE F., Ph.D., New York Public Library, New York City, U.S.A. | 1915. MATHIESON, JOHN, F.R.S.E., 42 East Claremont Street, Edinburgh. |
| 1927. BREMNER, SIMON, Mid Town, Freswick, Caithness. | 1915. MORRISON, MURDO, Lakelfield, Bragar, Lewis. |
| | 1924. MUIR WILLIAM T., Brenda, Evie, Orkney. |
| 1928. FORTUNE, JOHN ROBERT, Airhouse, Oxtou, Berwickshire. | 1911. NICOLSON, JOHN, Nybster, Auchengill, by Wick, Caithness. |
| 1913. FRASER, JOHN, 68 Restalrig Road, Leith. | |
| 1913. LEVY, Mrs N. | 1921. CRQUHART, ANDREW, M.A., J.P., The Schoolhouse, Bonar Bridge, Sutherland. |

LIST OF HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1928.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1897.

Sir W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S., Edwards Professor of Egyptology
in University College, London, W.C. 1.

Dr SOPHUS MÜLLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director
of the National Museum, Copenhagen.

1908.

Sir ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Youlbury, near Oxford.

SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St
Germain-en-Laye.

5 Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Freiburg i. Baden, Johan von Weirhstrasse 4

1919.

LÉON COUTIL, Correspondant du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, etc., etc., Les Andelys,
Eure, France.

RENÉ CAGNAT, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Professeur
au Collège de France, Palais de l'Institut (3 rue Mazarine), Paris.

1921.

The Right Rev. Bishop G. F. BROWNE, 2 Campden House Road, Kensington, London, W. 8.

1923.

- M. L'ABBÉ H. BREUIL, D.L.C., Professeur à l'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris, 110 Rue Demours, Paris.
- 10 Professor FRANZ CUMONT, 19 Corso d'Italia, Rome.
- G. F. HILL M.A., F.B.A., LL.D., Keeper of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W.C. 1.
- Dr BERNHARD SALIN, State Antiquary-in-Chief, Stockholm.
- FRANK GERALD SIMPSON, M.A., 45 Fern Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Mrs ARTHUR STRONG, C.B.E., Litt.D., LL.D., F.S.A., Life-Fellow of Girton College, Cambridge, and Assistant Director of the British School at Rome, 35 Via Balbo, Rome (22).
- 15 A. M. TALLGREN, Professeur Universitetet, Helsingfors, Finland.

1926.

- MARCELLIN BOULE, Professor in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, and Director of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, 1 rue René Panhard, boulevard Saint-Marcel, Paris 13^e.
- Professor Dr philos. A. W. BRØGGER, Bestyrer av Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Tullmøkken, Oslo, Norway.
- O. M. DALTON, M.A., F.B.A., Keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum, London, W.C. 1.
- Professor Dr ERNST FABRICIUS, Gehenner Rat, Goethe-strasse 44, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany.
- 20 Sir ARTHUR KLIPH, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.S., Conservator of the Museum and Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Past-President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Anatomical Society.
- Senator RODOLFO LANCIANI, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., 17 Via Antonio Guattani, Rome.
- Dr R. PARIBENI, Director of the Institute of Archaeology of Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome.

1927.

- DON HERMINIO ALCALDI DEL RIO, Torrelavega, Santander, Spain.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1928.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London, W.C. 1
3 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholme, Rawdon, Leeds.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society
of Chester and North Wales.
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
British Archæological Association.
Buchan Field Club.
Buteshire Natural History Society.
Cambrian Archæological Association.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and
Archæological Society.
Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History
Association.
Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian
Society.
Edinburgh Architectural Association.
Edinburgh Geological Society.
Elgin Literary and Scientific Society.
Essex Archæological Society.
Gaelic Society of Inverness.
Glasgow Archæological Society.
Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.
Hawick Archæological Society.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
Institute of Archæology, Liverpool.
Kent Archæological Society.
New Spalding Club.
Orkney Antiquarian Society, Kirkwall.
Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
Royal Anthropological Institute.
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain
and Ireland.
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments and Constructions in Wales and
Monmouthshire</p> | <p>Royal Historical Society.
Royal Irish Academy.
Royal Numismatic Society.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
Scottish Ecclesiological Society.
Shropshire Archæological Society.
Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
Society of Antiquaries of London.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Society of Architects.
Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History
Society.
Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society.
Surrey Archæological Society.
Sussex Archæological Society.
Thoresby Society.
Viking Club.
Wiltshire Archæological Society.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.</p> <p>Archæological Survey of India.
British School at Rome.
Colombo Museum, Ceylon.
Provincial Museum, Toronto, Canada.
Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.
University Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES,
MUSEUMS, &c.</p> <p>Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.
Académie des Sciences d'Ukraine, Kiev.
Administration des Monuments, Riga, Lettonie.
Alterthums-Gesellschaft, Königsberg.
Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.
Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zurich.
Archæological Institute of the Imperial University
of Kyoto, Japan.</p> |
|---|---|

- Archaeologisches Institut des Deutschen Reiches
 Romisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt
 am Main.
 Associació Catalana d'Antropologia, Etnologia i
 Prehistòria, Barcelona Universitat, Spain.
 Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sara-
 jevo.
 Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
 California University.
 Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma.
 Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.
 Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris.
 Faculté des Sciences de Lyon.
 Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
 Foreningen til Norske Fortidsminde-merk-
 ers Bevaring.
 Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschungen, Trier.
 Göteborg och Bohuslans Fornminnesföreningen.
 Göttingen University.
 Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Basel.
 Historische Verein für Niedersachsen.
 Institut d'Archéologie Bulgare, Sofia.
 Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris.
 Junta Para Ampliación de Estudios—Comisión de
 Investigaciones Paleontológicas y Prehistóricas,
 Madrid.
 Junta Superior de Excavaciones y Antigüedades,
 Madrid.
 Kiel University.
 Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Tron-
 dhjem.
 Leipzig University.
 Musée Guimet, Paris.
 Musée National Suisse à Zurich.
 Museum, Bergen, Norway.
 Museum of Northern Antiquities, Oslo.
 National Bohemian Museum, Prague, Czecho-
 Slovakia.
 National Museum, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
 Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.
 Norsk Folkemuseum, Oslo, Norway.
 Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft,
 Berlin.
 Oslo University, Norway.
 Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
 Prähistorische Kommission der Akademie der
 Wissenschaften in Wien.
 Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome.
 Rijks-Museum van Oudheden, Leiden.
 Royal Academy of History and Antiquities,
 Stockholm.
 Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copen-
 hagen.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.
 Società Romana di Antropologia, Rome.
 Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.
 Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.
 Société Archeologique d'Alexandrie.
 Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.
 Société Archéologique du Midi de la France.
 Société Archéologique de Montpellier.
 Société Archéologique de Moravie.
 Société Archéologique de Namur.
 Société des Bollandistes, Brussels.
 Société des Sciences de Semur (*Pro Alesia*).
 Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, Helsingfors.
 Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand.
 Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.
 Société Préhistorique Française, Paris.
 Société Préhistorique Polonaise.
 Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles.
 Städtisches Museum für Völkerkunde, Leipzig.
 Stavanger Museum, Stavanger, Norway.
 University Library, Tartu, Estonia.
 Upsala University.
 Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wies-
 baden.
 Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande,
 Bonn.
 Wiener Prähistorische Gesellschaft.
- PERIODICALS.
- L'Anthropologie*, Paris.
Bulletin archéologique polonais, Warsaw.
- LIBRARIES, BRITISH.
- Athenæum Club Library, London.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 British Museum Library.
 Chetham's Library, Manchester.
 Free Library, Edinburgh.
 Free Library, Liverpool.
 Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
 National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.
 National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
 Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.
 Public Record Office Library, London.
 Royal Library, Windsor.

Royal Scottish Museum Library, Edinburgh.
 Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.
 Scottish Record Office, Historical Department.
 Signet Library, Edinburgh.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 United Free Church College Library, Edinburgh.
 University Library, Aberdeen.
 University Library, Cambridge.
 University Library, Edinburgh.
 University Library, Glasgow.
 University Library, St Andrews.
 Victoria and Albert Museum Library, London

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

Bayerische Staats-bibliothek, Munich, Bavaria.
 Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Université de
 Paris.
 National Library, Paris.
 National Library, Vienna.
 Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.
 Preussische Staats-bibliothek, Berlin.
 Public Library, Hamburg.
 Royal Library, Copenhagen.
 Royal Library, Stockholm.
 Sächsische Landes-bibliothek, Dresden

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1927-1928

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1927.

Brigadier-General Sir ROBERT G. GILMOUR, Bart.,
C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Vice-President in the Chair.

Mr John W. M. Loney and Mr James Maclehose, LL.D., were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for Office-Bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

His Grace THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Brigadier-General Sir ROBERT G. GILMOUR of Craigmillar, Bart., C.B.,
C.V.O., D.S.O.

Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S.

Colonel W. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY.

VOL. LXII.

Councillors.

Sir JOHN R. FINDLAY. Bart., K.B.E., LL.D.	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	STUART N. MILLER, M.A.
The Hon. HEW HAMIL- TON DALRYMPLE.		CHARLES E. WHITELAW, I.A.
		CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, F.R.S.E.
		J. HEWAT CRAW.
JOHN A. INGLIS.	{ <i>Representing the Treasury.</i>	JOHN BRUCE.
Major WILLIAM A. BAIRD.		D. BAIRD SMITH, C.B.E., LL.D.
WILLIAM K. DICKSON, LL.D.		THOMAS YULE.

Secretaries.

G. P. H. WATSON. DOUGLAS P. MACLAGAN, W.S.

For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., | Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, LL.D.
LL.D., D.D.

Treasurer.

J. BOLAM JOHNSON, C.A.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES CURLE, LL.D., W.S. | JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

Curator of Coins.

Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

Librarian.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

Miss MARGUERITE ELIZABETH BICKERSTETH, Ph.D., 32 Stafford Street.
JOHN CAMERON BLACK, J.P., Naval Architect, 45 West Nile Street,
Glasgow, C. 1.
Rev. WILLIAM BRADLEY, Carstairs House, Carstairs Junction.
GEORGE E. BREWER, Jun., 151 East 79th Street, New York City, U.S.A.
Mrs GEORGE E. BREWER, Jun., 151 East 79th Street, New York City, U.S.A.
WILLIAM YOUNG CARRICK, 94a Findhorn Place.
JOSEPH BOEHRER CHARLES, 92 King's Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
Colonel C. J. EDMONDSTOUNE CRANSTOUN, D.S.O., Corehouse, Lanark.
VICTOR JAMES CUMMING, 8 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, W. 2.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

3

J. GORDON DOW, Solicitor and Joint Town Clerk, Millburn House, Crail, Fife.

Miss KATHLEEN MARGUERITE DUNCAN, Gittisham Rectory, near Honiton, Devon.

ARTHUR BLAKE EASTERBROOK, 37 Murrayfield Gardens.

WILLIAM ROBERT GOURLAY, C.S.I., C.I.E., Kenbank, Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DOUGLAS GUTHRIE, M.D., F.R.C.S., 4 Rothesay Place,

EDWARD S. HARRISON, Muirfield, Elgin.

HUGH O'NEILL HENCKEN, St John's College, Cambridge.

Miss SYBIL HORN HENDERSON, Nether Parkley, Linlithgow.

Rev. DUDLEY STUART HOPKIRK, M.A., B.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.), The Manse, Skehmerlie, Ayrshire.

JAMES HOULT, 12 Brookland Road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.

JAMES A. HUNTER of Inchmartine, Inchture, Perthshire.

JOHN HUNTER of Kyles, Leverburgh, Harris.

MURDO KERR, Factor, Lochinver, Sutherland.

JAMES KIRKWOOD, 44 Glasgow Road, Paisley.

HENRY LAMOND, Cleveland Bank, Luss, Dumbartonshire.

BUCKHAM W. LIDDELL, W.S., Union Bank House, Pitlochry.

Miss DOROTHY MARY LIDDELL, Drayton House, Sherfield-on-Loddon, near Basingstoke, Hants.

P. J. C. MACGREGOR, 43 Castle Street.

JOHN M. McNICHOL, M.A., 552 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.3.

Rev. THOMAS DOWNIE MEREDITH, M.A., The Manse, Inchture, Perthshire.

Mrs OWEN O'MALLEY, Denton House, Cuddesdon, Oxon.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR POLSON, 17 Craigmillar Road, Langside, Glasgow.

JOHN EDWARD POOL, Struthers Cottage, Hurlford, by Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

JAMES PRENTICE, 18 Craigmillar Park.

JOSEPH RILEY RATCLIFFE, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., 22 Wake Green Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

Rev. A. E. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.D., 17 Chmy Gardens.

WILLIAM CORMACK ROBERTSON, 8 Plewlands Gardens.

ALEXANDER SIMPSON, J.P., West Bungalow, Cults, Aberdeen.

ALISTAIR N. TAYLER, B.A. (Oxon.), 41 Emperor's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

CHARLES TAYLOR, 13 Westland Drive, Scotstoun, Glasgow.

Rev. WILLIAM FREDERIC VERNON, M.A., 64 Findhorn Place.

The Secretary read the following list of Members deceased since the last Annual Meeting:—

Fellows.

	Elected.
JAMES LAWSON ANDERSON, 45 Northumberland Street	1907
JOHN BORLAND, Auchencairn, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire	1919
Mrs BRUCE of Sunburgh, Shetland	1907
JAMES CADENHEAD, R.S.A., R.S.W., 15 Inverleith Terrace	1898

4 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 30, 1927.

	Elected.
JAMES CARMICHAEL of Arthurstone, Ardler, Meigle	1891
JOHN COWAN, W.S., St Roque, Grange Loan	1887
HEATLEY DICKSON, C.E., F.R.P.S., 6 Eglinton Crescent	1923
Rev. W. A. FALCONER, 2 Middleton Terrace, Ibrox, Glasgow	1925
THOMAS L. GALLOWAY, Advocate, Auchendrane, by Ayr	1920
ALEXANDER GARDNER, Dumrod, Paisley	1908
JAMES GARSON, W.S., 4 Chester Street	1916
GEORGE GREGORY, Green Den, Stonehaven	1924
Sir PHILIP J. HAMILTON GRIERSON, LL.D., 7 Palmerston Place	1910
Rev. KIRKWOOD HEWAT, M.A., D.D., 23 St Bernard's Crescent	1897
Miss EUPHEMIA G. HUTCHESON, Herschel House, Broughtly Ferry	1921
Sir JOHN S. KELTIE, LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., 88 Brondesbury Road, London, N.W.6	1870
JOHN MATHESON MACDONALD, Moor Hill, Farnham, Surrey	1890
Rev. JOHN MARTIN, 9 Corrennie Gardens	1909
T. P. MARWICK, F.R.I.B.A., 43 York Place	1917
ALEXANDER H. MILLAR, LL.D., Albert Institute, Dundee	1882
JAMES PURSELL, Elnhurst, Cramond Bridge	1919
JAMES A. ROLLO, Argyle House, Maryfield, Dundee	1905
W. G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, M.A., Honorary Sheriff-Substitute of Lanark- shire, Whitechurch Rectory, Edgware, Middlesex	1889
The Hon. LORD SKERRINGTON, 12 Randolph Crescent	1907
Rev. WILLIAM A. STARK, Church Place, Castle Douglas, Kirkcubright- shire	1903
CHARLES STEWART, W.S., 28 Coates Gardens	1916
JOHN WALKER, M.A., c/o Messrs BOWIE & PINKERTON, S.S.C., 2 Stafford Street	1909
THOMAS WALLACE, Ardlui, Lovat Road, Inverness	1879

The Meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the death of these members.

The Secretary read the following Report by the Council on the affairs of the Society:—

The Council beg to submit to the Fellows of the Society their Report for the year ending 30th November 1927.

Fellowship.—The total number of Fellows on the roll at 30th November 1926 was 934
At 30th November 1927 the number was 975
being an increase of 41

There were 80 new Fellows added to the roll during the year. On the other hand, 28 died, 4 resigned, and 7 allowed their membership to

lapse. While the Council feel that the increase in the membership of the Society is satisfactory, they trust that Fellows will continue to set before their friends the advantages of joining the Society.

In the list of those who have died during the year will be found the name of Mr James Garson, Vice-President of the Society. He joined the Society in 1916, and for many years acted as our law agent. He was elected a member of Council in 1923 and a Vice-President in 1926. By his death in early middle life the Society has lost a friend and counsellor to whom it owed much. Mr A. H. Millar, LL.D., Curator of the Dundee Museum and Art Galleries and Chief Librarian, joined the Society in 1882. He was keenly interested in historical research and published a number of historical works. He contributed several papers on a variety of subjects to the *Proceedings*, his first and last contributions dealing with ecclesiastical music found in Dundee. Sheriff Scott-Moncrieff was elected to the Society in 1889, and served on the Council from 1908 to 1911. He interested himself greatly in the work of the Society and attended the meetings as regularly as his professional and public duties permitted.

Proceedings.—An advance copy of the *Proceedings* lies upon the table. It contains twenty-four papers, of which four deal with historical and twenty with archaeological subjects.

The Museum.—During the past year the Comparative Gallery was opened to the public. It is hoped, however, that some of the old cases still there, which are unsuitable for the proper display of exhibits, will be replaced by new cases.

The number of additions to the collections, amounting to 490 by donation and 269 by purchase, is satisfactory, many of the objects being of great archaeological importance and some unique. Amongst the donations, special mention may be made of the following specimens. The knife or spear-head of quartzite, found at Stotfield, presented by Mrs F. S. Oliver, is valuable, not only on account of its large size, but because of the material from which it is made. The three carved stone balls from Lumphanan, Huntly and Ardkeiling, given by the Misses Young, are particularly fine specimens, and differ from any in the Museum. The three cinerary urns from Seamill, presented by Miss Boyd, and the group of relics found in a Viking grave at Reay, presented by Mr Alan D. Pilkington, form welcome additions to our collections from early burial deposits. Major and Mrs Broun Lindsay have again shown their interest in the Museum by handing over a quantity of Bronze Age pottery and implements found on the estate of Muirkirk, chief amongst

the relics being a domestic vessel resembling a beaker, and a spear-head of the Arreton Down type. The hoard of Early Iron Age relics found at Wooden, presented by the Duke of Buccleuch, contains not only a collection of tools of iron, but a very beautiful enamelled cheek-piece of bronze. The sculptured stone bearing the arms of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, presented by H.M. Board of Agriculture for Scotland, is one of the finest heraldic stones in the country. Several gaps in the collections have been filled by the gifts of eight eighteenth-century brass candlesticks by Mr Alexander O. Curle, a collection of appliances for making Communion tokens and a fine series of beggars' badges by the Rev. Dr Thomas Burns, five Laurencekirk and Cumnock snuff-boxes and eight bead purses by Miss J. C. C. Macdonald, and two fringe looms by Dr D. Hay Fleming. The collection of Scottish silver has been augmented by an Aberdeen Apostle spoon and an Edinburgh snuff-box, presented by Mr Thomas Yule; two toddy ladles and seven spoons, made in various towns in Scotland, presented by Mr Victor J. Cumming; and a Glasgow sugar-bowl and toast-rack, presented by Mr Charles E. Whitelaw. In addition, Mr Whitelaw has most generously presented a carved oak panel from Aberdeen, a falconet from Corgarff Castle, four old Scottish clocks and a small sword with silver hilt, made in Glasgow, the latter being the only recorded example of a silver sword hilt made in Scotland. The collection of Tardenoisian implements from Dryburgh Mains, acquired by purchase, is the first representative Scottish collection of such implements received into the Museum.

Excavations.—Work was resumed last autumn on the Roman Fort at Mumrills, in the eastern field previously opened in 1924. In view of the unexpectedly interesting features disclosed at the start of operations, on the site of the Commandant's house, the Council authorised the Committee to endeavour to extend the working season, and issued an appeal for the necessary funds. This realised the sum of £670, 8s., for which the Council desire to express their indebtedness and thanks to the donors. With the consent of the proprietor of the ground, Mr Forbes of Callendar, and of the tenant, Mr Samuel Smith, the excavators have been given undisturbed access to the area for the past year, during which time considerable progress has been made. The whole area occupied by the house of the Commandant of the camp was laid bare, and, in addition to the usual features, there was exposed an extensive bathing establishment, with cold bath, hypocausted chambers, etc. Latterly, an additional bath building has been discovered in the north-east angle of the fort, probably the men's bath. This has been exposed and found to be remarkably complete. The western limits of the fort

had previously been defined: this season the remaining limits and their defensive systems were investigated, and the gateways explored.

The thanks of the Society are specially due to Sir John R. Findlay, Bart., who has had prepared, at his own expense, and has presented to the Museum, as a permanent and readily accessible record, a model of the bathing accommodation exposed in the early part of the season. The thanks of the Society are also due to the Carnegie and Haverfield Trusts who have again contributed grants towards the cost of the excavations.

The Library.—The additions to the Library amount to 86 by donation and 16 by purchase. Besides these, a considerable number of publications of learned societies, etc., have been received by way of exchange and by subscription. There have been two additions to the collection of manuscripts.

The Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lectures for 1927 will be delivered next March by Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B., LL.D., D.Litt., on Recent Research on Roman Britain. Professor A. W. Brøgger, Oslo, and Mr Reginald A. Smith of the British Museum have been appointed Lecturers for 1928 and 1929, the subject of Professor Brøgger's series to be The Ancient Connections between Scotland and Norway, both from an historical and archæological point of view, and of Mr Reginald Smith's The History of the Brooch.

The Gunning Fellowship.—The Gunning Fellowship for 1927 was awarded to Mr A. J. H. Edwards, Assistant Keeper of the Museum, for the purpose of visiting Museums in France and Switzerland.

Chalmers-Jervise Prize.—The County of Renfrew was chosen as the district for the Chalmers-Jervise Prize Essay for 1927, but no essays were submitted.

ATHOLL,
President.

The Report was adopted on the motion of Mr James Curle, LL.D. seconded by Mr Robert Cross.

Mr J. Bolam Johnson, Treasurer, read the annual statement of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Johnson for his gratuitous services.

MONDAY, 12th December 1927.

W. K. DICKSON, LL.D., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

ALEXANDER MACLEOD, Free Church College, Edinburgh.

GLEN A. TAYLOR, M.I.Mech.E., 63 Lewis Road, Neath, Glamorgan.

Rev. GEORGE ELMSLIE TROUP, M.A., 22 Hermitage Drive.

The following Donations to the Museum, received during the recess, 5th May to 30th November 1927, were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By K. O. B. YOUNG, 4 Coates Crescent.

Cabinet containing the casts of 129 Scottish Seals.

(2) By CHARLES E. WHITELAW, I.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Late Sixteenth-century muzzle-loading Gun or Falconet of Wrought Iron (fig. 1). The barrel is of octagonal section, and is fitted with a

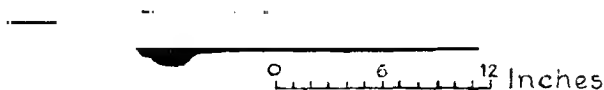


Fig. 1. Falconet found at Corgarff Castle.

breech handle, a fin or recoil block on the under side, and a priming pan on the right side. The total length, including breech handle, is 4 feet 9½ inches. The gun was dug up at Corgarff Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Carved Oak Panel which had formed part of a screen, measuring 20½ inches by 9¾ inches, bought in Aberdeen.

Silver Sugar-bowl, cup-shaped, with bow handle and square foot, with hall-marks, tree, bell, and fish, for Glasgow, maker's mark R. G., for Robert Gray, and date letter I (about 1785).

Silver Toast-rack, with Glasgow hall-marks, maker's mark R. G. and S., for Robert Gray & Son, King's head, George III., tree, bell, and fish, for Glasgow, lion rampant, and date letter A. 1819.

Musical Clock, in Chippendale Case, by JOHN HAMILTON, GLASGOW (1771-89). Made about 1775. Tunes played — "The Birks of Invermay," "The last Time I came o'er the Muir," "For the Sake of Gold," and "Miss Hamilton's Delight."

Astronomical Clock, in Sheraton Case, by JOHN SCOTT, EDINBURGH (1786-98). Dials by Andrew Smith. Made about 1790. The clock shows the phases of the moon, the days of the month, time of High Water at Leith, Portsmouth, The Lizard, Gibraltar, Liverpool, and The Texel, as well as the movements of the constellations.

Astronomical Clock, in Sheraton Case, by ALEX^R WITHERSPOON, HADDINGTON, made about 1790, showing "The Moon's Age, the time of her Southing and time of High Water at Leith."

Skeleton Clock by DAVID STRAITON, MONTROSE (1820-37). It has a lever escapement, beating seconds, with a helical hair-spring, and a device for winding it up without removing the glass cover; made about 1820.

(3) By T. DELGATY DUNN, Dundee Technical College and School of Art.

Two Door Hinges of Wrought Iron, measuring 3 feet in length, with floriated lateral projections and terminals, found on the site of the Greyfriars Monastery, Dundee.

Old Brass Lantern, with three lights, each containing a glass with a bull's eye in the centre.

Hand Cruisie of Iron.

(4) By JOHN GILLIES, 7 Montagu Terrace, Edinburgh.

Rude Cup of Red Sandstone, measuring 10 inches in length by 5 inches in height, found 3 feet under the surface at The Roods, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, while a trench for a Post Office cable was being dug.

(5) By WILLIAM PRINGLE, Brownrigg.

Circular Casket of Lead, measuring 14 inches in diameter, and 6½ inches in height, much broken, found on Brownrigg Farm, near Drem, East Lothian.

(6) By Dr EDWARD EWART, through Sir ARTHUR KEITH, Hon. Fellow.

Pigmy Implement of red Jasper, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length; barbed Arrow-head, of light grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch; barbed Arrow-head, of translucent light yellow Flint, one barb broken off, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; leaf-shaped Arrow-head, of dark red

Jasper, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; leaf-shaped Arrow-head of white Quartz, streaked with red, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch; Scraper of Flint, highly patinated, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; Scraper of grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; Scraper of light grey Flint, measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; combined End Scraper and Borer of grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and Borer of lightish yellow Flint, measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, all highly polished by blowing sand, and found amongst the sandhills near Gullane, East Lothian.

(7) By D. J. ROSS, Merchant, Portmahomack.

Fragment of a Cross-slab of grey Sandstone, showing on one side the greater part of a cock, and the tail and hind leg of a fox, also a small part of a border panel filled with an interlaced design, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From the old kirkyard at Tarbat, Ross-shire.

(8) By Rev. JAMES MEIKLE, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Two Communion Tokens of Alyth.

(9) By Rev. JAMES M. PATTULLO, Minister of Morham.

Two Stone Whorls measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in height, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in height respectively, the first encircled by three incised lines. Found near the church of Morham, East Lothian.

(10) By ANGUS GRAHAM, F.S.A.Scot.

Whorl made of a shard of glazed late mediæval Pottery, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, found close to the shore at Altagalvash Bay, Skipness, Argyll.

(11) By Miss EDITH J. HIPKINS, 49A Sinclair Road, London, W.14.

Snuff-mill in the form of a cylindrical mortar and a pestle, both of wood. The mortar is turned out of the solid, and measures $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at the mouth, externally, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the bottom. It belonged to John Grant (Iain ua Lite), great-great-grandfather of the donor. In recent times a broad silver ring has been fixed round the centre, bearing the inscription "The Snuff Mill (Graddan) of John Grant (Iain na Lite) Head of the Clan Chiaran c. 1745: Given to A. J. Hipkins as the nearest representative of the family. By the Rev. Dr Forsyth, A.D. 1900 / Stand fast Craig Chrocairn." To this band the pestle is attached by a silver chain. A narrow silver hoop has also been fixed to the bottom of the mill.

Letters relating to the History of the Snuff-mill.

(12) By A. BASHALL DAWSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Matrix of old Seal of Banff, oval, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, showing the figure of the Virgin standing, with the Child in her left arm, and two towers on each side; the legend—*INSIGNIA VRBIS BANFIENSIS*—and two fishes are engraved round the margin.

Fire Mark of Lead, of the West of Scotland Insurance Company, measuring $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a crown in the centre and *WEST OF SCOTLAND* round the margin, showing original gilding in parts.

(13) By JOHN M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Iron Fork with two prongs and bone handle, decorated on both sides with lattice pattern, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from Austruther, Fife.

Pewter Egg-cup, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height.

(14) By Major BROUN LINDSAY and Mrs BROUN LINDSAY, F.S.A.Scot.

Fragments of five Bronze Age Pottery Vessels (fig. 2) found in Hut Circle No. 2, Muirkirk, Ayrshire.

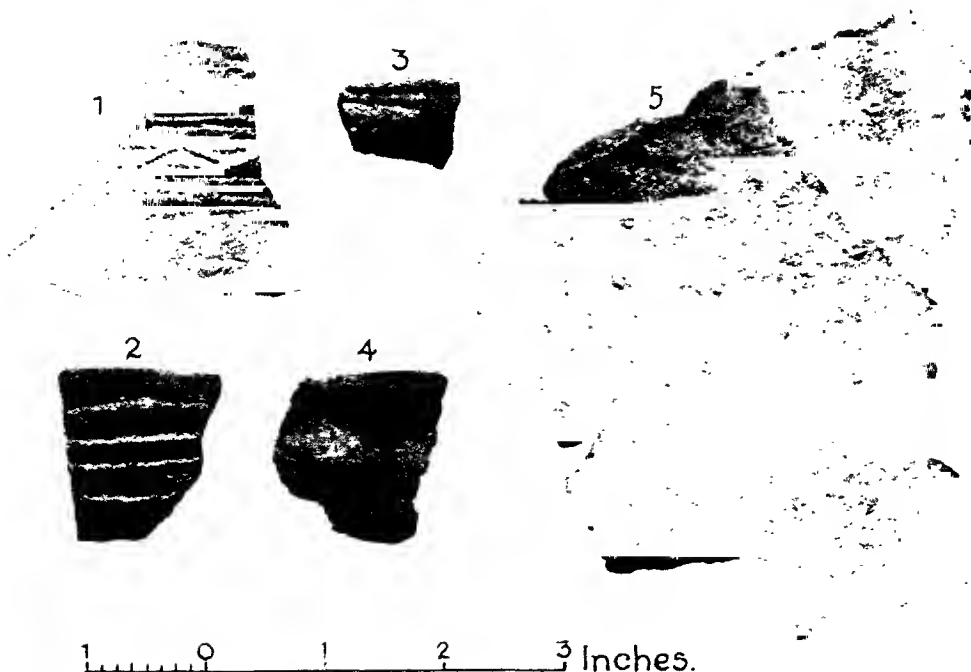


Fig. 2. Fragments of Pottery from Hut Circle No. 2, Muirkirk.

Fragments of a Vessel of coarse dark plain pottery, probably Bronze Age domestic ware: Knife or Side Scraper of grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch; Knife of yellow-grey Flint, imperfect, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch; Two Flint Scrapers, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; Knife of grey Stone, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch; Scraper of green Chert, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch; Hammerstone, measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch; part of a Silver Button, and part of a Shoe Buckle of Brass, all found on a site occupied in prehistoric and later times, near Blackside, Muirkirk.

Piece of red Keel, or ruddle, one end faceted by rubbing, from a hut foundation on Ayr Moss, Muirkirk.

Piece of red Keel or ruddle, rubbed down by use so as to exhibit a triangular section, and foot of a Bronze Aquamanile or jug, from a hut foundation, near Muirkirk. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxi. pp. 269-89.)

(15) By A. WILLIAMSON, 2 North St David Street.

Goffering Iron, with heater.

(16) By Miss J. C. C. MACDONALD, F.S.A.Scot.

Eight old knitted Purses: (1) of black and magenta silk, with brass clasp; (2) of brown thread and steel beads, with iron clasp; (3) of red, brown, green, and white beads, with two sliding brass rings; (4) of green, red, and white thread and steel beads, with two sliding steel rings; (5) of blue thread and steel beads, with two sliding steel rings, bead tassels wanting; (6) of blue and white thread, with two sliding steel rings, tassels wanting; (7) of green and grey thread, with two pierced brass sliding rings and a steel bead tassel at each end; and (8) of green and brown thread interplaited with brass wire, having two brass sliding rings and brass tassels at the ends.

(17) By Dr ISABELLA MACDONALD, 47 Seymour Street, Portman Square, London.

Pair of Lady's Pattens, from Dundee.

(18) By THOMAS YULE, W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Silver Snuff-box, of curved oblong shape, covered with an engraved diaper pattern of quatrefoils, and the initials J S on the lid; it bears the Perth hall-mark, a double-headed eagle, and the maker's mark R. K. for Robert Kay.

(19) By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Finely polished small Axe of Greenstone, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, found by the donor on Dumyat, Logie, Stirlingshire, in May 1927.

(20) By JOHN GILMOUR, F.S.A.Scot.

Socketed Bronze Axe, measuring $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge, the rectangular socket encircled at the mouth by a raised moulding, with another faint moulding below, found near St Quentin, France.

(21) By Rev. THOMAS BURNS, C.B.E., D.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot.

Collection of thirty-four Beggars' Badges and nine perforated Communion Tokens believed to have been used as Beggars' Badges; appliances for making Communion Tokens, consisting of iron punches, for Gask, 1701, Brook 460, length $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Aberdalgie, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length, showing letter A; Evie and Rendall, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length, showing letter E; half of a brass mould for token of Rousay and Egilsay, Brook 963, and two interchangeable parts of brass for altering the numbers of the Tables in a token mould of Kirkmahoe parish; also a leaden cast made in the old stone (?) token mould of Alloa parish.

(22) By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Thin Plate of Bone, almost square, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, perforated at each corner, found by the donor in a kitchen midden near Tain.

Turned Egg-cup of Bone, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, from Elgin.

Horn Cup, measuring $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches in height, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the mouth, and $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches across the base, with a silver mount round the lip, bearing the initials M. G., and date 1813, from Edinburgh.

Horn Cup, measuring $5\frac{7}{16}$ inches in height, $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches across the mouth, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch across the bottom, the wall encircled by two interlaced bands of decoration, from Inverness.

Horn Cup, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch across the base, the sides encircled with five rows of hollow facets in imitation of cut glass, bordered by two incised lines above and one below, from Inverness.

Token mould of brass, the halves of which measure $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch square, are hinged at one end, and have a spike at the opposite end to insert into a handle. It bears a single matrix, measuring $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, sunk on one of the sides for casting a leaden token showing a Latin

cross between the letters H B and the date 1784 below: round the sides is a border of small pellets: on the other half is a similar design, without the border, lightly engraved, and having the date reversed. The token has not been identified, but was probably issued by an Episcopal church. Bought in Elgin.

Inscribed block of Old Red Sandstone, measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, having incised on one edge a Runic inscription in

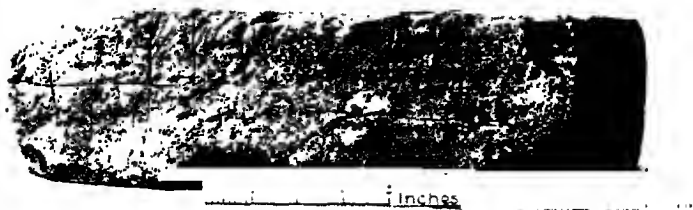


Fig. 3. Stone with Inscription in Twig Runes from Brodgar, Stenness, Orkney.

twig runes (fig. 3), found by the donor in a wall of a field at Brodgar, Stenness, Orkney.¹

(23) By W. LAIDLAW MACDOUGALL, Sumburgh. Shetland.

Weaving Comb of Cetacean Bone, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the handle flat and narrow with a discoidal lower end, the teeth all broken off, found on the shore at Jarlshof, Sumburgh.

(24) By Major G. LOCH, F.S.A. Scot.

Five Brass Ring Brooches: (1 and 2) measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, the rings being broad and slightly domed in the centre, one pierced with heart-shaped and other designs, the other notched round the edge and decorated with dot and circle ornamentation; (3 to 5) measuring $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, the rings of oval or octagonal section, with four narrow bands of brass wrapped round them at equal distances, the front of the ring being decorated with three lines of punctuations. From the district round Gilgit, Northern India.

¹ Professor A. W. Brøgger of Oslo, after consultation with Professor Magnus Olsen, writes— "There is no doubt that we have got the well-known *Krist-runes* (twig-runes) here in this inscription. It is not the first time we have heard of such isolated runes in the Orkneys, from which it is very difficult to get any linguistic meaning. In this case it seems that the following signs are sure:—The third rune of the second "aett" (series)=T; the third rune of the first "aett"=þ; and, finally, quite isolated, the same sign as No. 2. This is all we dare say now about it."

(25) By Mr MACKAY, Postmaster, Cullipool, Argyll.

Perforated flat, circular, waterworn Pebble, measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in thickness, the hole countersunk and picked from both sides, found on the Island of Torsay, Argyll.

(26) By R. GADDIE, 316 Morningside Road, Edinburgh.

Stone Axe, measuring $21\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch; Mould of Steatite for casting flat bronze axes and bars; Socket-stone; quadrangular block of stone with a circular hollow in the centre of the top and bottom faces; small Quern; six Spindle-whorls; small Carved Stone Object, possibly an Idol, measuring $11\frac{3}{16}$ inch in length, and a Flint Saw, toothed on both edges, all found in the Second City of Troy (Hissarlik).

Stone Loom Weight, transversely perforated near the top by a hole $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, and a Lead Sling Ball, of flattened oval shape, from the Roman level at Troy.

(27) By Miss JENNY I. BROWN, 11 Hillhead Street, Glasgow.

Whetstone of Mica Schist, of rectangular section and perforated at one end, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, found on the moor above Heylor, Northmavine, Shetland.

(28) By VICTOR J. CUMMING, F.S.A. Scot.

Two Silver Toddy Ladles with Dundee hall-marks. DUN DEE, a pot of lilies stamped three times, for Dundee, and maker's mark, A.C.

Silver Hash-spoon, with Glasgow hall-marks, made by Robert Gray & Son in 1828, bearing initial B on handle.

Silver Table-spoon with Aberdeen hall-mark, ABDN, bearing initial F on handle.

Silver Table-spoon with Aberdeen hall-mark. ABD and another indistinct, also maker's stamp N G for Nathaniel Gillet, 1786-1800.

Silver Table-spoon with Aberdeen hall-mark, ABD, and stamps G B and A B, having initial F on handle.

Silver Dessert-spoon with marks, a stag's head, for Canongate, Edinburgh, date letter K, an anchor and maker's name M HINCHCLIFFE, with initial I on handle.

Silver Dessert-spoon with Greenock hall-marks, on oak tree between an anchor on each side, with initial I on handle.

Silver Dessert-spoon with Edinburgh hall-marks and maker's stamp R G for Robert Green or Robert Grierson, date letter 1793, with initials E A on handle.

(29) By A. FRANCIS STEUART, F.S.A. Scot.

Carved Heraldic Oak Panel measuring 16 inches by 12 inches, and bearing the arms of Lindsay and Abernethy and the date 1621; believed to have come from a church in Fife; purchased by donor at Sir William Fraser's sale.

(30) By Lt.-Colonel JAMES MILL, R.A.M.C. (T.), 3 Eglinton Crescent.

Pewter Communion Cup with shallow bowl, baluster stem and domed foot, inscribed BELONGING TO THE ASSOCIATE CONGREGATION AT ST ANDREWS 1745, under the lip.

When this congregation was absorbed in the U.P. Church, this cup, one of two, was given to one of the elders, John Knox, who gave it to the father of the donor who was a United Presbyterian Minister.

(31) By Miss JOHNSTON, 2 Eyre Crescent.

Silver Luckenbooth Brooch which belonged to the great-grandmother of the donor.

The brooch, which was known in the family as a "witch brooch," was latterly only used when the children of the mother of the donor were vaccinated, at which times it was fixed in a ribbon tied to the infant's arm.

(32) By JOHN W. TAIT, 3 Ann Street.

Whetstone of rectangular section perforated at one end and broken at the other, measuring $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, found by the donor at the Mote of Urr, Kirkcudbright.

(33) By J. A. WILLIAMSON, The Manse, Alva.

Barbed Flint Arrow-head slightly imperfect at the point and at the end of one of the barbs, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 1 inch, found by the donor in a scree in the gully to the east of Craigleith peak, on the Ochils, overlooking Alva, between the 500 feet and 700 feet contour lines.

(34) By Dr CAMPBELL, Edinburgh University.

Scraper of grey Flint, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, found by the donor on the Pentlands, above Dreghorn, on the slope above Howden Burn, near Reindeer Cleft.

It was announced that the following objects had been purchased for the Museum:—

Axe-hammer, wedge-shaped, increasing slightly in thickness at cutting edge, measuring 6 inches in length, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in

thickness at the perforation, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the cutting edge: the perforation is finely drilled and is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter. Found near St Andrews.

Heavy Iron Cup of oval shape, with a spout at one end and a hook-shaped handle at the other. In the top of the handle is the hinge of a lid which is missing. It seems to have had a foot rim, most of which is broken off. A label fixed to the bottom, dated 1 Oct. 1871, states that it was found in Edinburgh Castle during excavations fifty years ago, *i.e.*, about 1820.

Pewter Plate, measuring 15 inches in diameter, with the inscription THIS IS FOR THE KIRK OF CALEXDER 1779 engraved with a wriggling iron on the rim. On the back is a stamp, LONDON, and two others showing a ship in full sail, in a square panel, with the legend, (SUCCESS TO, THE) BRITISH COLONIES S. MAXWELL round the sides. (Stephen Maxwell was a pewterer in Glasgow.)

One truncated Tool, one end Scraper, three Burin-like Tools and eight Notched Tools of flint and chert. from Dryburgh Mains, Berwickshire.

Belt-plate of Copper, bearing the Royal monogram G.R. with crown above and the inscription ENZIE VOLUNTEERS, BANFFSHIRE.

Pocket-book of red Morocco Leather, Constantinople work, measuring $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, ornamented with foliaceous designs in silver thread, and bearing the name JOHN HOG 1727 on the inside and other lettering on the outside, also wrought in silver thread.

Old Fishing Reel, used on the Spey, measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Pair of Iron Candle Snuffers, with a brush in the pan, from Elgin.

Brass Knuckle-duster.

Turned Wooden Grattan or Snuff-mill, measuring $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter at mouth, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch at base, from Elgin.

Sculptured Slab of Old Red Sandstone, measuring 30 inches by $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, having incised across one edge eight groups of chevrons, lozenges and oblique lines, resembling some of the designs on Bronze Age pottery: found beside two short cists at Brodgar, Stenness, Orkney.

Highland Dirk, the wooden hilt decorated with carved interlaced ornament and capped with a brass plate which is lapped over round the edge, and decorated with a seven-pointed star engraved with a wriggling iron: the brass nut at the end of the tang is square, and notched on each side. The blade is of triangular form, and has a groove on each side, near the back, and also down the centre of the back. The dirk measures $16\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and the blade 12 inches. Originally bought in a dealer's shop in Leith.

Scraper of black Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and a Flint Implement of blackish-brown colour, measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch; the latter is of oval shape, and is formed from a thin pebble, being dressed round the two sides and one end on both faces, a considerable part of the cortex remaining. From Upper Linnabreck, Birsay, Orkney.

Axe of Felstone, with a tapering butt, ground flat on the top and bottom sides and at the butt, measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; two leaf-shaped Arrow-heads of greenish Chert, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, the latter imperfect at the point; triangular Implement of chocolate-coloured Flint, measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch; six Flint Scrapers, measuring respectively $\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; two Flint Side Scrapers, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch; Knife of black Flint, flaked along both edges and round one end, measuring $\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch; Pigmy Implement, battered back, of green Chert, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; Pigmy-like Flint Implement, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; seven slightly worked Flints and one worked Flake of green Chert. Found on Crichton House Farm, Crichton, Midlothian, near the earth-house.

Whetstone, of square section, with a perforation near one end and also with another partially drilled from one side near the first, from Craigend, Stow, Midlothian.

Silver Snuff-box, of oval baluster shape (so-called Jacobite form) measuring $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in height, with the maker's mark C.D. (Charles Dickson, silversmith in Edinburgh about 1738) on the inside of the lid, and the initials J.F. on the bottom.

Two Cores of baked Claystone, measuring 2 inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, from Dryburgh Mains, Berwickshire.

Fig. 4. Socketed Bronze Axe from Oa, Islay. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Socketed Bronze Axe (fig. 4), measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the cutting edge. The mouth of the socket is oval, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and is surrounded by two clearly defined mouldings. On each face are two ribs, extending from the moulding round the socket into the extremities of the cutting edge. The loop is complete. Found near Loch Arachaid, Oa, Islay.

The following Donations of Books to the Library were intimated :—

- (1) By A. DE MORTILLET, c/o La Librairie Universitaire, 7 Rue Danton, Paris, the Author.

L'étamage à l'Age du Bronze en Europe.

- (2) By S. N. MILLER, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Roman York, Excavations of 1925. Reprinted from *The Journal of Roman Studies*.

- (3) By MICHAEL C. ANDREWS, M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.G.S., F.R.S.A.I., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The British Isles in the Nautical Charts of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. Reprinted from *The Geographical Journal*, December 1926

The Study and Classification of Mediæval Mappæ Mundi. From *Archæologia*, vol. lxxv.

- (4) By RONALD A. M. DIXON, F.S.A.Scot.

Original Document on a Remarkable and (so far as yet known) Unique Seal of Patrick de Dunbar (fifth of that name), Earl of March, appended to a Document in 1334. By Joseph Bain, F.S.A.Scot.

- (5) By Miss EDITH J. HIPKINS, 49A Sinclair Road, London.

In the Shadow of Cairngorm. By Rev. W. Forsyth, M.A., D.D., Inverness, 1900.

- (6) By Dr W. E. COLLINGE.

Annual Report of the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for the Year 1926.

- (7) By the COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ART-COLLECTIONS FUND.

Twenty-third Annual Report, 1926. London, 1927.

- (8) By THOMAS SHEPPARD, M.Sc., F.S.A.Scot.

Hull Museum Publications: Nos. 145, 146, and 147, Record of Additions, No. 70, Hull's Art Treasures; Catalogue to the Hull Printing Trades Exhibition, held March 17th to April 9th, 1927.

No. 124 (new edition), *Wilberforce House, Its History and Collections* By the donor.

No. 148, *Record of Additions.*

No. 149, *Yorkshire Silver Tokens, etc., in the Hull Museum.* By the donor.

(9) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
The Historical Saint Columba. Aberdeen. 1927.
The Palace of the Bishops of Moray at Spynie. Elgin, 1927.
Huntly Castle. Second edition. Huntly, 1927.
Dunnottar Castle. Historical and Descriptive. An Illustrated Guide Book.

(10) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Vol. x., 1684-5.

(11) By the INSPECTOR OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS.
Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913. Sixth and Seventh Lists of Monuments (to 31st December 1925 and to 31st March 1927, respectively).

(12) By ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
John Ross, Composer. Aberdeen, his Circle and Work. Aberdeen, 1927.
In Coaching Days. Aberdeen. 1927.

(13) By W. MACKAY MACKENZIE, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
The Mediæval Castle in Scotland. Rhind Lectures in Archæology, 1925-6.

(14) By JAMES RITCHIE, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot.
Some Antiquities of Aberdeenshire and its Borders. By James Ritchie, F.E.I.S. With an Introduction by his son, the donor. Edinburgh, 1927.

(15) By the Rev. Canon R. C. MACLEOD OF MACLEOD, the Author.
The Macleods of Dunvegan, from the Time of Leod to the end of the Seventeenth Century. Edinburgh, 1927.

(16) By the COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL.
City of Norwich. The Report of the Castle Museum Committee to the Council, 1926.

(17) By A. FRANCIS STEUART F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Patrick Lindesay, the Jacobite: founded on his Letters in the possession of the Earl of Lindsay. Edinburgh, 1927.

(18) By the ORKNEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Orkney Antiquarian Society. Vol. v.

(19) By the DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES FOR PALESTINE.

Palestine Museum, Jerusalem. Bulletin No. 2 and No. 3. 1926.

(20) By the FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, through John D. Comrie, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

History of Scottish Medicine to 1860. Research Studies in Medical History, No. 4, 1927. London, 1927.

(21) By ARTHUR J. H. EDWARDS, F.S.A.Scot.

Catalogue illustré du Musée des Antiquités Nationales au Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Par Salomon Reinach. Tome II. Paris, 1921.

(22) By the CURATOR OF THE MANX MUSEUM.

Journal of the Manx Museum. Vol. i., No. 12, September 1927.

(23) By Dr G. F. BLACK, Corresponding Member.

Beihefte zum Alten Orient. Dolmen und Mastaba. By Elise Baumgärtel. Leipzig, 1926.

Effigies of a Knight of Santiago and his Lady in the Collection of the Hispanic Society of America. New York, 1927.

A Boxwood Triptych in the Collection of the Hispanic Society of America. New York, 1927.

The Tombs of Don Gutierre de la Cueva and Dona Mencía Enriquez de Toledo in the Collection of the Hispanic Society of America. New York, 1927.

Hispano-Moresque Ivory Box in the Collection of the Hispanic Society of America. New York, 1927.

Figures of the Madonna of Trapani in the Collection of the Hispanic Society of America. New York, 1927.

(24) By JAMIESON B. HURRY, M.A., M.D., Heathlands, 12 Grove Road, East Cliff, Bournemouth, the Author.

Imhotep: the Vizier and Physician of King Zoser, and afterwards the Egyptian God of Medicine.

(25) By F. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Relations between London and Edinburgh Printers and Stationers (— 1640). London, 1927.

It was announced that the following Books had been Purchased for the Library:—

Norsk-Engelsk Ordbog av J. Bryhildsen. Kristiania, 1917.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. Vol. v., parts i. and ii., Old Series. Vol. xiii., New Series.

Reallexikon. Ebert. Vol. viii. and vol. ix.

A Great Free City: The Book of Silchester. By James Thomson, F.S.A.Scot. 2 vols.

I.

A BEAKER FROM A SHORT CIST IN A LONG CAIRN AT KILMARIE, SKYE. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER. F.S.A.Scot., DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

About 100 yards north of Kilmarie Lodge, which is situated near the western shore of Loch Slapin, in the parish of Strath. Skye, is a fine example of a long cairn known as Cnocan nan Gobhar (goats' knowe). It stands on the left bank of the Abhuinn Cille Mhaire (Kilmarie Water), at a height of about 20 feet above the bed of the burn, and about 50 feet above sea-level (Inverness-shire, Isle of Skye, O.S. 6-inch map, Sheet L). The cairn measures 72 feet in length, 58 feet in breadth, and 15 feet in height, its longer axis lying 137° east of north magnetic, or about north-west and south-east. When I saw it in 1914, it was one of the most perfect cairns in Skye, and showed no signs of having been disturbed by the hands of man. Only at two places were there slight breaks in the surface of the monument, and these had been partly caused by the stream undermining the bank on which it was erected. In the disturbed places it was seen that the cairn consisted of clean stones without any soil amongst them. Although from its shape and size the cairn was presumed to be of the chambered type, no large stones indicating the portal of an entrance passage were to be seen. Whether such a feature existed could only be determined by stripping off the mantle of peat, about 1 foot thick, which has crept up the sides and right over the stony mound, the moist climate of Skye being conducive to a vigorous growth of this material.

Towards the end of December last year (1926), I received a communication from Mr G. M. Fraser, Portree, one of our Fellows, in which he stated that a cist containing a broken urn and human bones had

been discovered in this cairn, and that he would send further details after he had an opportunity of visiting the site. These have since been supplied by Mr Fraser, and from them I have been enabled to furnish the following description of the find.

Owing to the encroachment of the stream on its banks in the vicinity of the cairn, it had been decided to protect them by building a retaining wall of stone. The men engaged on this work, in their search for large boulders, removed some of the stones from the side of the cairn nearest the burn. Fortunately before much damage had been done, near the top of the cairn, a slab, which turned out to be the south-west end of a short cist, came away, exposing the grave and



Fig. 1. Short Cist in long Cairn at Kilmarie, Skye.

revealing a broken urn and some fragments of bone lying on the floor (fig. 1). These objects were removed, and the matter was reported to Mr Fraser, who, as Factor for the estate, gave instructions that no further disturbance of the cist or the cairn was to be permitted until he had visited the site; at the same time he intimated the discovery to the proprietor, Mr W. L. Johnson of Strathaird, and suggested that the urn and bones might be presented to the National Museum. Mr Johnson very kindly agreed to this, and ordered that no further disturbance of the grave should take place, also that the end slab should be put back into its original position, the cist covered up, and the stones which had been removed from the cairn replaced. This work of restoration was carried out shortly afterwards.

The cist, which as we have seen lay near the top of the cairn, was covered with little more than a single layer of stones with a coating of peat above. This is clearly shown in the illustration, fig. 1, which has been made from a photograph taken by Mr Fraser. The sides and ends

of the cist were each formed by a single slab of stone set on edge, while another formed the cover: the bottom was paved with two slabs, or perhaps by one which had cracked across the centre. The grave measured internally 3 feet 3 inches in length, 1 foot 9½ inches in breadth, and 1 foot 8½ inches in depth: its longer axis lay about north-east and south-west. On the floor was a thin layer of dark mould or soil, and above this a coating of shore gravel. The urn and the few bones which were recovered lay on the gravel, near the south-west end

of the cist. As it was the desire of the proprietor that the grave should be as little disturbed as possible, the material on the floor of the cist was examined as it lay, but no further relics were recovered.

The urn (fig. 2), which is of the beaker type, is formed of a yellowish-brown paste containing a fair admixture of small crushed stones. It measures from 8 to 8¼ inches in height, 6½ inches in external diameter at the mouth, 6 inches at the neck, 6⅛ inches at the widest part, and 3⅞ inches across the bottom, the wall being ⅝ inch thick. The top of the rim is very slightly rounded. Encircling the vessel are two broad bands of ornamentation, all incised with a blunt-pointed tool.

The higher band, which extends

from about ⅝ inch below the lip to the lower part of the neck, consists of a horizontal triple zigzag or chevron design, the angles on the upper side being filled in with horizontal straight lines, and bordered with three similar lines above. The lower band, which covers the space from a short distance below the neck to the base, shows three double or triple horizontal zigzags encircling the wall. The angles of the upper two are so placed as to form a row of transverse lozenges near the centre of the band. These lozenges are left plain, but all the angles of the two higher zigzags and those on the upper side of the lower are occupied with transverse straight lines, and there are also two continuous lines on the upper margin.



Fig. 2. Beaker from Kilmarie, Skye.

The few fragments of bones which were recovered are incinerated and undoubtedly human. The largest piece is possibly part of a femur, and shows clearly the marks of the teeth of a small rodent which had gnawed it.

This discovery is of considerable importance in more than one respect. It is well known that very much fewer beakers have been reported from the west of Scotland than from the east,¹ and consequently any new discovery of this class of pottery in the first locality is worthy of special attention. This is the first beaker, so far as I am aware, that has been recorded from Skye, and when reading this paper I did not know of any which had been found in the Outer Hebrides. However, since then Mr Allan D. Macmillan, Barrhead, has shown me two small fragments of an urn which, from the thickness and character of the ware, and the designs impressed on it with the well-known toothed stamp of the early Bronze Age, must have been of the beaker type. The shards were found during the summer of this year in a short cist, in the parish of Lochs, Lewis, which had been opened two years before. The cist, which had not been covered by a cairn, was formed of short slabs set on edge, and a layer of sand had been placed on the floor. In addition to the urn the unburnt remains of a human skeleton were found in the grave.

The Kilmarie burial, occurring as it does near the summit of the cairn, must be a secondary one, and from the fact that it contained a beaker which we can assign to the early part of the Bronze Age, we are justified in believing that the primary burial over which the cairn has been raised is contained in a chamber of a form that we consider belongs to the late Neolithic Period. The position of the cist, so near the top of the mound, is unusual, as also is the very thin covering of stones which had been placed over it. Still a parallel can be cited and in another Skye cairn. This monument, Carn Liath (grey cairn), situated near the shore of Loch Snizort, at Kensaleyre, in the parish of Snizort, is a fine round cairn of clean stones, measuring 80 feet in diameter, and 18 feet in height. About half-way up its north-east side is a short cist which has been exposed through the removal of its thin covering of stones. The cist was exposed about 1907 by some crofters looking for a large stone. On extracting a slab which turned out to be the cover of the cist, human bones were noticed in the grave, and no further damage was done to the structure. Presumably the cairn is also of the chambered type, although no traces of an entrance passage were to be seen when I visited the site.

¹ It is not generally known, however, that small fragments of many beakers have been found on the Glenluce Sands, and of several on the island of Coll.

Another important feature of this discovery at Kilmarie is the association of a beaker with cremated remains in the same grave. Although such an occurrence is rare in Scotland and also in England, a few Scottish examples can be noted. A beaker is recorded as having been found in a stone cist near Buckie, in Banffshire, with a quantity of charred and burnt bones,¹ and there is a less satisfactory account of another being found with burnt bones near Aberdeen.² Four years ago I described to the Society a short cist found in a cairn at Idvies, Angus, which contained an urn and cremated human bones. Although the urn was decorated with unusual designs, and was thicker in the wall than the ordinary beaker, it resembled this class of vessel more than any other variety of Bronze Age pottery.³ Another beaker was found near the summit of a cairn, the Fairy Knowe, Pendreich, Bridge of Allan, in which the primary burial consisted of a short cist containing cremated bones.⁴ A somewhat similar discovery was made in a very large cairn at Collessie, Fife, where a short cist containing a beaker with unburnt human remains was found near the centre of the cairn, on the natural surface of the ground. In the subsoil under the base of the cairn two pits were discovered, one containing another beaker, and the second cremated human remains with the blade of a bronze dagger and the fillet of gold which had decorated the haft.⁵

We know from the hundreds of graves containing beakers which have been discovered in Great Britain, that the people who made this class of pottery usually buried their dead without burning them. But, from the records mentioned above, it would seem that while the general custom was inhumation, sometimes cremation was practised.

¹ *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, New Series, vol. i, p. 229.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxviii, pp. 342 and 364.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. lviii, p. 24.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 519.

⁵ Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times—the Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 7.

II.

THE ARMORIAL TOMBSTONE OF LADY JONET KER AT RESTALRIG, 1596. BY WILLIAM DOUGLAS, F.S.A.Scot.

In the little building at Restalrig, now known as St Triduana's Well, there is a large armorial stone (fig. 1) commemorating the death of Jonet Ker, Lady Restalrig, in 1596. It measures 6 feet 5 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, and is in a good state of preservation, with the exception that one of the corners, bearing a few words of the inscription, has been broken off and is not to be found.

The inscription running round the margin now reads: "... NE · HONOR-
ABLE · LADY · IONET · KER · LADY
RESTALRIG · QUHA · DEP·ERTIT ·
YIS AII . . . 6. I. K," and it en-
closes an heraldic shield of a somewhat
fanciful pattern. The arms displayed
are those of Robert Logan, the sixth
laird of Restalrig, impaled with those
of Ker.

It would seem an easy matter, from the information here given, to identify the persons referred to, but the deeper one digs into the Logan pedigree the more tangled does it become. The doom of forfeiture pronounced over the dug-up body of Logan in 1609 still exercises an influence to confound the genealogist. By that doom the name, memory, and dignity of the deceased Robert Logan were extinct and abolished, his arms cancelled, rivine and deleted from the Books of Arms, and his posterity excluded from enjoying any office, land, or rights within this kingdom.¹

On the stone the Logan Arms are quartered thus: 1st and 4th, three piles in point for Logan. These Arms were on the Logan Seals at the

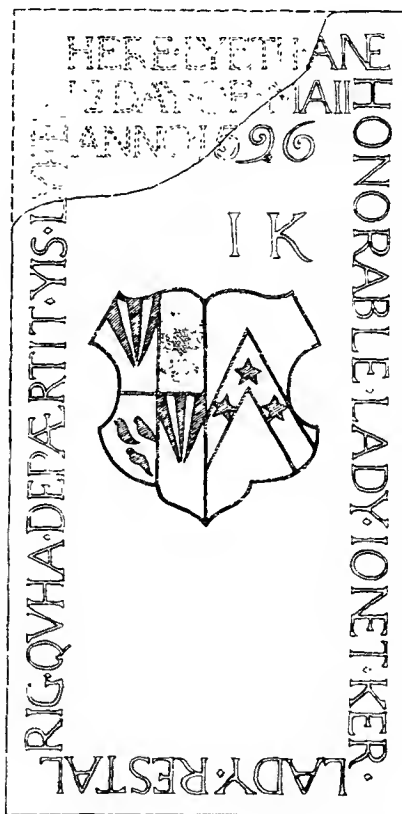


Fig. 1. Tombstone of Lady Jonet Ker.
Drawn by S. T. Calder. October 1927.

¹ Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. ii. p. 291.

time of the *Ragman Roll*, and were also illustrated in the *Armorial de Berry* (fig. 2), and were borne by the 1st, 4th, and 5th Logans of Restalrig without any addition.



Fig. 2. The Logan Arms.
From *Armorial de Berry*
(1450). Stodart, vol. i. plate
viii.

On the 2nd quarter, an eagle displayed is, as will be explained later for Lestalrig.

On the 3rd quarter, the three papingoes are for Pepdie and Home. Nichola Pepdie, heiress of an ancient Border family the Pepdies of Dunglass, married in the fourteenth century Sir Thomas Home, grandfather of Sir Alexander Home, who founded in 1403 the collegiate church of Dunglass, and whose descendant Elizabeth Home, daughter and co-heiress of Cuthbert Home of Fastcastle, married before 1553¹ the fifth Logan of Restalrig. Her son Robert quartered the Home papingoes on his shield in 1542. The other co-heiress, Alison Home, married Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugas, and their descendants also quartered

the Home papingoes on their shields.

The Ker Arms are three five-pointed mullets on a chevron—the Arms of the chief family of that name.

In order to identify the seven Logan lairds and their wives, the following list is given. The dates inserted after their names are not necessarily those of birth and death, but record the first and last reference to them.

1. SIR ROBERT LOGAN (1394–1440) was the first of the Logan family to be designed “of Lestalryk.” The earliest instance of this is when the name “Roberto Logane domino de Lestalryk” appeared, among other knights, in witnessing a charter of John Herries of Terregles of June 12, 1397.² Tradition says that he acquired the lands of Restalrig through marriage with a daughter of the last Baron of the ancient family of Lestalrig. Probably Sir Robert was a direct descendant of John de Logan, a follower of Bruce, who was in consequence dispossessed by King Edward I. of the lands of Grougar,³ for Sir Robert held these same lands in 1394.⁴ Certain writers⁵ on the family have claimed a lineal connection with Adam de Logan, who witnessed a charter of Alexander II.,⁶ with Walter Logan of the county of Lanark and Thurbardus de Logan of the county of Dumfries who appear in the *Ragman Roll*, and with the two worthy knights Sir Robert and Sir

¹ *Scots Peerage*, vol. iv. p. 451.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. i. App. I. No. 157.

³ *Col. of Doc.*, vol. ii. pp. 425 and 428.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. ii. No. 1411.

⁵ A. Thomson in his book *Coldingham*, App. xxxviii., and others.

⁶ *Libre de Secon.*, p. 41.

Walter Logan who died with Douglas on the fields of Spain, and who gained the immortal honour of being named by Barbour, but for such claim no evidence has been produced that merits serious consideration.

Sir Robert seems to have married three times, but there is a mystery about his wives. The facts are elusive, and it is only by inference that their names can be ascertained.

His first wife seems to have been a sister of King Robert III., for he is designed by that king "dilecto fratri suo" in a charter of 1394.¹ The pros and cons have been discussed by Dr Burnett in his Introduction to the fourth volume of the *Exchequer Rolls*, but as the seven lawful daughters of Robert II. have been otherwise married, he leaves the matter unsettled.

His second marriage seems to have been to Giles, daughter of Lord Somerville, but the date of it is unknown. The story of this marriage is told in that curious book *Memorie of the Somervilles*,² and runs thus:—"His second daughter, named Geillis after his ladyes mother, he marryes upon Sir Robert Logan laird of Restalrig, who had in portione with her the lands of Finningtoun, Becry-hill and Heathry-hill all lying within the barronie of Cambusnethen. and parishen ther of." Giles' elder sister married in 1427 and her younger in 1435, so dates allow her to have been Sir Robert's second wife.

His third marriage seems to have been before 1429, for the name of his wife at that time was Katherine.³ In 1436 a Papal Remission for plenary indulgence was granted to "Robert Logan donsel nobleman of the diocese of St Andrews, and to Catherine his wife noblewoman,"⁴ and in 1440, Masses were ordered to be said for Sir Robert and "Dame Katryne" his spouse, in St Anthony's chapel near Leith, a chapel founded by him in 1430.⁵

It is highly probable that this Katherine was the heiress of the last Baron of Lestalrig, who was last heard of in 1382,⁶ for besides possessing their lands, the Logans quartered on their shield (fig. 3) an eagle displayed, which were the Arms of Simon de Lastalric, as borne on his seal of 1296 attached to the *Ragman Roll*.⁷

Sir Robert was a man of great importance in his time, though, by

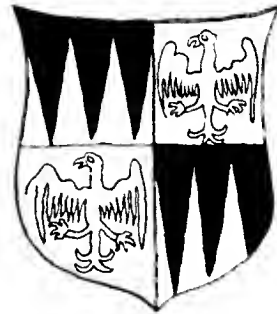


Fig. 3. The Arms of Logan of Restalrig.

From Lyndsay's *Heraldr* (1542), p. 85.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. li, No. 1411.

² *Libre de Melros*, vol. ii, p. 516.

³ Rogers' *St Anthony's Chapel*, pp. 7 and 28.

⁴ *Cal. of Doc.*, vol. ii, p. 546.

⁵ Vol. i, p. 169.

⁶ *Papal Letters*, vol. viii, p. 614.

⁷ Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii, p. 176.

selling to Edinburgh certain rights over the Port of Leith in 1398, he was considered to have been an ill-friend to Leith for many years afterwards.¹ He travelled, during 1396-99, on embassies to England and foreign parts with Sir John of Ramornie, and in 1427 was one of the hostages for the king's ransom. He was appointed in 1439 hereditary bailie for the Holyrood lands of St Leonards.² He died 6th March 1439-40.³ His seal (fig. 4) attached to a document of 1439 is illustrated



Fig. 4. Seal of Sir Robert Logan (1439), in possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

from the original in possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.⁴ He was predeceased by his son Simon.

2. SIR JOHN LOGAN (1430-51) was Simon's son and Sir Robert's grandson. In 1430 he received the honour of knighthood, on the occasion of the birth of the royal twins at Holyrood.⁵ In 1444 he was appointed by the King, Sheriff of Edinburgh.⁶ In 1447 he got a sasine of Restalrig,⁷ and was "drownit in the watter of Crawmond" in 1451 at the age of twenty.⁸ His wife's name is unknown and there is no record of his seal.

3. ROBERT LOGAN (1450-87) was an infant when his father died, and during his minority was the ward of Philip Moubray of Barnbogle.⁹ His wife's name is unknown and there is no record of his seal.

4. SIR JOHN LOGAN (1486-1513) was the son of Robert, and "Isobella" was the name of his wife in 1490.¹⁰ It is recorded that he held a Baron Court at Restalrig in 1497-8,¹¹ and tradition has it that he died with his eldest son John at Flodden. His seal in 1504 bears three piles in point.¹²

5. SIR ROBERT LOGAN (1513-43), who got sasine of Restalrig six weeks after Flodden,¹³ may have been a younger son of Sir John, but his seal bearing a star with the Logan Arms may indicate a more distant relationship. Elizabeth Hepburn was his wife in 1516,¹⁴ and he married secondly, Elizabeth Home, daughter and co-heiress of Cuthbert Home of Fastcastle before 1533.¹⁵ He seems to have married thirdly,

¹ *Edinburgh Charters*, p. 48.

² Rogers' *St Anthony's Chapel*, p. 28.

³ *Book of Pluscarden*, vol. i. p. 376.

⁴ *Eschequer Rolls*, vol. ix. p. 660.

⁵ *Eschequer Rolls*, vol. v. p. 548.

⁶ *Acts of Lords in Council in Civil Causes*.

⁷ *Eschequer Rolls*, vol. xiv. p. 515.

⁸ *Scots Peerage*, vol. iv. p. 451.

⁹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xli. p. 306.

¹⁰ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xli. p. 312.

¹¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. ii. No. 274.

¹² *Chron. of James II.*, p. 45.

¹³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. ii. No. 1951.

¹⁴ *Laing's Seals*, vol. ii. No. 657.

¹⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. iii. No. 132.

Margaret Ellem, for that was the name of his widow in 1543.¹ His allegiance to the King is recorded before a Notary in 1521, when he and "the laird of Craigmillar ilkane of themself offerit thaim redy till resist the Kings rebellis";² but in 1526 he had offended in some way and for remission had to pay a fine.³ His seal bearing three piles in point with star is recorded.⁴

6. ROBERT LOGAN (1534-61) was the son of Sir Robert and Elizabeth Home. In 1539 he received from his father and mother charters of the lands of Restalrig, Grougar, Hutton, and Flemington.⁵ Margaret Seton was his wife in 1543.⁶ She was a daughter of George, fourth Lord Seton, and sister of one of "the Queen's Maries." Soon after 1550, when they granted a joint charter, they appear to have been divorced, for she afterwards married a son of Hamilton of Preston⁷ and died in 1565, and he married, secondly, Lady Agnes Gray sometime before 1557.⁸ Lady Agnes was the daughter of Patrick, fourth Lord Gray. Probably the marriage took place some years before 1557, for the date of the birth of their son Robert is calculated to have been about 1555. Lady Agnes survived her husband and married, secondly, Alexander fifth Lord Home, and thirdly, the Master of Glamis.

On the 20th May 1547 he was appointed to "the keeping of the baile-fire of Dowhill about Fastcastell."⁹ He was a man of vacillating character, first siding with the Lords of the Congregation and then with the Queen Regent.¹⁰ On the 2nd of July 1560 he, for "certain Indignities put upon the Edinburghers, was arrested by Order of the Magistrates and committed to Prison, with a strong Guard to secure him; but proving refractory, threatened the Magistrates; for which he was closer confined in *Duress*."¹¹ He died on or about 26th August 1561.¹² His seal (fig. 5) is quartered 1st and 4th, three piles in point; 2nd, an eagle displayed; and 3rd, three papingoes.¹³



Fig. 5. Seal of the sixth Laird attached to a Charter of 1552, in possession of the writer.

7. ROBERT LOGAN (1555-1606) was the son of Robert and Lady Agnes Gray, and known to fame through his connection with the Gowrie

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. iii. No. 2961.

² *Lord High Treas. Accs.*, vol. v. p. 281.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. iii. No. 2057 and No. 2056. and *Stirling of Renton's MSS., Hist. MSS. Com.*, vol. v. p. 647.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. iii. No. 2881.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. iv. No. 1203.

⁶ Calderwood's *Kirk of Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 464 and 484.

⁷ *Edin. Council Reg.*, vol. iii. f. 47, quoted by Maitland, pp. 19 and 20.

⁸ *Protocol Book of Jas. Harlaw*, p. 110.

⁹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. v. p. 155.

¹⁰ Macdonald's *Armorial Seals*, No. 1743.

¹¹ *Scots Peerage*, vol. viii. p. 583.

¹² *Reg. Privy Council*, vol. i. p. 73.

¹³ Laing's *Seals*, vol. ii. No. 638.

mystery. The casualty of his ward ended in 1576,¹ which suggests the year of his birth to have been about 1555. He married Elizabeth Makgill before 1576, and from her he was divorced; afterwards, in 1579, she was carried off by Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, under cover of an armed force, and she and Thomas were subsequently married.² Marion Ker was Logan's widow in 1606, and it is presumed that it was only within two or three years of his death that he had married her. It is unnecessary to say more of the Gowrie conspirator, for he is already well known to history, and I have previously given some details of his life in my paper on Fastcastle.³ For some unknown reason he had, during the last few years of his life, sold all his lands, and though landless when he died on () July 1606, he was a wealthy man. His estate in "geir, sowmes of money and dettis," according to his Testament Dative, given up on 28th January 1607, amounted to £29,042, 6s. 8d., but that was all escheated to the Crown by the Doom of Forfeiture in 1609.

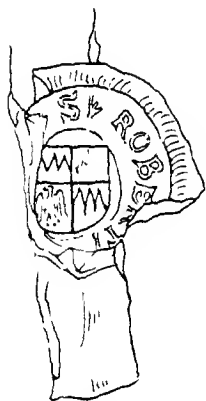


Fig. 6. Seal of the seventh Laird in 1579, attached to a Charter in possession of J. Hewat Crow, Esq.

Among interesting items in the sums due to him, are 18,000 merks by Lord Balmerino, and 15,000 merks by the Earl of Dunbar, which were, no doubt, balances of the purchase prices of Restalrig and Fastcastle, sold to them in 1605 and 1606; and among the "geir" there is an item "Ane schip with hir armaments in Eye-mouth, estimat to the sownie of 500 merkis." The possession of this ship, together with the sale of his lands, suggests the idea that he had made preparation to flee the country at a moment's notice should necessity arise.

His seal in 1578 is quartered 1st and 4th, three piles (not conjoined in point): 2nd and 3rd, an eagle displayed:⁴ and that of 1579 (fig. 6) is the same, and is illustrated here from one in possession of J. Hewat Crow. There is a drawing of a seal, purporting to be of Robert Logan in 1576, in Carr's *Coldingham*, p. 224, but as it bears a man's heart and is totally different from the authentic seals of 1578 and 1579, I think a mistake has been made, more especially as Stodart⁵ remarks that the heart and three nails are a seventeenth-century addition to the Logan Arms.

Robert Logan the forfeited laird was survived by—

(1) ROBERT his eldest son, presumably by his first wife Elizabeth Makgill. His name appears in a writ of 6th August, 1606, where he

¹ *Exchequer Rolls*, vol. xx, p. 544.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lv, p. 56.

³ *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii, p. 177.

⁴ *Scots Peerage*, vol. vi, p. 594.

⁵ *Macdonald's Armorial Seals*, No. 1746.

ARMORIAL TOMBSTONE OF LADY JONET KER, RESTALRIG. 33

"and Alexander, erle of Home, taking burding for him and the remanent his brether and sisteris on the one part, and Marion Ker on the other part," submitted to arbitration an unstated dispute.¹ He is named in the Testament Dative of 1607, and also in the Doom of Forfeiture of 1609.² After that the world knows him no more.

(2 and 3) GEORGE and JOHN. These names are given on the authority of Nisbet.³ They are not mentioned in the Testament Dative, nor in any contemporary document known to me, and, as is seen in the above extract, the eldest son Robert answers for but one brother, presumably Alexander, in August 1606, it is doubtful if George and John ever existed. In this Stodart seems to agree with me, for in writing of them he says that Nisbet "in his pedigree seems far wrong."⁴

(4th, 5th, and 6th) ALEXANDER, JONET, and ANNE are named in the Testament Dative of 1607, and in 1616 they were granted a reversal of attainder, on the grounds of their being at the time of their father's forfeiture all minors and had not participated in any of his crimes.⁵ This restored them to their former good fame and gave them the right to enjoy any lands they might acquire, otherwise than by succession to their father.

Marion Ker was the mother of Anne.

In compiling this list I have had much help from Major George Logan Home, who, from his large collection of notes on the family of Logan, has given me, besides many useful hints, a copy of Logan's Testament Dative. For these and other kindnesses I express to him my thanks.

But to return to the stone. Hugo Arnot in 1788, in describing what he calls "a spacious vaulted mausoleum of a circular figure, with yew trees growing on its top, which was originally the family vault of Logan of Restalrig," says: "In this vault, there are the remains of persons who have been interred there some hundred years ago, particularly those of Lady Jonet Ker, Lady Restalrig, quha departed this life 17th May 1526."⁶ It is next referred to by David Laing in 1861, who, in describing "the mausoleum-looking building . . . often said to have been the crypt or family vault erected by Sir Robert Logan," but which had been "undoubtedly attached to the College, perhaps as the chapter-house or as St Triduian's Chapel" says: "Inside there is a large stone, the upper part broken off, with a shield of arms, and an inscription as follows:—'Here · lyeth · ane · honorable Lady · Ionet · Ker · Lady · Restalrig · quha · departit · this · lyfe · 12 · day

¹ *Marchmont MSS., Hist. MSS. Com.*, p. 79.

² *Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 202.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. vii. No. 1412.

⁴ *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. ii. p. 276.

⁵ *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 178.

⁶ *History of Edinburgh*, p. 257.

of · Maii · Anno · 1526 · IK. This stone is not in its original position and may have been brought from without."¹

It will be observed that some of the words given are not now on the stone and that while Arnot gives the date as the 17th of May, Laing has it the 12th. The missing fragment may have been in existence in the time of Arnot and Laing, but it is not forthcoming now.

The following questions arise in reading the stone:

1st. Who was Lady Jonet Ker?

2nd. Which of the seven Logans of Restalrig was her husband?

3rd. If the date 1526 is correct, how do the Home papingoes come to be on the shield, seeing that the Logan-Home marriage did not take place till about 1533?

If it be not too hazardous to correct a reading of such a careful scholar as David Laing, I would say that the date on the stone has been misread. The figure "2" of the 1526 is broken, and what remains of it now looks more like "9." The date 1526 is obviously wrong, for the Home papingoes did not come to the Logans until after the Logan-Home marriage about 1533, and their son, the sixth laird, was the first to be entitled to quarter them on his Arms, and they appear on his seal of 1542. However, he is already provided with two wives and dates forbid a third.

If we take it that the date be 1596, it points to the seventh laird, the Gowrie conspirator, as the husband of Lady Jonet Ker. She may easily have been his second wife, for after his divorce from Elizabeth Makgill, he seems to have married in 1586 a lady whose name is unknown. The only allusion to this marriage is in a letter written on the 1st October 1586 by the Master of Gray to Archibald Douglas, in which he says: "Of late I was forced at Restalrig's suit to engage some of my cupboard, and the best jewel I had, to get him silver for his marriage."² That is all we know of this marriage, but it is significant that one of Logan's children was named Jonet.

As for Lady Jonet Ker, she may have been of the Lothian family, though her name does not occur in the *Scots Peerage*. The Arms would allow this, and if this were so, it might help to explain why Logan risked his life to shelter at Fastcastle the outlaw George Ker, brother of the Earl of Lothian, when he secretly returned from abroad in 1597.³

The building of St Tridnana's Well, in which the stone is placed, was restored in 1907 by direction of the proprietor, the Earl of Moray. Dr

¹ *Charters of Midlothian Churches*, p. lxi.

² *Hatfield MSS., Hist. MSS. Com.*, vol. iii. p. 178.

³ *Cal. of Border Papers*, vol. ii. p. 917.

Thomas Ross, who carried out the work, describes the condition in which he found it. Inside it was filled with earth and rubbish to the height of the capital of the central pillar, and outside, the roof was heaped with a mound of grass-covered earth some 10 to 12 feet deep. He speaks feelingly of the difficulty he had in ridding the building of its repulsive contents and of fighting the constantly rising water which had to be systematically pumped out. When the floor was at last laid down and the last hole in the paving plugged, the water burst through and completely wrecked it, although composed of concrete, asphalt, and heavy stones. After several attempts to combat the flow, he realised that the building was part of a natural hydraulic press, with a head of water too great to be overcome, and that it originally had been the well of St Triduana. When finished, clear and limpid water rose to a height of 2 or 3 feet. Unfortunately, a year or two later, during alterations in the drainage system in the neighbourhood, the water failed, and this has left the floor in a very unsightly condition. He was able to prove, from the stones found in the earth mound on the roof, that there had been a chamber above the well, which had been the "Upper Chapel of the Parish Church of the Blessed Virgin of Lestairic" referred to in a charter by James III. dated 3rd Nov. 1477.¹ Of this upper chamber, which resembles the chapter-house at Inchcolm, plans and drawings are printed with his paper in the *Transactions of the Edinburgh Architectural Association*, vol. vii.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. ii, No. 1329.

III.

A NEW SURVEY OF KILDRUMMY CASTLE. BY W. DOUGLAS
SIMPSON, M.A., D.LITT., F.S.A.ScOT.

In my book upon *The Castle of Kildrummy: its Place in Scottish History and Architecture*, published in 1923, I have given a full historical account and architectural description of this noble building. Since that date, however, further excavation and the clearing of ivy from the ruins have revealed many new and important features; while my own continued intensive study of the castle, both on the structural and on the documentary side, and my increased knowledge and experience in the general subject of mediæval military engineering, have suggested not a few corrections, additions, and improvements on the account already published. Accordingly I welcome the opportunity, afforded by this paper,¹ of submitting a brief new survey of the ruins, along with an up-to-date and more accurate plan.

I. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

The only specific account which we possess with regard to the foundation of Kildrummy Castle is a note by Sir Robert Gordon in his *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, written about 1630. After describing the life and actions of that great ecclesiastical statesman, Gilbert de Moravia, Bishop of Caithness from 1223-45—the founder of Dornoch Cathedral, and the last Scotsman to be canonised—Sir Robert proceeds to tell us that “this Sanct Gilbert was appoynted be King Alexander the Second to be thesaurer for his majestie in the north of Scotland; and dureing the space he had this office he built the castle and fortresse of Kildrume in Marr. with seaven tours within the precinct of the said castle.”² Such a notice, in a chronicler writing four centuries after the event, must of course be treated with all due caution. Fortunately in the present case collateral circumstances exist which tend very strongly to support the accuracy of Sir Robert Gordon’s account. In the first place, we have to recollect that he had a peculiar interest in Kildrummy, and also special opportunities for research into its earlier history. Sir Robert was tutor to the son of John, twelfth Earl of Sutherland, and Earl John was married to a daughter of Alexander,

¹ It should be explained that this paper appears as a further instalment of a systematic survey of the early castles in Mar, which I am making under a research grant from the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

² *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, ed. 1813, p. 32.

fourth Lord Elphinstone, the owner of Kildrummy. The connection thus formed between the two families was a close one. At one time the Sutherland writs were removed from Dunrobin to Kildrummy for protection. Sir Robert Gordon is known to have visited the Donside castle, and to have had access to its charter chest.¹ An independent line of evidence is supplied by the Aberdeen Breviary (1509), which states that Bishop Gilbert was employed by King Alexander II., "in garrisoning and building castles and in repairing other edifices for the benefit of the monarch and the state."² We have also the entry in the Martyrology of Aberdeen, dating from about the same period, in which we are informed that Bishop Gilbert "built castles against the fury of the wild and barbarous tribes."³ The language of these two entries places the erection of what Cosmo Innes justly called "the noblest of northern castles,"⁴ against its proper political background as a detail in the measures leading up to one of the outstanding achievements of Alexander the Second's reign, the reduction of the great province of Moravia, the district between the Spey and the Dornoch Firth; an old Celtic palatinate which—strong in its allegiance to the House of Macbeth, and bitterly resentful of the Normanising tendencies of the rival House of Canmore—had for two centuries fiercely resisted the process of compulsory incorporation within the expanding realm of Scotland. Kildrummy Castle is located just half-way between the two important ancient centres of Brechin and Elgin, and forms one of a chain of strongholds, royal and baronial, which controlled the great route northwards from Strathmore over the *Monadh* or Mounth, and so through Mar and Strathbogie into the disaffected area.⁵ A map (fig. 1) ascribed to the second quarter of

¹ See *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, p. 296; also Sir W. Fraser, *The Sutherland Book*, vol. i. p. xl; vol. iii. p. 194; vol. ii. pp. 147, 349; and his *The Lords Elphinstone of Elphinstone*, vol. i. pp. 141-4.

² *In temporalibus et spiritualibus ipsum pro singulis regum in boreali Scocie parte agendis et castrorum custodiendis edificandis et aliis edificiis pro utilitate regis et rei publice reparandis prefeceunt*, see Bishop A. P. Forbes, *Kalendar of Scottish Saints*, p. 355.

³ *Contra rabiem indomitaram et silvestrium gentium castra edificans*—*ibid.*, p. 130.

⁴ *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, footnote, p. 79.

⁵ See my *Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 3, 49-51; also my *Huntly Castle*, 2nd ed., pp. 3-5; and my paper on "The Royal Castle of Kindrochit in Mar" in *Proceedings*, vol. lvii. pp. 82-5. It is perfectly clear that the significance of such very powerful castles as Kindrochit and Kildrummy, near the heads of river basins amid the mountains of Western Aberdeenshire, is to be found not in the east-and-west or blind-alley strategy of these narrowing valleys, but rather in the north-and-south or transversal strategy of the trunk roads leading across the Mounth towards Moravia. On an east-to-west strategy the position of these castles is meaningless; they are at "the back end of nowhere." We are too apt to think of Mar to-day in terms of the modern rail and road communications ascending the Dee and the Don; whereas the mediæval mind would regard the whole problem transversely. In ancient times the cross-country routes, over the Mounth and northwards, were of far greater importance than the roads ascending the valleys.

Mr W. Mackay Mackenzie (*The Mediæval Castle in Scotland*, pp. 20-1), albeit sceptical about what he calls the assumption "that in the planting of these fortified structures a strategic



Fig. 1. Portion of an Early Fourteenth-Century Map of Scotland, showing Kildrummy Castle in its relation to the Mounth Passes.

the fourteenth century brings the castle into intimate relationship with the important Mounth passes. It is depicted as a great building of hewn stone, towered and battlemented, and south of it is marked the Capel Mounth Pass, with the significant words *hic unum passagium*.¹

In accordance with normal mediæval procedure, the castle thus founded by a royal minister, with a national end in view, would be entrusted to the hereditary wardenship of the local feudal landholders, the Celtic Mormæors of Mar, who had thrown their lot in with the new *régime*, and under their novel title of Earls were active in organising parishes, as at Tarland and Migvie, founding and endowing monastic houses, such as Monymusk, and throwing up earthwork castles like the Peel of Fichlie and the Doune of Invernochty—all these being the outward and visible signs of the Norman penetration.² A phenomenon very familiar to students of this process, alike in Scotland and in England, is the constant juxtaposition of parish church and castle, as representing respectively the ecclesiastical and civil *nuclei* of the early parochial organisation, in which the parish was often co-extensive with the manor, and the priest was a younger son of the lord. Examples of this association—so full of import for the earlier topographical history of our country—are frequent in Aberdeenshire, as at Lumphanan, Midmar, Inverurie, Auchindoir, Migvie, Coull, and elsewhere. Accordingly it will at the first sight seem highly remarkable that the important case of Kildrummy appears directly to violate this so constant rule. Here (see sketch-map, fig. 2) the ruined mediæval parish church still picturesquely crowns its burial mount, and to the southward stretched the ancient

principle was observed," is forced to admit the significance of "the line of positions on the great mediæval route through Mar." But in the case of the royal castles with their associated burghs, he seeks to find the explanation not so much in considerations of strategy as in the idea that there were older centres of population at these points, and that the castles were raised "with an eye to dominating the local population and not the highway." Yet at pp. 24-5, he himself points out that the burghs did not exist before the castles, but were founded contemporaneously with them. Surely this suggests that the military position of the castle was the first consideration. And after all Kildrummy, the greatest of all the chain of castles under review, not merely was never associated with a royal burgh, but also (as we shall see) was deliberately planted on a site apart from the earlier local centre of population.

¹ I am privileged to reproduce the relevant portion of this map (M. S. Gough, Gen. Top. 16) through the courtesy of Bodley's Librarian, who also kindly had the photograph taken at my request. The date assigned in the text is that favoured by Dr Craster, Keeper of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library; and there are topographical features in the map which appear to me clearly to point to such a date being approximately correct. It is interesting to note that Kildrummy is the only castle shown in this graphic manner and on so large a scale, all the other castles being indicated merely by conventional *tournelles* of small size. This fact, together with the precise indication of the two Mounth Passes, suggests strongly that the cartographer was familiar with the castle, and wished to accord it special distinction on his map: possibly as a favourite residence of David II. and his aunt, the Lady Christian, sister of King Robert Bruce.

The whole map is reproduced in *National MSS. of Scotland*, Part iii. No. ii.

² See *The Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 53-67.

burgh, of which ample documentary evidence exists from the fourteenth century onwards, while the now deserted fields still bear such significant names as Boroughmuir, Milltown, Malt Croft, Tolbooth, Schoolhill, and Gallowshilloch.¹ But from this ancient centre of burghal life the castle stands strangely aloof, a good mile to the south-westward. Yet on a

closer examination what at first sight seems to be an exception to the rule turns out to be a most strikingly suggestive case in point.

In the writs dealing with properties in the vanished burgh, reference occurs frequently to a place known as the "castle hill" (*mons castri*), which was on the east side of the burghal tenements. Thus in 1447, we have a piece of land lying within the town of Kildrummy on the east side of the said town between the castle hill and the land of Thomas Donaldson on the north side, and the land of Thomas Rogersone on the south side.² Again, a royal charter of 1608, confirming their lands to the Elphinstones, refers to "the fortalice or manor place,"³ at the burgh of Kildrummy, in terms quite distinct from the castle, which is separately mentioned. In

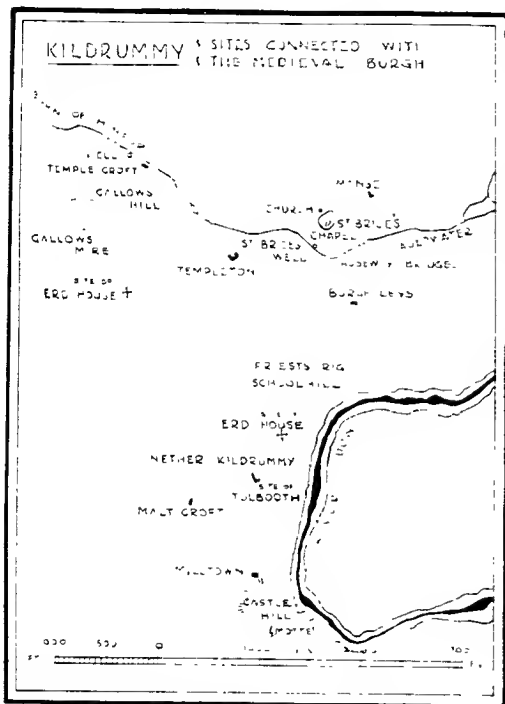


Fig. 2. Kildrummy: Sites connected with the mediæval Burgh.

1636 a similar grant of the burghal lands includes the "ruined tower."⁴ Now, as is well known, the phrase *mons castri* in old charters is a regular technical term for the *motte* or earthen mount of an abandoned early Norman castle. And the site of this early castle at Kildrummy may still be identified. About half a mile south of the church, and on the farm of Milltown of Kildrummy, close by the riverside, is a well-marked, flat-topped eminence named Gallowsh-

¹ See *The Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 279-86.

² *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. iv. pp. 734-5.

³ "*Integram villam et burgum in baronia de Kildrymmie, cum firmis burgalibus, annuis redditibus, terris et rudis ejusdem. cum rudis burgalibus et lie Burrowmyr, cum lie Burrouhauch, Auchincany et Gallowshilloch, cum fortalicio, manerie loco,*" etc.—"*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*," 1593-1608, No. 2125. Cf. also No. 51.

⁴ "*Cum turre ruinosa*"—*ibid.*, 1634-51, No. 481.

hillock on the Ordnance Survey Map. This name, however, is quite unauthenticated: the real Gallowshillock is north of the church, on the farm of Templeton, and is correctly so named on the map. The site at Milltown is invariably known to natives of the parish as the Castlehill, and is without doubt the *mons castri* of the old writs. Long-continued ploughing has worn down its outlines and smoothed away all traces of a bank or ditch; but as viewed from the farm of Westside, across the Don, it still has every appearance of a well-preserved motte. From this point of vantage, also, it will be realised how completely Norman was the lay-out of the ancient burgh. The thatched cabins with their tofts straggled along the summit of a hogsback ridge, having the Don on the east side and a marshy bottom to the westward. At the south end of the burgh rose the timbered mount of the early Norman castle, and at the opposite end was the parish church, on the north side of its circular mounded burial-ground, perched upon the summit of one of the "kaims" of fluvial detritus which are so marked a local feature.¹ All this is thoroughly mediæval in arrangement; for example, it is exactly paralleled at Coull,² where also we find the church on the north side of a churchyard which itself is at the north end of a level area stretching along the Tarland Burn, and terminated to the south by the castle, the gate of which opens in a northerly direction. The ancient road from Aboyne passes the castle on the east and forms the eastern boundary of the churchyard. No doubt the area between church and castle was occupied by the mediæval village.

It would thus appear that in the earlier stages of the infeudation of Mar—probably in the twelfth century—one of the Mormæors had thrown up a timbered earthen castle to serve as the civil nucleus of a parish, the church of which (it would seem) occupies a much older site of Christian worship, and indeed of human habitation.³ Between the church and the castle grew up a village community, which in the fourteenth century was organised as a fully articulated burgh of barony. A new departure was taken with the advent of Bishop Gilbert de Moravia as the royal lieutenant. No longer to serve local administrative ends, but as an instrument of larger national policies, a stone castle on a great scale was planned, for which a more suitable site was found, endowed with plenty of elbow-room and strong in its natural defences, on the well-defined promontory thrust out from the hills into the river valley a mile to the west. The older castle was

¹ For these kaims see Dr A. Bremner, *Physical Geography of the Don Basin*, p. 58.

² See sketch-map in *Proceedings*, vol. lviii. p. 47.

³ *The Castle of Kildrummy*, p. 279. The church is under the invocation of St Bride.

then abandoned and fell into decay: but the parish church kept the village beside it on the ancient stance. And thus we have worked out a very pretty and interesting study in the evolution of a parochial topography in which local and national purposes have divergently played their part.

The Castle of Kildrummy, as vouched by contemporary record, makes its *début* upon the stage of history on Tuesday, 31st July 1296, on which day it received within its gates the English monarch, Edward I., on his return march from Elgin, after the downfall of Balliol. Edward remained at the castle over the 1st of August, and thereafter continued his progress by Kincardine O'Neil and the Cairn-na-Mounth Pass to Brechin.¹ In 1303, during his second great invasion of the north, Edward again reached Elgin, and on his return journey paused for a few days (4th-9th October) at Kildrummy.² In 1305, Donald, Earl of Mar, was a minor in ward under the care of his uncle, Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who thus exercised control over his estates and the Castle of Kildrummy. Herein lies the explanation of a significant paragraph in the famous Ordinance for the Settlement of the Kingdom of Scotland, promulgated by Edward I. in September 1305, whereby the Earl of Carrick is directed "to place the Castle of Kyndromyn in the keeping of a man for whom he shall answer."³ The sequel is well known. After his defeat at Methven (26th June 1306), Bruce sent his wife and sister, under the charge of his younger brother Nigel, to Kildrummy for safety. On the near approach of an English army, led by Prince Edward of Carnarvon, the Queen and her ladies fled north, while Nigel gallantly and successfully defended the castle until, sometime before 13th September, he was forced to surrender through the treachery of the blacksmith Osborn, who set fire to the corn supply stored in the great hall.⁴ Thereafter the English "tunlit doune" "all a quarter" of the castle; that is, they threw down one side of its *enceinte* in order to render it useless in a military sense. We shall see how evidence of this partial demolition, and the subsequent rebuilding, is still clearly visible on the west side of the enclosure. The restoration would doubtless take place when the Earl of Mar, who had been captured at Methven, returned to Scotland in the general exchange of prisoners after Bannockburn (1314). In 1336,

¹ See *Ragman's Roll* (Bannatyne Club), pp. 110-1, 179, 183; J. Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii, Nos. 800, 822-3; Hume Brown, *Early Travellers in Scotland*, p. 5.

² *Rotuli Scotie*, vol. i, p. 53; Bain's *Calendar*, vol. ii, Nos. 1397, 1399, 1400; *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1301-7, p. 161.

³ *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vol. i, p. 268.

⁴ The whole story of this famous siege is finely described by Barbour in his *Brus* (ed. W. M. Mackenzie, pp. 58-61). See my *Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 187-92.

the restored castle stood another siege, this time an unsuccessful one, when Bruce's heroic sister, the Lady Christian, beat off a determined assault by the Earl of Atholl, acting on behalf of Edward Balliol and the English interest.

The later fortunes of the castle do not concern us here, except in so far as they shed a fitful and scanty light upon its structural history.¹ It stood sieges again in 1361, in 1404, in 1442, and in 1530, on which last occasion it is recorded to have been burnt.² On 26th February 1654, the castle opened its unwilling gates to Colonel Morgan, acting on behalf of Cromwell. In 1689 or 1690 it was burned by the Highlanders of Dundee's army, and was on that occasion described as "a great castle in the mouth of the Highlands, called the castle of Killdrumie, surrounded with great walls wherein their was much building, and being for the most part totally burnt and destroyed, the reparatione of it cannot be under nyn hundred pounds sterline."³ It was sufficiently patched up, however, to form the headquarters from which the Earl of Mar launched the ill-starred "Fifteen,"⁴ which involved his ancient line in ruin, and sealed the fate of his ancestral castle. By the victorious Hanoverians it was plundered and dismantled,⁵ and has since remained a roofless ruin, though some parts are doubtfully said to have been occupied as late as 1733.⁶

Throughout this long and stormy history, documentary evidence bearing on the structural history of the fabric is neither bountiful nor precise. Between 1435 and 1508, however, the castle was in the hands of the Crown, and accordingly we find entries in the *Erchequer Rolls* of payments to the garrison and expenditure upon the buildings. The first of these entries appears under the years 1437-8, and is sufficiently detailed to warrant our identifying the work then executed with the barbican added in front of the main entrance.⁷ At the same time the chapel was re-roofed with tiles and a stone fireplace was repaired.

¹ A sufficient historical sketch, which might easily be extended, will be found in my *Castle of Kildrummy*.

² R. Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials in Scotland*, vol. i. part i. p. 246.

³ Sir W. Fraser, *The Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and the Leslies, Earls of Leven*, vol. ii. p. 168.

⁴ See p. 2 of *An Impartial Account of the Rebellion in the Year 1715, contain'd in a Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland to his Friend in New England*, and published as an appendix to *The History of Scotland*, by J. W., M.D. (Dr James Wallace), Dublin, 1721. (Macbean Jacobite Collection, Aberdeen University Library. This is apparently the third edition, the previous two having appeared at Dublin in 1720 and 1722. For the author see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

⁵ "The Earl of Mar has got a scar
These forty years he'll be the waur,
They've broken his ha's wi open force
And ta'en five hundred highland horse."

—A. LAING, *Doneen Tourist*, p. 451.

⁶ *Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 253-7.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 116, 214-6. See *Erchequer Rolls*, vol. v. pp. 57-9.

The total expense seems to be £31, 13s., but includes sundry small items not chargeable against the fabric. In 1451, an expenditure of £13, 6s. 8d. was incurred upon the castle.¹ In 1464, we have the roofing of two towers, the "burges tour" and the "maldis tour."² In 1468 and 1469, £100 is spent each year upon "the construction and repair of the Castle of Kildrummy";³ and the series of payments closes in 1471 with £80 charged against "the fabric and repair of the castle."⁴ As Mr Mackenzie rightly comments, these sums in the aggregate "must represent a fair amount of construction."⁵ At the same time it should be observed that comparisons with other similar work are extremely unreliable; if the building of the gatehouse tower at Rothesay Castle cost £191, 7s., that of David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle, no greater undertaking, cost over £400. The difficulty is that there is little work at Kildrummy Castle to-day that can confidently be assigned to the fifteenth century; but we must remember that the "much building" within the courtyard recorded in 1689 has now very largely perished.⁶

The lofty structure with a corbie-stepped gable, abutting internally on the north curtain to the west of the hall, is assigned by old writers to Alexander, first Lord Elphinstone, who acquired Kildrummy in 1508, and fell at Flodden five years later.⁷ It has every appearance of belonging to this date, but embodies the remnants of an older structure. Doubtless by including this building, which is not a tower in the strict sense of the word, Sir Robert Gordon was able to count his "seven towers within the precinct."

History records three occasions (1306, 1530, and 1689) on which Kildrummy Castle suffered by fire. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the masonry of the existing ruins shows very marked traces of burning. Such traces are particularly evident in the gatehouse and the adjoining curtain walls. That these signs of scorching are not wholly due to the latest conflagration (in 1689) is shown by the fact that some of the most seriously affected stones are those forming part of the original internal wall-face of the west gatehouse tower, now exposed by the falling away of an inserted vault, which (as we shall see) dates probably from the fifteenth century. If this dating be accepted,

¹ *Exchequer Rolls*, p. 463.

² *Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 277.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 559, 650.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. viii. p. 79.

⁵ *The Medieval Castle in Scotland*, p. 60.

⁶ Cf. W. D. Peckham on "The Architectural History of Amberley Castle" in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. lxii. pp. 34-5. He points out that Bishop Sherburne (1508-36) spent much money in building, but there is little evidence of his operations at Amberley Castle. "His work was rather that of decorating and adapting to the standard of his time than rebuilding, work which may make a vast difference to the comfort of the house but very little to its historical ground plan."

⁷ *Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 99, 228.

we have here probably traces of the first conflagration, when the castle was set ablaze by Osborn the Smith in 1306. It may be recalled that Barbour describes the fire as having been particularly intense at this part of the castle, so that although the gate was destroyed the assailants were unable to force an entry.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE REMAINS.

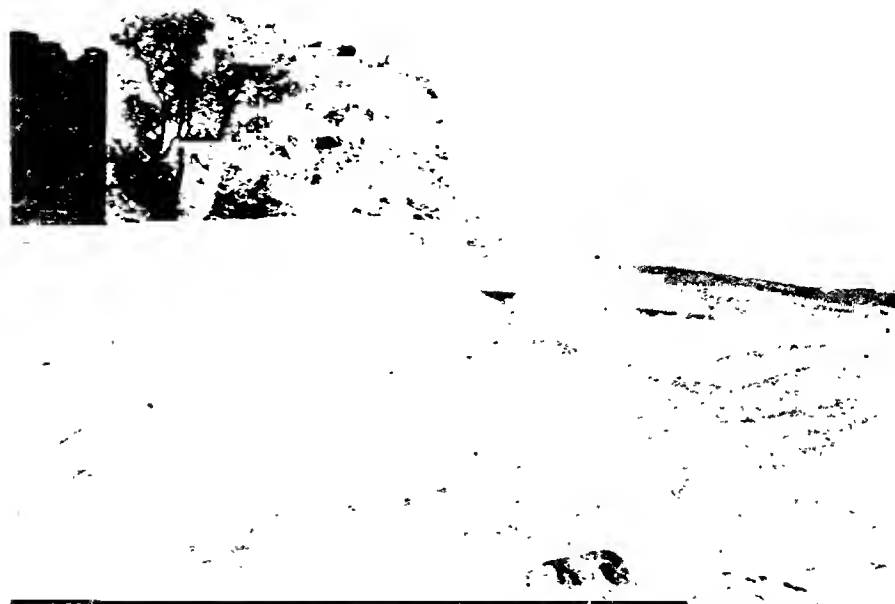
The site of the castle¹ is a bold promontory projecting upon two sides, north and west, into a deep ravine, known as Back Den. The flanks of the ravine have a slope of nowhere less than 45°; and at its bottom, about 60 feet below the castle, briskly flows a small burn. The extreme point of the promontory, on which the donjon is placed, forms the highest part of the castle area, and is a rock outcrop benched to form a platform for the tower. Here the slopes are very steep and regular, and may perhaps have been scarped. On the other sides of the castle, east and south, the ground falls in a broad and gentle descent towards the picturesque Den of Kildrummy, about 200 yards away. On these sides, therefore, a ditch (fig. 3) about 85 feet in breadth, and still from 14 to 20 feet in depth, was drawn round the enclosure, meeting Back Den on either side. The middle part of this ditch, on the south side opposite the gatehouse, appears to have been filled up, either at a late period in the occupation of the castle, or else in order to facilitate carting away material from its ruins. At its west end the ditch works out upon the slope of Back Den, and has, therefore, never contained water; but at the north end it seems to have been stopped, with a retaining mound or *batardeau* between it and the Den, as at the very similarly situated castle of Kidwelly in Carmarthenshire (fig. 29). This part of the ditch, however, has been considerably obscured by old quarrying, and by dumping of rubbish in more recent times. On the east side the ditch averages about 80 feet distant from the castle, but on the south it has been indrawn more closely. This ditch has some puzzling features, and in my former account² I suggested that it may possibly have been a prehistoric work utilised and modified by the mediæval engineer. While there is no inherent impossibility in such an idea, further consideration has convinced me that there is not sufficient evidence. At all events the section now shows the usual boldly scooped-out U-profile of mediæval ditches. Its lack of complete harmony in alignment with the curtain walls, and its great and unequal distance out from them, may perhaps be explained on the supposition that the ditch was dug before the castle

¹ See general plan in my *Castle of Kildrummy*, p. 75.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 139-50.

was built. Such a procedure would scarcely be the most convenient, but might be adopted if there was an immediate need to secure a defensive enclosure amid a hostile neighbourhood. A similar order of construction, doubtless for the latter reason, was employed at the Welsh Edwardian Castle of Harlech.¹

While the general disposition of the site is well enough suited for a large mount-and-bailey castle, there is no evidence whatsoever that



[Photo W. Norrie.]

Fig. 3. Kildrumny Castle: Warden's Tower and north end of Ditch.

any such has ever existed. The site of the donjon has certainly never been mounded, and there is no vestige of a bank within the ditch. All the evidence accords with the view that the stone castle now remaining was the earliest fortress to be erected on the site. We have already seen that there was a *motte* near the parish church, and this earlier stronghold was doubtless abandoned after the stone castle was erected on a different site. Had there been a twelfth-century earthwork castle on the ground now occupied by the stone building, we should have expected

¹ See paper on "Harlech Castle" by C. R. Peers in *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, session 1921-22, pp. 64-5.

the parish church and the mediæval burgh to be in its immediate neighbourhood.

To a thirteenth-century engineer the problem of fortifying the site as above described presented an obvious and normal solution. On the extreme point of the promontory he would place his donjon, while round the enclosure defined by the slopes of Back Den and the ditch he would carry his curtain walls, flanked by projecting towers, and enclosing the domestic buildings. So far as convenience of plan and the configuration of the ground are concerned, the entrance might equally well have been contrived on the east or on the south fronts: the desire to include in the domestic apartments a chapel, large in size and correctly oriented, led to the gate being placed on the south. The natural place for the hall and principal domestic buildings would be against the long north curtain, with a sunward outlook, at the opposite side from the gate, and in convenient neighbourhood to the donjon or *dernier ressort*. Thus far the castle conforms to the normal dispositions of a thirteenth-century fortress: but in various points of detail it shows skilful adaptation to special circumstances, revealing that the engineer was no mere *esprit routinier*, but a man of vision and pliancy. The building being situated on fairly level ground, with plenty of space, the engineer was thus unhampered by any special topographical difficulties, and was able therefore to develop his design with entire freedom. Accordingly the plan reveals itself as a very logical and symmetrical one, and illustrates most strikingly the ideal at which the thirteenth-century military engineer was aiming.

The castle, then (see plan at end, fig. 31), consists of a great heptagonal enclosure, four of whose angles are capped by powerful, round, flanking towers, while a fifth is occupied by a highly developed gatehouse. The remaining two angles, in the south-west and south-east curtains, are of low salient, and, not interrupting the command of the gatehouse and the two adjoining mural towers, are thus not provided with any salient defence. The courtyard area of the castle measures about 182 feet from east to west¹ by 147 feet from north to south.² The curtain walls are mostly about 8 feet 6 inches thick, and where part of the original parapet remains, on the east side south of the chapel, show a height of about 35 feet. Here the parapet is a continuous one, without embrasures, and carried up flush from the wall; it has an unfinished aspect, and in time of siege would no doubt have been provided with

¹ Measured from the east curtain at the south re-entrant of the chapel to the west curtain opposite.

² Measured from the middle point of the north curtain to the rear-wall of the gatehouse opposite.

a timber hoarding. The curtain wall, says Barbonr, in describing the great siege of 1306,

“ . . . at that tym wes batallit all
Within. ryght as it wes with-out.”

The Snow Tower at the north-west angle formed the donjon of the castle. It alone is completely circular, alike without and within the *enceinte*, from which it has a salient of three-fifths towards the west. This has been a noble tower, measuring 49 feet 9 inches in diameter above the battered base, or 53 feet below it, with walls 12 feet thick. Unfortunately it is now an utter ruin, only the basement in part remaining. It forms a circular chamber 26 feet in diameter, in which is a well, 6 feet square, worked roughly in the solid rock. On the south and west sides of the tower may still be seen a considerable portion of the finely domed ashlar vault in the basement. Descriptions still extant of the tower in the eighteenth century show that it was five¹ storeys high, each storey being dome-vaulted, and in the apex of each vault was left open a ring or eye for hoisting water by a bucket and windlass from the well to every floor and to the parapet. On the first floor a loop-holed mural gallery ran round the tower. At the re-entrant angle between the tower and the inner face of the west curtain wall there has been a rone-pipe—indicated quite clearly by the marks which still remain, and by the oaken pegs, to receive its fastenings, still firmly dowelled into the ashlar masonry.

In my former account I have already drawn attention to the special characteristics and affinities of the Snow Tower. Its great development, compared to the other towers, has a very French look, and its internal arrangement, vaulted on each floor with an opening in the vault, is distinctively French, as is also the mural gallery.² In all these respects the Snow Tower must have strongly recalled the great donjon at Coucy: and I see no reason to alter my view that the resemblance may well be due to the marriage in 1239 between Alexander II. and Marie de Coucy, and the subsequent long and intimate connection between the Coucy family and Scotland.³

¹ Some accounts give the tower seven storeys, the latter figure being doubtless due to the inclusion of two intermediate wooden floors that are known to have existed.

² As in the donjons at Concy, Aigues Mortes (Tour de Constance) and Chateaudun. There is an English parallel at Hawarden. Mr Mackenzie (*The Medieval Castle in Scotland*, p. 56), objecting to this suggested relationship between Concy and Kildrumny, says that such vaulting on all storeys, with *oubliettes* in the vaults, is “a late rather than an early feature,” and instances Coxton Tower, 1641. But such a parallel between a seventeenth-century tower-house and the donjon of an early castle like Kildrumny is quite beside the mark: the point in regard to the vaulting and the *oubliettes* in the Snow Tower is that these features do not occur elsewhere in Scotland in the thirteenth century.

³ See *The Castle of Kildrumny*, pp. 104-10, 152-3.

Next in importance to the donjon comes the Warden's Tower at the north-east corner, the best preserved tower in the castle. This fine specimen of mediæval military construction (fig. 4) measures 37 feet 6 inches in diameter above the battered plinth, with walls 8 feet 7 inches thick, and still remains to a height of nearly 60 feet. It has a three-quarter salient on both fronts. The tower contains four storeys. Its basement was a prison, and is entered by a passage in the gorge wall, well secured by inner and outer doors closing against the interior. In the prison is a garderobe. The manner in which this basement was ceiled is not quite clear. Round the wall (fig. 6) runs a continuous corbel table which at first sight seems to have carried a timber floor. But a prison not vaulted over in stone would be an extremely unusual thing; and it is noteworthy that



[Photo C. R. Marshall.]

Fig. 4. Kildrummy Castle: view of Warden's Tower from the south-east.



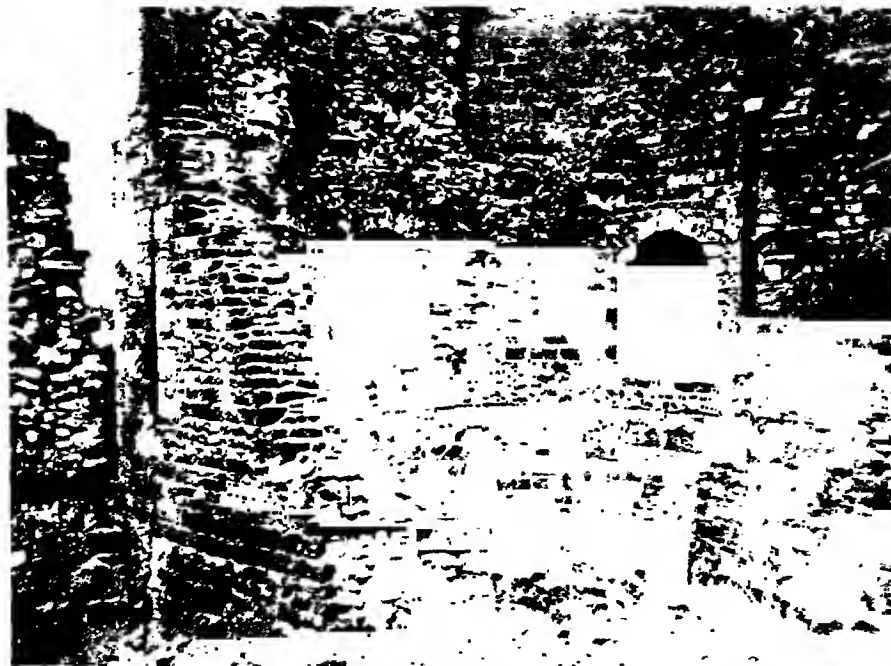
[Photo C. R. Marshall.]

Fig. 5. Kildrummy Castle: Window in Warden's Tower.

above the corbel table there is a band of rough hearting all round the tower, which rather looks as if there had been a low-pitched "mushroom" vault resting on a centre pier. The upper three storeys were reached by a newel stair in the gorge wall, but opening separately from the prison entry. On the first floor are four large mural chambers narrowing outwardly to loopholes 7 feet long and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, slightly fantailed below, but devoid of plunge. This room was probably a store. The upper two floors provided living rooms, and each was furnished with a fireplace. Originally these rooms were probably equipped with mural chambers similar to those below, narrowing outwardly to loopholes, or at best, to small windows; but these would seem to have subsequently been replaced by large windows of pronounced Edwardian type (fig. 5), consisting of two lancets on a raked base and framed with a cusp-corbelled lintel.¹ These

¹ The question as to whether these windows are original or insertions is a doubtful one, there being features in the bonding which tell both for and against this view. I have long regarded

windows at once recall the type of opening so constantly found in Edward the First's Castles in North Wales. The rough masses of hearting (fig. 6) which project from the wall-face on the second-floor level have very much the disposition and appearance of the cores of a fallen groined vault. A small portion of the parapet walk, reached by two steps up from the roof of the tower, may be seen on the east side, and three of the plain dished and plunged runnels still remain; but the



[Photo W. Norrie.]

Fig. 6. Kildrummy Castle: Interior of Warden's Tower. (The arches over the mural chambers are modern: originally there were lintels. The loophole seen on the left, with the buttress-like wall adjoining, is a restoration.)

parapet itself, which rose flush from the wall-head, has almost entirely perished.

The special security enjoyed by the Warden's Tower is shown by the fact that there is no direct communication between it and the castle courtyard. It must have been reached only from the hall by the passage between the chapel and the kitchen. On the other hand, the

them as insertions, but am induced here to state the matter as an open question after a careful consideration on the spot with Mr J. S. Richardson, who favours the view that they are contemporary with the tower.

occupant of the tower possessed at all times an easy and private means of egress by the postern adjoining in the north curtain.

The Brux and Maule Towers at the south-east and south-west angles are twins in their general arrangements. Each is 30 feet in diameter, with semicircular salient to the field, but projecting as a square building towards the courtyard, so that the interiors form oblong rooms with trilateral outer ends. Only the lower storey of each tower is intact, and was unvaulted: the upper storeys have had mural recesses with loops of an exactly similar pattern to those in the Warden's Tower. Owing to their lack of plunge, these loopholes cannot command the base of the wall—a fact which suggests that the summits of all the towers were provided with hoardings for this purpose. In each tower the basement is entered by a door, not specially defended, in the square gorge wall; the upper floors were reached by mural stairs in the curtain adjoining, convenient to serve both the tower and the rampart walk. There was no direct communication between the basement and the first floor.

All four towers as thus described have bases of identical profile (figs. 7 and 20, No. 5), the wall rising almost vertically through some six or seven courses, then setting back sharply from a bevelled moulding for three courses, after which the tower is continued with unbroken verticality to the summit.

Since my previous account was published, further excavation has disclosed the complete ground-plan of the gatehouse, so far as it is preserved. This has been a large and notable structure, consisting of an oblong block, 68 feet 6 inches in breadth, passing out frontally into two great round half-engaged towers, 33 feet in basal diameter, between which lies the trance, 8 feet in width. The total over-all depth of the gatehouse is 61 feet. The tower walls are 9 feet 6 inches thick, and show a different profile from the others in the castle (fig. 12), steeply battering directly from the ground to a height of six courses. As originally built, the basement of each tower contained an oblong, unvaulted chamber, with a semicircular bow towards the field. Behind each, in the rearward portion of the gatehouse, is a lodge of greater breadth, obtained by thinning off the walls of the trance. In the west lodge is a remarkable fireplace (fig. 8), 7 feet 8½ inches wide, with heavily chamfered jambs 4 feet 9 inches high, curved out below and also above to carry the hood,



[Photo G. P. H. Watson.]

Fig. 7. Kildrummy Castle: south side of plinth, Maule Tower.

which has perished. The segmental backing of the fireplace appears to be an insertion. This fireplace is of unmistakably Edwardian type, and can be assigned without hesitation to about the year 1300.¹ The gatehouse bears evidence of successive alterations. At first the partition walls between the rearward lodges and the tower basements seem to have been of wood, with a central stone pier (having a splayed plinth) to carry the floor above; but at a later date stone gorge walls and doors were built. In the gorge wall in the east tower a stone with fluted piscina bowl has been re-used. The basement of this tower, owing to the generally eastward slope of the ground, is at a lower level than that of



[Photo C. R. Marshall.]

Fig. 8. Kildrumny Castle: Fireplace in West Lodge of Gatehouse. (The upper two stones of the left jamb are restored.)

the west tower. Hence it occurred that when the gorge walls were built, in the west tower (fig. 10) they were run up against and incorpo-

¹ The same type of fireplace is found, among other buildings, at Carnarvon Castle (fig. 9), in work dating from 1285-9; at Conway Castle, begun in 1285; in the solar of Ludlow Castle, *circa* 1283-92; and in the Byward Tower at the Tower of London, also built by Edward I. As to the remoter *provenance* of this type of fireplace, it may be remarked that an example occurs in the Tour de Sel at Aigues Mortes, in work assigned to *post* 1289; see C. H. Bothamley on "The Walled Town of Aigues Mortes," in *Archæological Journal*, vol. lxxiii. (1916), p. 258, and Plate xiii. No. 4. The occurrence of the type in Britain may thus be due to Edward the First's connection with Aquitaine.

The only other Scottish fireplace at all resembling this one at Kildrumny with which I am acquainted occurs at St Andrews Castle, in a part of the building assignable to the sixteenth century; but the condition of the jambs of the fireplace suggests that it was rebuilt into its present position from some older building. It was doubtless originally made during the English occupation of the castle.

ated the older pier, but in the east tower (fig. 11) the pier was taken down and the gorge wall carried right across the tower at the lower level, the materials of the pier being roughly reinserted, with the splay cut away on the south side so as to obtain a flush facing. At a still later period, vaults were inserted in both towers, and their basements, thus covered in, seem to have been filled with a solid packing of dry rubble, doubtless



Fig. 9. Fireplace in Eagle Tower, Carnarvon Castle.¹

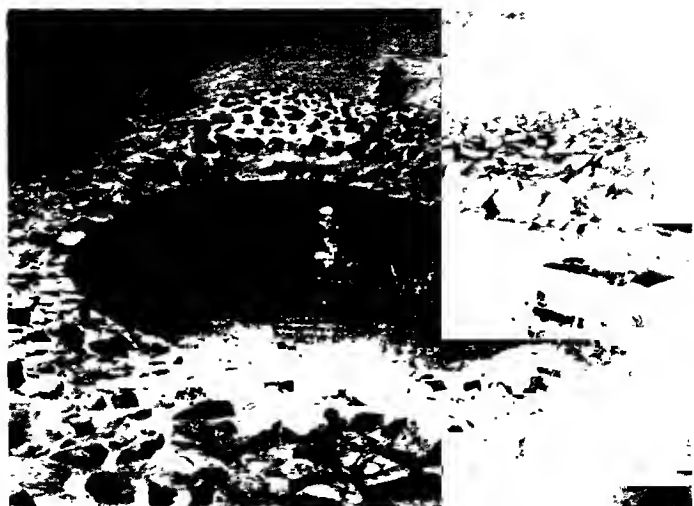
to render them proof against artillery. The floor of the east tower (fig. 11) is paved with herring-bone ashlar, older than the inserted vaulting, under which the pavement runs. A large forework was also built, prolonging the trance, and containing an outer gate 27 feet in advance of the original one, and a middle gate between the two. Beyond this outer gate the walls of the forework are continued as abutments for the drawbridge, the axle of which turned, doubtless within a lead jacket, in sockets

¹ This illustration is reproduced, by permission of Sir E. Vincent Evans, LL.D., from the *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, 1915-6.



[Photo C. R. Marshall.]

Fig. 10. Kildrummy Castle: Interior of West Gatehouse Tower.



[Photo C. R. Marshall.]

Fig. 11. Kildrummy Castle: Interior of East Gatehouse Tower.

provided for the purpose; while the bridge when down rested on each side upon a carefully constructed bench, and spanned a masonry-lined pit. Behind the outer gate on the east side was a side gate (figs. 12 and 13), afterwards built up.¹ On the opposite side a square turret contains the newel stair up to the room whence the bridge was worked. Probably



[Photo G. P. H. Watson.]

Fig. 12. Kildrummy Castle : Barbican and Side Gate.²

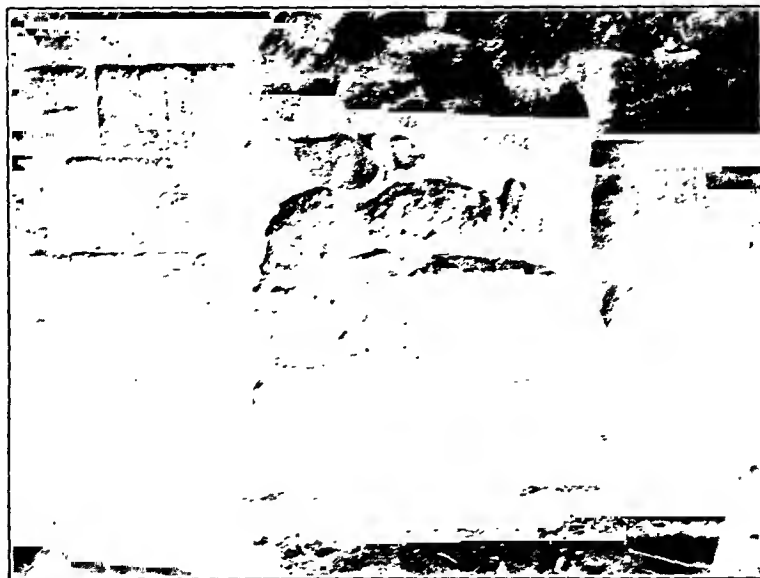
when the forework was added, or subsequently, the original outer portal of the castle, between the two towers, was refashioned: its portcullis, which at first it must have possessed, was taken out, and a double gate was substituted. The disturbance of masonry here is still very evident.

The pit (figs. 14 and 15) measures 21 feet 2 inches in length and 8 feet

¹ This infilling has now been taken out, as shown in fig. 12.

² This illustration is reproduced from Mr W. M. Mackenzie's recent book *The Mediæval Castle in Scotland*, by kind permission of the publishers, Messrs Methuen & Co., Ltd.

10 inches in breadth, and is 8 feet deep. It is built in two sections, clearly marked off by a vertical joint in the masonry on either side. The inner portion, 8 feet 6 inches on the east side and 6 feet 10 inches on the west side, appears to be an extension, and during peaceful conditions must have been boarded over, otherwise access could not be gained to the side-gate and the newel stair. It is noticeable that the masonry of the barbican walls above the pit is continuous throughout its length, suggesting that the extension of the pit was an alteration made while the



[Photo W. Norrie.]

Fig. 13. Kildrummy Castle: View of Side Gate as excavated, showing later infilling.

barbican was in course of construction. On the west side the wall of the pit beyond the joint is recessed back 5 inches, so that two rows of continuous corbelling are required to carry the bench for the bridge on this side; whereas, on the other side, the set-back does not exceed 3 inches, and only one corbel-course is necessary. The side walls of the pit are formed in good coursed rubble; the masonry of the two ends is in beautiful ashlar of close-jointed blocks in courses averaging 9 inches in height: the inner end wall is doubly battered against the slope of the ground. The pit drains by a central stone-built gutter emerging at the outer end by a sluice which is carefully checked for an iron grating. In the south wall at this end is another sluice, which has been provided with



[Photo C. R. Marshall.

Fig. 14. Kildrummy Castle: Gatehouse Pit, looking inwards.



[Photo C. R. Marshall.

Fig. 15. Kildrummy Castle: Gatehouse Pit, looking outwards.

an iron grating moving up and down in a well-wrought chase cut in two projecting stones.

From the inner portal of the gatehouse, abutments about 4 feet thick extend back on either side some 7 feet into the courtyard. These abutments are of one build with the gatehouse, and probably carried an arch with a *meurtrière* over the portal, just as in the rearward extension of the gatehouse at Caerlaverock Castle. As there is no evidence of any communication between the basement and the upper floors of the gatehouse, it is possible that this was supplied by external wooden stairs rising on either side along the inner face to a platform carried by these abutments.¹ From the first floor upwards, access may have been gained by a vice in the consolidation which fills up the re-entrant angle between the gatehouse and the west curtain; such a stair would also conveniently have served the garderobes here. The arrangement on the other side of the gatehouse may have been similar.

The earliest of these successive modifications that have brought the gatehouse into its present state, namely the building of the stone gorge walls in the two towers, was probably done about the end of the fourteenth century; the masonry is of a kind found nowhere else in the castle, very much joggled, and resembles masonry of this type in the Church of Bothwell, founded in 1398, and in the contemporary work at Bothwell Castle.² Perhaps the fact is not without significance that Kildrummy about this time (1374-88) was in the hands of the Douglasses, who also owned the barony of Bothwell. As pointed out in my previous account,³ the forework is evidently the building whose cost is detailed in the *Exchequer Rolls* for 1436-8, and the alteration of the original outer gate, between the towers, is probably contemporary, or shortly afterwards: at all events it was a step following upon the construction of the new advanced entrance. The vaulting of the two towers, and packing their bases against cannon fire, was doubtless done at some of the periods in the fifteenth century when we know from the *Exchequer Rolls* that building was in progress;⁴ and the blocking of the side gate illustrates the same tendency towards consolidation, which indeed is a marked feature of fifteenth-century development at other gatehouses, such as those of Tantallon and Caerlaverock. Probably in the seventeenth century, the final stage was reached when the drawbridge passed out of use, the pit being filled in, and a stepped and cobbled causeway carried right through the trance into the courtyard.

¹ One imagines an upper platform somewhat of the pattern of that which is thrown across the rear portal of the great gatehouse at Pembroke Castle.

² See my paper on "The Architectural History of Bothwell Castle," in *Proceedings*, vol. lix. p. 179, note 2.

³ *Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 214-6.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, pp. 218, 225.

In its final form the total length of the entrance passage, from the outer end of the pit to the inner end of the rearward abutments, was about 88 feet. Thus all attack was effectively canalised, and the long narrow trance was defended by a drawbridge and by three pairs of folding gates, with probably a fourth pair closing against the courtyard. Doubtless also there would be the usual *meurtrières* opening in the flooring above.

Along the inside of the north curtain is set the great hall, with the kitchen at its lower or eastern end, and the solar or great chamber at its upper end, next the Snow Tower. The hall is of one contemporary build with the curtain.¹ It measures 71 feet 3 inches by 40 feet 6 inches, within walls 6 feet thick. Towards the north it was lit by three large windows, with a smaller loop at the east end lighting the screens. The dais window on this side was of two lights, and was secured by an inner barred shutter. On the south side are two lesser windows, furnished with side benches, and also another dais window, 3 feet 10½ inches in daylight width. The inner jamb of this window shows a semicircular hollow sunk in a broad splay, and terminated in a broach stop below, and a grotesque corbel mask above (see fig. 20, No. 7). At Maryculter Church, built in 1287, and at Cowie Church, which was consecrated in 1276, the same hollow jamb-moulding is found (see fig. 20, No. 9).² The external reveal of this window has been much altered, and was apparently converted into a door. At present its external moulding shows the wide casement of the fifteenth century (fig. 20, No. 8). No loop lights the screens on this side, and a recess here doubtless indicates the position of the door. On the inside wall at this point is a socket, perhaps for an iron rail apparently connected with the screen. The east wall of the hall, which is now reduced to a mere foundation, must have possessed two doors, one leading into the kitchen and the other descending by wooden steps into the passage between the kitchen and the chapel, which is the only means of access to the Warden's Tower and the north postern. The floor of the hall was of wood, with a shallow basement below. The span of 40 feet is too great for single timbers, so that there must have been dwarf walls, or a row of posts, as in the late thirteenth-century hall at Ludlow Castle. A hole as if for a handrail, beside the north-east stair door, and a bench below, may indicate a wooden ladder descending into the basement, which was apparently unlighted. The ledge on which the

¹ So also at Carnarvon Castle the hall, although never completed, is of one build with the curtain against which it is set, and therefore was designed from the outset, being part of the first work at the castle, 1285-91—see C. R. Peers on "Carnarvon Castle" in *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, 1915-6, p. 12.

² See Dr W. Kelly in *Transactions of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society*, vol. i. (1886-9) part i. p. 28.

hall floor rested is formed by an ordinary scarcement along the south wall: but along the north wall this ledge appears as a projecting bench, now much damaged. The scarcement on the south side appears to be the result of an alteration: probably the hall floor has been heightened, and the bench on the north side was made available to suit the new level. In the hall there is no trace of a fireplace. At the north-east corner a newel stair led up to the battlement walk of the north curtain, and doubtless also to a gallery over the screens. From this gallery access would be obtained to the chapel. At the diagonally opposite



[Photo W. Norrie.]

Fig. 16. Kildrummy Castle: South Wall of Hall: Warden's Tower in rear.

corner of the hall another newel stair, well secured, served the lord's private apartments. On the exterior of the south wall was originally a plinth consisting of a bowtell above a plain chamfer. To this wall has been applied a comparatively modern building, probably of the eighteenth century, with dry walls made up of old fragments, and two partitions of similar unsubstantial materials. The floor of this building is paved with slabs of the handsome Correen stone (andalusite mica-schist), so commonly found in old Aberdeenshire farm buildings. After this late building was added, the plinth along the exterior face of the hall was cloured away to gain extra space, but remains intact at the points where the partitions butt against it (fig. 16).

The kitchen, about 24 feet square, still retains traces of its fireplace, with aumbry, sink, and drain, all in the north curtain. The solar has been almost entirely rebuilt, apparently by the first Lord Elphinstone (1508-13), the structure now occupying its place (fig. 17) being a tower-house of the L-plan, with vaulted basement and crow-stepped gable erected on the old curtain wall. A relic of the earlier arrangement is a high window overlooking the hall from the first floor of the old solar



[Photo W. Norrie.]

Fig. 17. Kildrummy Castle: Elphinstone Tower and Hall, seen from Courtyard.

apartments, so that the lord could keep an eye on all that was going on.¹ At the north-west corner of the hall, remains of a straight mural stair, ascending westward, are visible at a high level in the north curtain.

On the east side of the courtyard is the chapel, measuring some 47 feet by 19 feet. Its position, with the hall between it and the private apartments, is paralleled at the Welsh thirteenth-century castle of

¹ As at Doune Castle, Dirlerton Castle, and the (now destroyed) House of the Knights Hospitallers at Linlithgow. There are English examples at Ludlow Castle, Dudley Castle, Penshurst Place, and Great Chalfield Manor.

Caerphilly. In order to secure correct orientation it is set obliquely in the curtain, which its east end overrides. The floor of the chapel was



[Photo W. Norrie.]

Fig. 18. Kildrumny Castle: View of East Front, showing Chapel Gable.

of wood, and the undercroft was entered by a door on the south side against the curtain. The east window (fig. 18) consists of three tall lancets, 14 feet 6 inches in daylight height, rising from a moulded string, and having above them a fourth smaller lancet which in its

present form appears to be a rebuild of the fifteenth century. Externally the three windows are wrought with a plain double chamfer, but inside (fig. 19) the widely splayed scoinsons are closed above with moulded bonnet-headed rear-arches springing from filleted wall-shafts with caps and bases. Round the outermost arch-mould has been a trail of dogtooth, now greatly wasted. All this detail (fig. 20) is of very good



[Photo W. Norrie.

Fig. 19. Kildrummy Castle: Chapel Window, interior view. (This view shows the peeling of the wall-facing in the basement up to the level of the chapel floor: also the roof-raggle in the north wall, the wall-shaft cut to receive a water-table, and the inserted joist-holes, all belonging to the later lean-to erection.)

mid-thirteenth century type. At the north-east corner of the chancel is an aumbry, and beside it a door opens into a small vestry with a garderobe, constructed in a special abutment against the shoulder of the gable. Probably there was a gallery at the west end of the chapel, entered from the corresponding gallery over the screens in the hall, which in its turn would be reached by the stair in the north curtain.

There is clear evidence that the chapel is an afterthought, thrust out through the curtain: but as the detail of the east window is of distinctly thirteenth-century type, it is no less evident that the alteration was an

early one, probably while the castle was in course of erection. The proof that the out-thrusting of the chapel gable is secondary may be

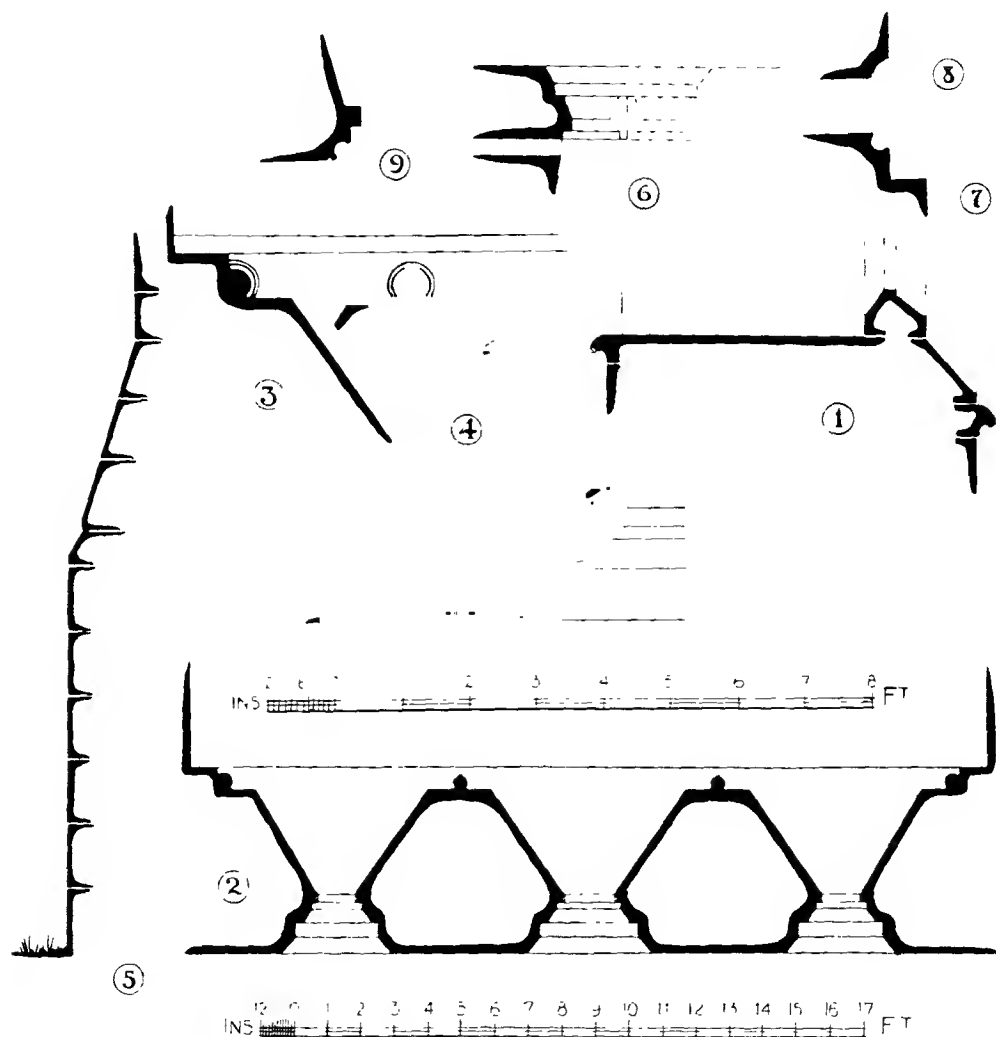


Fig. 20. Kildrumny Castle: Moulded detail—(1), Section through Chapel Window; (2), Plan of Chapel Window; (3 and 4), Enlarged Plans of Chapel Window; (5), Profile of Base of Warden's Tower; (6), Plan of West Window, south wall of Hall; (7), Moulding at interior of reveal, east jamb of West Window; (8), Moulding at exterior reveal; (9), Moulding on Door of Maryculter Church.

briefly set forth. Externally on the south side the joint, which is packed in with small chips, is clearly visible where the curtain wall meets the

chapel. On the north side the breach made in the curtain was a larger one: the joint occurs at a distance of 10 feet north of the chapel, and the chapel gable and the rebuilt portion of the curtain form a structural unit.¹ For some reason not apparent, the rebuilt part of the curtain is set back 7 inches behind the older face. On the inside, the footing of the old curtain remains *in situ*, and is carried right through the interior of the chapel: and the splicing of the wall, where the breach took place, is quite evident at a low level on the north side below the vestry. Lastly in the chain of evidence, the interior side walls of the chapel butt without bond against the inner face of the curtain.

At a late date the chapel was desecrated, and a two-storeyed lean-to of confined dimensions was built against the inside of the east gable, the ashlar facing being torn out to gain space, and rough holes dug in the hearting for the joists, while the shafts of the windows were cut away to receive the wall-plate.²

It is curious that no traces exist to reveal the structure of the hall roof where it abutted upon the lofty solar wall. The chapel has not been vaulted, but there is otherwise no evidence as to how its roof was managed. Probably it was of the simple trussed-rafter type, without tie-beams, and either open or boarded, which was usual in smaller churches of the thirteenth century. The *Exchequer Rolls* show that the roof was renewed in 1437-8, being at that date covered with tiles.³ At Carnarvon Castle, as originally built, the granary only was slated, the other buildings, including the spacious hall, being thatched.⁴

Along the west curtain were lean-to constructions, indicated by the foundations shown on plan (fig. 31), and by the corbels and weather-table for a wall-plate (fig. 21). At the south-east corner of the courtyard is a bakehouse with three ovens, probably of the fifteenth century; a fourth oven has been inserted in the adjoining Brux Tower. The courtyard is cobbled, sloping towards the south.

In the north curtain, close against the Warden's Tower, is a port-cullised postern, leading out to a small triangular area of ground from which, without any apparent direct contact with the castle, a vaulted underground passage led down to the burn in Back Den. The vault has

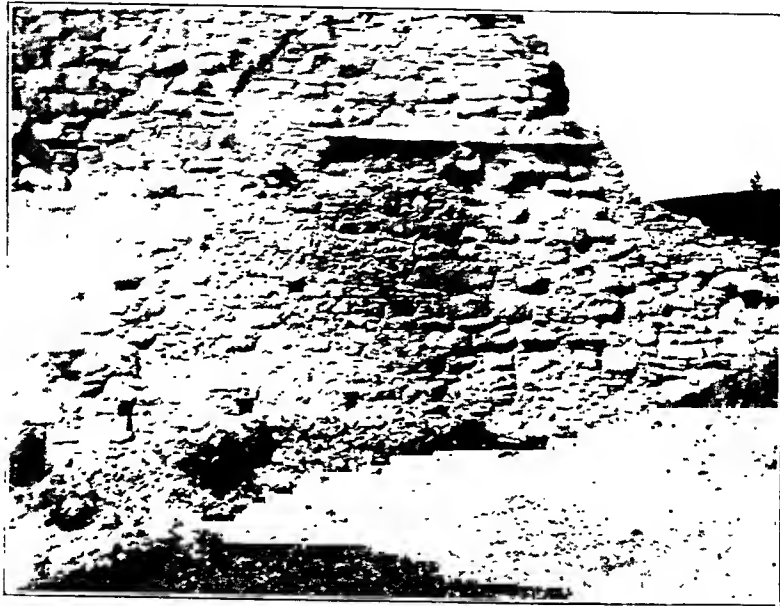
¹ See Mr C. S. T. Calder's Note appended to this paper.

² The chapel is said to have been "occupied as a place of worship so late as the year 1733" (A. Laing, *The Caledonian Itinerary*, vol. i. p. 253). If this is true, the subsequent lean-to is probably to be linked up with the evidences of eighteenth-century occupation suggested by the range of buildings along the south side of the hall. I think there can be little doubt that the castle area was occupied by agricultural buildings after its final dismantling. The lean-to in the chapel can hardly have been anything more than a shed suitable for such a purpose.

³ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 59.

⁴ C. R. Peers in *Trans. Cymmrodorion Soc.*, 1915-6, p. 9.

fallen, but the deep trench of the passage remains throughout its length (fig. 22), and at the top the ashlar wall is exposed on the side next the castle. It has already been observed (p. 50) that there is no direct communication between either the Warden's Tower or the postern and the castle courtyard, from which they could be reached only through the hall by the passage between the chapel and the kitchen. The portcullis-chamber of the postern was probably reached from the newel stair in the Warden's Tower. In the east curtain wall to the south of this



[Photo W. Norrie.]

Fig. 21. Kildrummy Castle: Interior view of West Curtain. (The two rows of putlog-holes are modern.)

tower was another postern, leading out to the *lices* on the broad area between the castle and the ditch, which area was enclosed by a *chemise*. This postern is now built up, but the portcullis chamber overhead still partly remains, and was reached from the Warden's Tower.

As usual in thirteenth-century castles, we find at Kildrummy the most careful regard for sanitation. From the number and size of the garderobes we may argue the presence of a fairly large permanent household. The garderobe in the chapel, and that in the prison of the Warden's Tower, have already been mentioned. The latter is the only garderobe within the compass of a tower. In connection with all the other towers the garderobes are arranged in the curtain walls adjoining, and must

have been reached by mural passages. The shaft of each garderobe (fig. 23) descends vertically in the thickness of the wall, and discharges at its base in a buttress through a vent divided by a central post, in order to prevent ingress or egress by so unsavoury a means.¹ One garderobe, at the south-west angle, vents through a single opening.² In connection with the west gatehouse tower, what appears to be a garderobe of a different type is found, consisting of vertical shaft, at the base of which a culvert is carried right through the curtain from back to



[Photo C. R. Marshall.]

Fig. 22. Kildrummy Castle : General view from north-west.

front. The garderobe at the south-west angle also has a culvert carried through the curtain. It would seem that the drainage of this part of the courtyard was collected into a runnel, and carried along the inner

¹ Such a precaution was not extravagant. A case of prisoners escaping from the keep at Newcastle by a latrine is instanced in J. H. Parker and Turner, *Domestic Architecture in England in the Fourteenth Century*, p. 19. Alexander I., surprised by the men of the Mearns and Moray while building a hall (*palatium*) at Lyll, near Dundee, in 1107, escaped *per latrinam*. *Journis Forduni Scotichronicon*, bk. v. chap. xxxvi. (ed. W. Goodall, vol. i. p. 285). The hole down which, according to the well-known story, Montrose refused to climb in order to escape from Pitcaple Castle (see *New Statistical Account*, vol. xii. pp. 564-5) was perhaps a garderobe shaft.

² The corresponding garderobe in the south-east curtain has probably been of similar design.

side of the curtain, discharging through the culverts, so that the two garderobe shafts were constantly flushed. The shaft next the gatehouse is placed in a special interior construction of the same build as the gatehouse, but separated from the curtain to the westward by a joint distinctly visible on the interior, indicating that the gatehouse and

curtain are not of contemporary date. Externally this joint is not in evidence, as the wall here seems to have been scabbled.

Although the castle through all its vicissitudes has preserved its thirteenth-century plan and its original unity of design, it is apparent, even on the most superficial examination, that the buildings at various stages in their stormy history have undergone very considerable reconstruction and repair. The north curtain, with the hall set against it, the remnants of an ancient solar embodied in the Elphinstone Tower, the chapel gable, and the six round towers, are all faced with most excellent freestone ashlar (fig. 24). The plinth on the towers is continued also along the north curtain, and is stepped up at either end to accommodate with the levels of the ground. In this curtain, the Snow Tower,¹ and the great hall is found what appears



[Photo C. R. Marshall.]

Fig. 23. Kildrumny Castle: Garderobe in south-west Curtain next Manle Tower.

to be the oldest masonry in the castle (see fig. 22), consisting of more or less cubical, wide-jointed ashlar of quasi-Norman aspect. The curtains on the east side (fig. 18), and that on the south-west, have been much patched at various periods, but were clearly of inferior finish from the outset. The base of the south-west curtain has recently been exposed, and is a roughly constructed plinth of small stones. In spite of their inferior character, however, I see no reason for disbelieving that these curtains are not substantially original work; they bond in with the towers, and the garderobe shafts everywhere are of the same pattern. It is quite a common thing in mediæval castles for the towers to be carried out in masonry superior to that of the curtain

¹ I have now ascertained that the piece of cubical, wide-jointed ashlar facing on the north side of the Snow Tower, discussed at p. 127 of my *Castle of Kildrumny*, is a repair carried out with old stones about the beginning of this century.

walls.¹ The finer masonry and plinth in the north curtain are perhaps to be explained on the assumption that the castle was begun in a more ambitious style than it was found possible to sustain.

The west curtain shows masonry of totally different type (fig. 25), extremely rude, with stones of all sizes and slopes thrown together,



Photo W. Norrie.

Fig. 24. Kildrummy Castle: View of Chapel Window and Warden's Tower.

but containing a good deal of original ashlar blocks re-used. It rises from a base consisting of two courses of larger oblong blocks without batter. This wall is clearly an early reconstruction; the joints between it and the older Snow and Maule Towers are very evident (figs. 25 and 26), and on the inside of the curtain near its north end a fragment of the

¹ For example at Dirleton and Bothwell. In the outer ward at Corfe Castle, which is documented as the work of Edward I., the towers are beautifully finished in ashlar, while the intervening curtains are of rougher work. At Harlech, where the masonry throughout is of rubble, the work in the towers is far better than in the curtains.



[Photo C. R. Marshall.

Fig. 25. Kildrummy Castle: West Curtain and Maule Tower.



[Photo W. Norrie.

Fig. 26. Kildrummy Castle: Interior view of junction of Snow Tower (thirteenth century), with rebuilt West Curtain. Note mason's mark (outlined in chalk) in middle course of tower.

older foundation has recently been exposed (see plan, fig. 31). Very probably the curtain in its present form may date from the reconstruction of the castle after its dismantling by the English in 1306. Barbour tells us how Prince Edward on that occasion caused "all a quarter" of the castle to be "tumlit doune"; and Mr W. Mackay Mackenzie has pointed out that this phraseology signifies a casting down of one side of the fortified enclosure.¹ The evidence of the fabric here stands in complete harmony with the literary record.

The architectural detail of the buildings throughout has been of an exceptionally high order. A large number of carved fragments have been recovered in the course of the excavations. These include richly moulded mullions and transoms, voussoirs, caps, rybats, and other pieces ranging from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, while a number of Renaissance pediments and finials indicate that the tradition of ornate building was well maintained under the Elphinstones in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. One fragment of an inscribed stone shows the letters M.B. in raised late Gothic characters; another has the letter A on a panel within an ornamental frame of late pattern. With these evidences of fine craftsmanship must also be associated the beautiful fourteenth-century sepulchral slab with an eight-pointed cross of calvary, now lying forlorn in two pieces outside the north curtain near the postern gate.

The general appearance of the castle before the Snow Tower fell in 1805 is shown by a water-colour painting formerly at Clova House (fig. 27).

III. THE ARCHITECTURAL PROBLEM.

In my former account I drew attention to the different profile of the two gateway towers, and suggested that these towers are "distinctly later" than the others.² Since then the completed excavation of the gatehouse has thrown new and searching light upon this important question. Despite its fragmentary condition, it is now clear that this gatehouse belongs to a type otherwise unknown in the thirteenth-century castles of Scotland. Among the latter the entry is usually, as at Inverlochy and Lochindorb, merely a portal in the curtain wall, which may be locally thickened in order to admit a portcullis chamber above. In more developed cases, as at Rothesay, the entry is through a square gate-tower. At Kirkcudbright, Tibbers, Coull, and Bothwell we find a still more elaborate entrance, consisting of a passage between two towers, with porters' lodges in the rear. But even at Bothwell, it is

¹ *The Mediæval Castle in Scotland*, p. 59.

² *Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 111, 129.

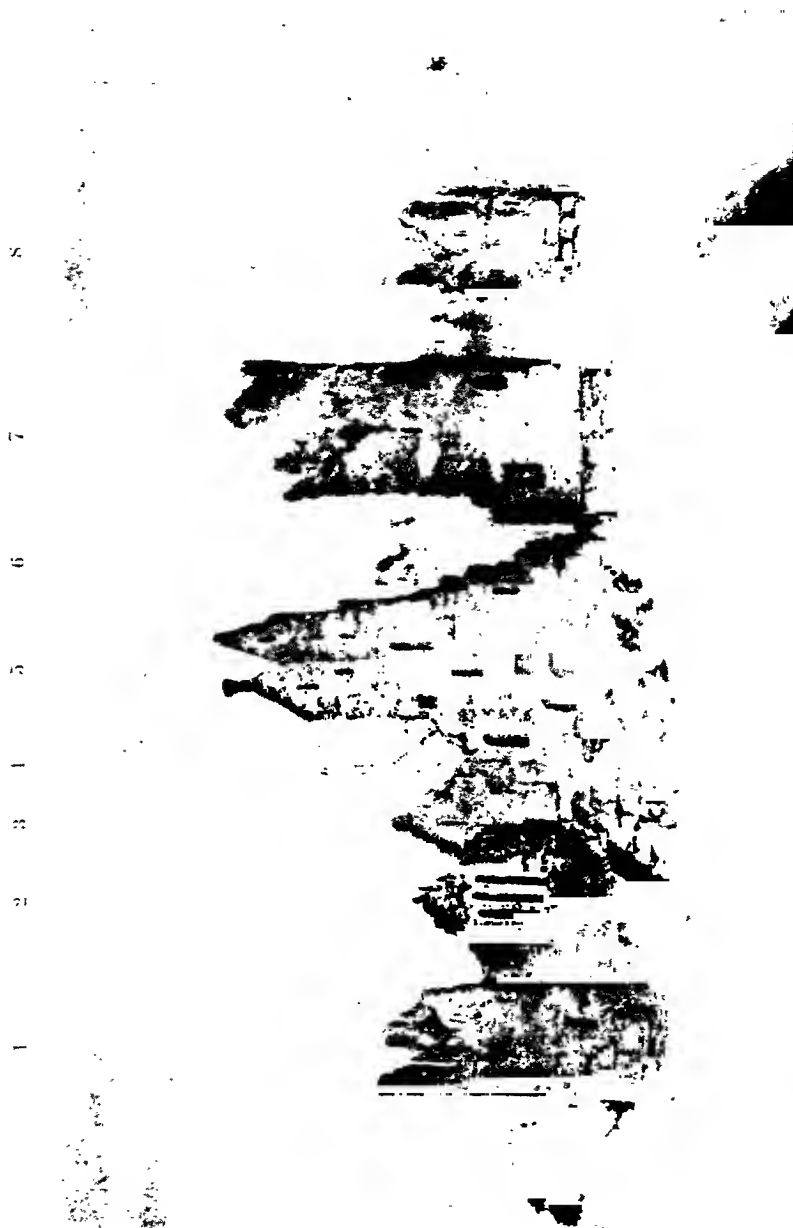


Fig. 27. Kildrumny Castle: General view from north, *circa* 1800. 1, Warden's Tower; 2, Chapel; 3, Bruix Tower; 4, Chimneys of Bakehouse; 5, Elphinstone Tower; 6, one of the Gate-towers; 7, Snow Tower; 8, Maule Tower.

clear from a glance at the plan¹ that we have something very different and far less important than the Kildrummy gatehouse. The latter has formed a great self-contained unit, a "gemel tower" in mediæval parlance—that is, a large isolated rectangular block with twin towers to the front, trance and porters' lodges between them below, and (no doubt) apartments of considerable size and distinction on the upper floors. It will at once be recognised that this is the type of gatehouse found in the great Edwardian castles of Wales, as at Harlech, Beaumaris, Llanstephan, Aberystwyth, Kidwelly, and Caerphilly. It is amid these castles that the inspiration of the Kildrummy gatehouse must surely be sought. With this consideration the Edwardian fireplace is in entire harmony; and it may be mentioned also that the special profile found in the gate towers, where a sloping plinth rises straight from the founds, is that normally adopted in the Welsh castles.

Nor rests the matter here. In studying the Welsh gatehouses, which vary greatly in detail, I have been strongly impressed with the close resemblance between that of Harlech Castle and the gatehouse at Kildrummy (fig. 28). Except for one major point—the omission at Kildrummy of the rearward stair-towers—the two plans are practically identical. In each we have the oblong self-contained gatehouse block with twin towers in front, whose outlines pass smoothly into the walls of the trance between them, but on the other sides form a sharp re-entrant with the curtains. In each, the towers contain an apsidal chamber, behind which, in the rearward part of the gatehouse, a larger room is formed by encroaching upon the trance wall. At Harlech, as at Kildrummy, one of these rearward rooms has a fireplace. In neither gatehouse has the basement any vaulting. In both, the garderobes are contrived at the re-entrant angles between the towers and the curtain. But this is not all. From the plans and table of measurements submitted herewith, the very remarkable fact emerges that the two gatehouses are not merely closely similar in their arrangements, but they are almost identical in dimensions. Except for the absence at Kildrummy of the rear towers, and for minor variations in detail, the same measured drawings may almost have been used by the builder of each. It is difficult to believe that such a coincidence can be merely an accident. In this connection it becomes important to ascertain whether there are any known links between Edward the First's building operations in Wales and in Scotland. Fortunately the documentary evidence is not altogether silent upon this point. Edward's master of work in North Wales, between 1279 and 1299, who had the building of Rhuddlan, Harlech, Conway, and Beaumaris Castles in his charge, and from July 3, 1290 to December 28,

¹ See *Proceedings*, vol. lix, p. 173.

1293, was himself Constable of Harlech Castle, was James de Sancto Georgio.¹ Now from a letter of Edward, dated June 30, 1302, it appears

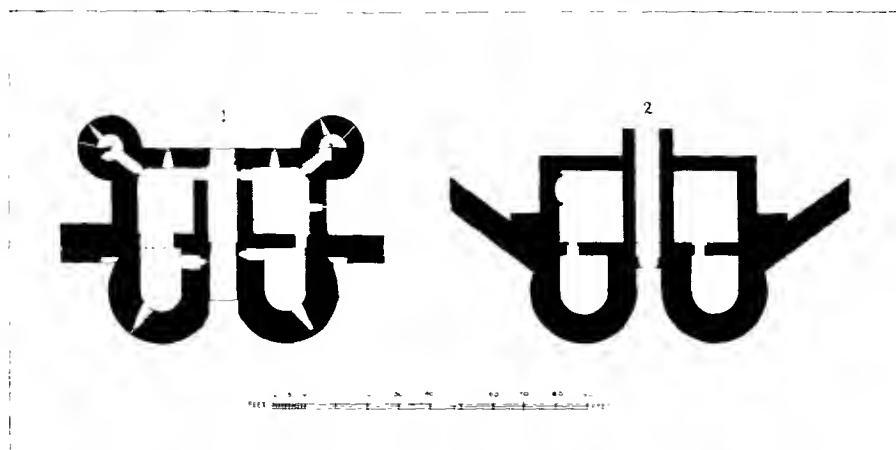


Fig. 28. Gatehouses at Harlech and Kildrummy Castles, drawn to same scale.

Measurements.	Harlech.	Kildrummy.
Total over-all breadth (excluding rear towers)	69 feet	68 feet 6 inches.
Total over-all depth (excluding rear portal)	62 feet	61 feet.
Diameter of towers	34 feet	33 feet.
Thickness of tower walls	9 feet 6 inches	9 feet 6 inches.
Length of rooms in tower	20 feet 6 inches	20 feet 6 inches.
Breadth of rooms in tower	11 feet	15 feet.
Length of rear room	22 feet 6 inches	22 feet 9 inches.
Breadth of rear room	21 feet	20 feet.
Thickness of back walls of rear room	5 feet	5 feet.
Thickness of trance walls of rear room	4 feet	3 feet 6 inches.
Width of trance	8 feet	8 feet.
Thickness of rear wall of room in towers	4 feet	3 feet 6 inches.

that Master James de Sancto Georgio was master of works at Linlithgow, where the famous "Peel" was then in course of erection.² And on

¹ For James de Sancto Georgio see J. E. Morris, *The Welsh Wars of Edward I.*, pp. 145, 219, 268-9; also *Calendar of Chancery Rolls, 1277-1326*, pp. 178, 182, 275, 326, 353; *Calendar of Close Rolls, 1288-96*, p. 423; *ibid.*, 1296-1302, p. 239. Morris describes him as the architect of the castles with which he was connected; and in this view he has been followed by Harold Hughes (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. xiii., 6th Series, 1913, pp. 276-7), and C. R. Peers (*Trans. Cymmrodorion Soc.*, 1915-16, p. 29), who describes James de Sancto Georgio as "master-mason." But all the entries refer to him as "master of work," i.e., the man who had the business oversight of the castle-building. He is never referred to as a master-mason, and it is clear that, although charged with the administrative and financial responsibility for the work, he was not himself the architect. According to the *Ancient Monuments Commission. Report on Flintshire*, pp. 26 and 28, the architect of Flint and Rhuddlan Castles (both built in 1277) was one Richard, "who is known to have constructed several of the great military works of the reign of Edward I." Harlech Castle is ascribed by G. T. Clark (*Medieval Military Architecture*, vol. ii. p. 79) to Henry de Elreton, but I do not know on what authority. Harlech is akin to Rhuddlan and Beaumaris rather than to Carnarvon.

² J. Bain, *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. No. 1308.

October 8, 1299, the roll of a court held at Linlithgow shows that James de Sancto Georgio was at that time deputy-governor of the town, his chief being William de Felton, who, it is significant to note, had been constable of Beaumaris Castle in 1296, with James of St George under him as master of works.¹ As the latter was engaged both at Beaumaris and Linlithgow in 1299, it is clear that his transference to Scotland took place in that year. Again, the master-mason employed in building the magnificent castle of Carnarvon was Walter of Hereford. He appears in charge of the work there from 1288 onwards, and by 1315 had been succeeded by his deputy, Henry of Elreton.² Now in March, 1304, we find that Walter of Hereford, master-mason, was working on Edinburgh Castle.³ From the above facts it is clear that Edward I. employed the same administrative and technical staffs on his fortifications in Wales and in Scotland; and it is accordingly most suggestive to find in the gatehouse at Kildrummy, and the windows inserted in the Warden's Tower, such unmistakable links with the Welsh fortresses. It is indeed abundantly clear that the "Hammer of the Scots" has left his mark most legibly upon our "noblest of northern castles."

If then we are agreed that the gatehouse at Kildrummy is Edwardian, the question at once emerges: what preceded it? That the entry was always in this quarter is self-evident. There may have been originally two towers here, with the portal between them, as at Bothwell. Or the two curtains may have come together upon a square gate-tower, as at Rothesay. All that can now be said is that there is no evidence for either of these views. A third possibility must not be left out of account, namely, *that the present gatehouse never had any predecessor*; that the design of the castle, in fact, was not completed till the Edwardian gatehouse was built. In my former account I drew attention to the distinct masonry evidence that the erection of the castle occupied an appreciable period of time, and that the engineers, as they naturally would, began their operations on the back or north side, and worked round towards the front. At one of the Welsh castles, Kidwelly (fig. 29), there occurs a remarkable parallel instance of a gatehouse forming an integral part of the original design, but not completed until a later date. It is clear from the most cursory glance at the plan of this castle that its great

¹ J. Stevenson, *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 393. For William de Felton, see Morris, *op. cit.*, p. 263. His connection with Scotland appears to date from the Falkirk campaign (1298), in which he was summoned to serve with thirteen valets. He was in command of the infantry from Anglesey, *ibid.*, p. 287.

² See C. R. Peers on Carnarvon Castle in *Trans. Cymmrodorion Soc.*, 1915-16, pp. 7, 10, 15.

³ Bain's *Calendar*, vol. ii. No. 1536. In a list of the garrison of Stirling Castle "probably at its surrender to the Scots in 1299," occurs the name of "Richard the mason" and two companions. In the total list of about ninety people, only one man, William of Lanark, bears a distinctively Scottish name (*ibid.*, No. 1119). Is this Richard the architect of Flint and Rhuddlan?

gatehouse was conceived from the outset where and as it now stands; the whole plan is hinged upon it, and the entry to the inner enclosure is left almost undefended in reliance on the formidable outer gatehouse. Yet while the rest of the castle is substantially of the later thirteenth century, the Perpendicular details of the gatehouse make it equally evident that this part was not built until a full century later. We can only conclude that during the interval a temporary defence, of palisaded earthwork possibly, must have supplied its place. Something of the same kind may well have been the case at Kildrummy. I conceive that the gatehouse here was built in the time of

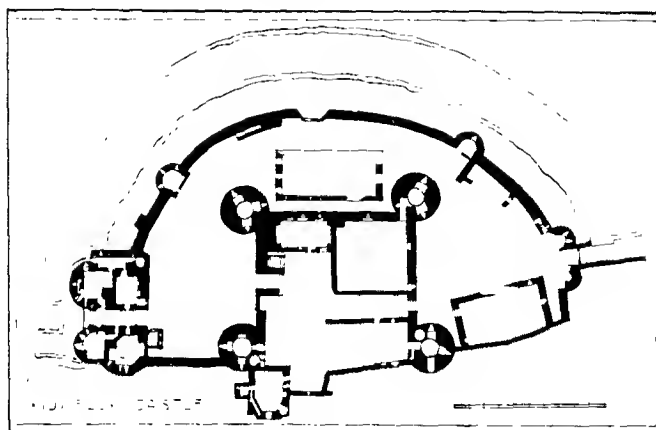


Fig. 29. Plan of Kidwelly Castle, Carmarthenshire.

Edward I., as the finishing touch to a long process of construction upon one original design.

In his recent Rhind Lectures on *The Medieval Castle in Scotland*,¹ Mr W. Mackay Mackenzie, F.S.A.Scot., expressed serious doubts as to whether Kildrummy Castle, as we now see it, is the building existing in the thirteenth century, and besieged by Edward of Carnarvon in 1306. After summarising Barbour's account of the siege, Mr Mackenzie comments as follows: "It is plain that the idea of Kildrummy in 1306, which Barbour had in his mind, is not that of the place we see to-day." But there is really nothing in Barbour's description that is incompatible with the present castle. His language is fairly general. The parts of the castle specifically mentioned are the "barras hald"; the "mekill hall," which was used as a granary during the defence, and through whose "thik burd" the conflagration started by Osborn appeared "ferst as a

¹ Published in 1927; for Kildrummy see pp. 55-61.

sterne, syne as a moyne"—a phrase which perhaps suggests that its wooden roof became ignited, but certainly does not justify Mr Mackenzie's assumption that the entire building was of timber: the curtain wall—

“ that at that tym wes bataillit all
Within. rycht as it wes with-out ” :

and the “yhet,” which was burned, but which the active defenders “muryt up” again.¹ Further it may be noted that Barbour thrice dwells with special emphasis on the great strength of the castle.²

Mr Mackenzie is disposed to lay much stress upon the detail which the poet mentions about the wall “at that time” being embattled on both sides. “This battling,” he writes, was of the Kildrummy “‘at that tym,’ not of the place when he wrote: there had obviously been some reconstruction.” But to sweep away the present Kildrummy on the strength of so slight and incidental a phrase seems to me an altogether unwarranted procedure. If any significance at all is to be attached to the three words, they may signify (as I have already suggested) merely some temporary defence, such as a timber hoarding covered with drenched skins, which afforded the defenders brief and precarious shelter from the flames. At all events, the remark is certainly not sufficient to justify Mr Mackenzie's suggestion that Barbour had in his mind a castle radically different from the one he knew when writing about 1380. Commenting on the fact that the Snow Tower was vaulted on every floor, Mr Mackenzie observes that “with a fireproof tower of this sort in existence, it would have been strange for Barbour to say that the garrison saved themselves from the fire only by taking refuge within the double embattlements of the wall.” But surely this is straining Barbour's evidence to breaking point. After all, he gives us very little detail as to the actual course of the conflagration. Likely enough the rapid onset of the flames may have prevented the defenders dispersed along the wall-heads from escaping into the Snow Tower. It is clear from an examination of the castle to-day that there has never been a complete passage all round the *enceinte* at the parapet level. The garrison would thus have to descend the spiral stairs and endeavour to make their way across the courtyard through a raging mass of flames.

On the general question raised by Mr Mackenzie I would merely offer the following criticism. It seems to me that all arguments against the thirteenth-century date of the present Kildrummy Castle are bound

¹ See Barbour's *Bruce*, bk. iv, lines 59-175 (ed. W. M. Mackenzie, pp. 58-61).

² *Ibid.*, bk. iii, lines 335-42: bk. iv, lines 65-6, 101-4 (ed. W. M. Mackenzie, pp. 44, 58, 59).

to break down utterly upon the bedrock question of the plan. Studying this in all its aspects, one becomes strongly impressed with two facts. The first is its unity of design, in which all parts are adjusted and co-ordinated in harmony as a coherent whole—with the single exception of the chapel, whose abnormality is sufficiently explained, I think, by the desire for correct orientation. In any case the chapel—undoubtedly a thirteenth-century building—is obviously later than the curtain through which it is thrust out. Its orientation in the curtain is after all no more abnormal than its presence where it is, and the great prominence given to its east end in the *enceinte*. The whole character of the chapel, indeed, is unique: and I think a quite sufficient explanation is to be obtained if we remember that the castle had an ecclesiastical founder. The second fact is the completely thirteenth-century nature of the design, with its great donjon, single envelope, and simple arrangement of the interior buildings. Whatever sectional reconstruction may have taken place in its long and stormy history, the above two facts completely justify, in my opinion, the view that the castle as we know it to-day is substantially the castle so gallantly defended by Nigel Bruce in 1306. Moreover, the evidence of plan is reinforced by the evidence of detail. All the mouldings and other details of the chapel, the style and proportion of its lancet windows, the mouldings and plinth of the hall, the profile of the bases of the towers, and a great deal of the carved fragments now assembled in the Elphinstone Tower, are all distinctly of thirteenth-century character. Nor can we overlook the evidence supplied by the insertion of Edwardian windows in an older tower, and the presence of an Edwardian gatehouse which is clearly secondary.

Apart from obvious additions, and from inevitable reconstruction and patching in detail, I feel strongly how impossible it is to imagine that the building as we see it could be the product of the absorption of thirteenth-century remnants in a piecemeal reconstruction of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The more closely I study the Kildrummy ruins, the profounder grows my conviction of the fact that the two leading characteristics of the building are the unity and the thirteenth-century nature of its design. Mr Mackenzie closes his very stimulating discussion somewhat negatively by observing that "one is perhaps justified in suggesting that probably rather more fourteenth- and fifteenth-century work subsists in Kildrummy than has hitherto been suggested." With such a verdict I am well enough inclined to agree: but I stipulate that rebuilding, where it has taken place, has followed the original lines of the thirteenth century.

I have to record my special thanks to Mr James S. Richardson,

F.S.A.Scot., H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who has done me the favour to go most carefully over the ruins with me, so that I have had the great advantage of his exceptional knowledge of mediæval architecture in checking my own views, which, in not a few important details, have undergone modification as a result of Mr Richardson's criticism. It is a pleasure also to acknowledge my indebtedness to my colleague, Professor C. R. Marshall, M.D., LL.D., of Aberdeen University, for his beautiful series of photographs; to Mr Thornton L. Taylor, who assisted me in surveying the ruins; and to Mr J. Fenton Wyness, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.Scot., who has prepared the measured drawings under my direction. Nor would it be seemly to omit due recognition of the courtesy which I have received from the proprietor, Colonel James Ogston of Kildrummy, who has accorded me every facility for examining, measuring, and photographing the ruins at all stages of the long-continued work of excavation and repair.

For much information on points of detail in regard to Harlech Castle, and for the gift of sun-prints taken from his large-scale measured drawings of its gatehouse, I am obliged to Mr H. Harold Hughes, F.S.A., R.C.A., A.R.I.B.A.

Since the foregoing was in type, I have been favoured with a most interesting communication from Mr C. S. T. Calder, F.S.A.Scot., of the staff of the Scottish Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments. Mr Calder offers an explanation of the anomalies in the lay-out of the chapel which seems to me so exactly to meet the circumstances that I have great pleasure in appending Mr Calder's communication herewith.

ADDITIONAL NOTE. BY C. S. T. CALDER, F.S.A.Scot.,

23rd January 1928.

From a study of the plan of Kildrummy Castle it is observed that a breach has been made in the curtain wall between the Warden's and Brux Towers for the reception of the eastern end of the chapel. It is also noticed that this end does not fairly fit the breach intended for it, as might be expected, but superimposes on the curtain at the south side and leaves a gap on the north side. (Fig. 30. sketch A.)

In my opinion, this point represents a change of design immediately after operations had begun; and, on the evidence of the now lop-sided breach, I would suggest that the first intention was to lay out the chapel rectangularly to the existing walls and fill the opening squarely. (Fig. 30, sketch B.)

To accommodate the widely splayed east windows, a slap in the

curtain was necessary, at least as far as the sills, and it required comparatively little extra effort to make an extension beyond the curtain, and gain the increased internal accommodation within the chapel, which was evidently desired.

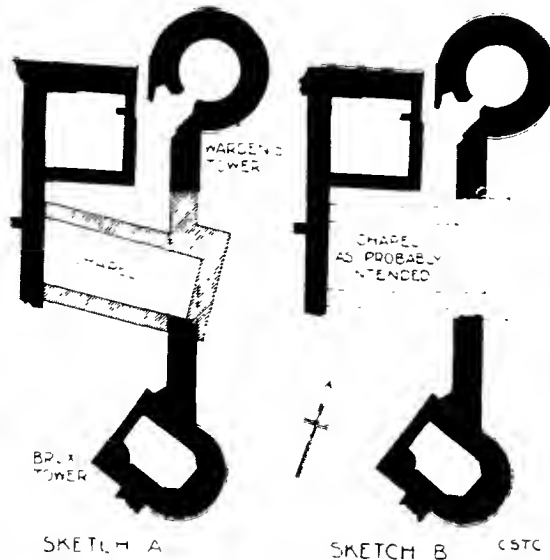
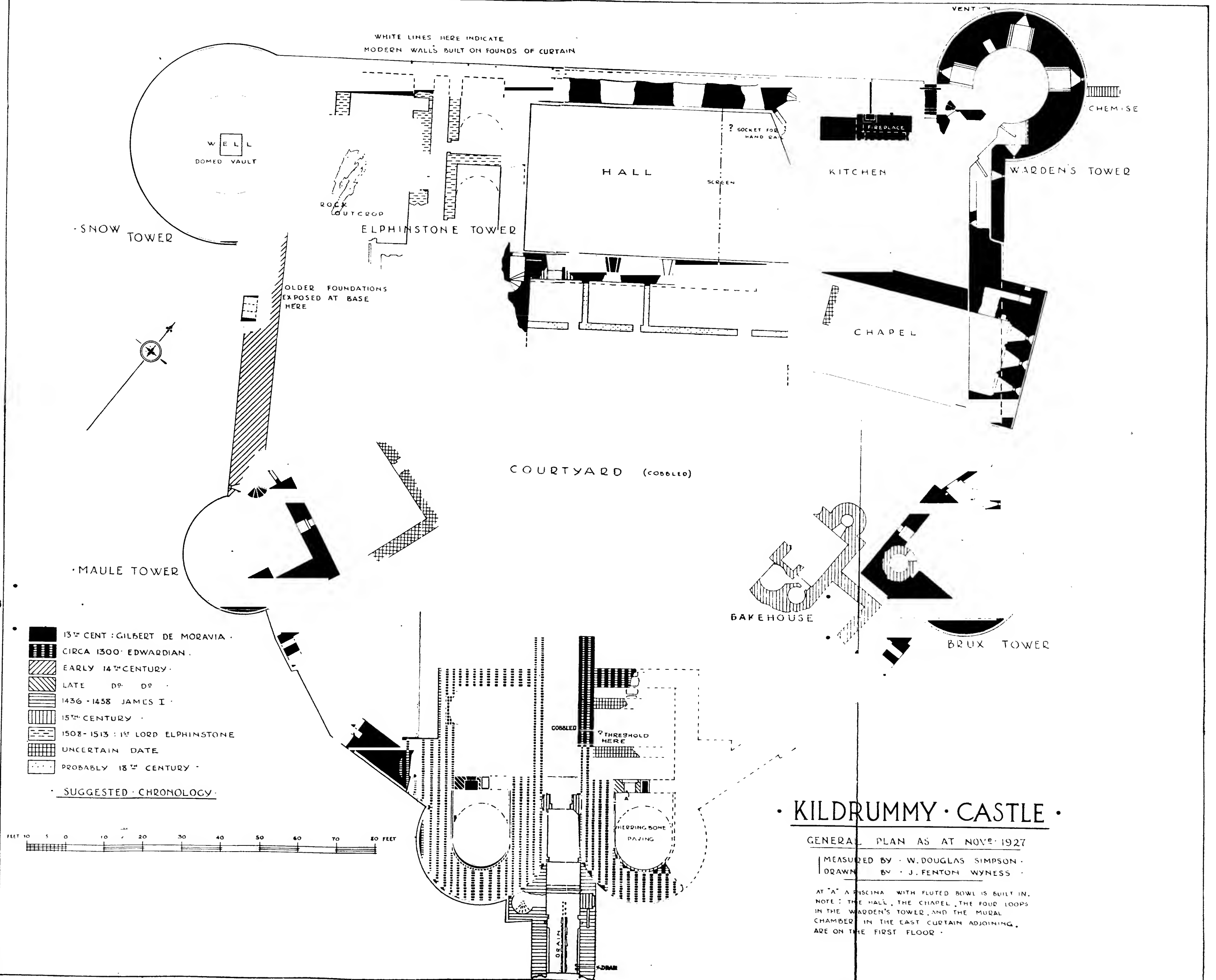


Fig. 30. Kildrummy Castle: Sketch Plans to show alteration in lay-out of Chapel.

A windowed gable on the lines of the first conception, sketch B, presents an element of weakness, as it cannot be effectually covered by the field of fire from the adjacent parapets or towers. To surmount this difficulty and enfilade the eastern wall by swinging the chapel southwards is a probable explanation for the departure from the original project, the southward inclination being made in preference to northward, to obtain a truer orientation.



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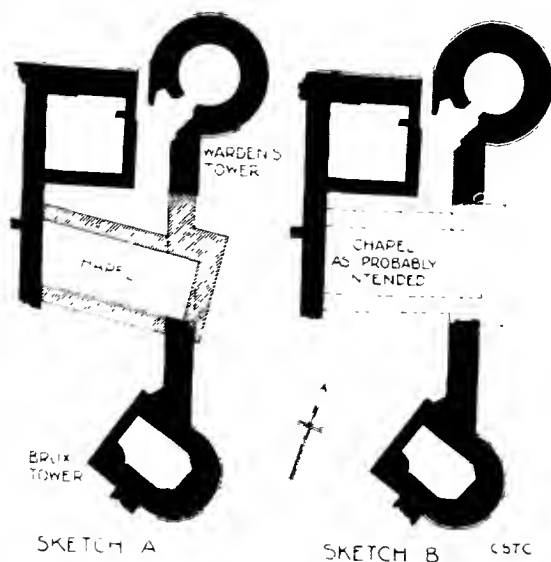


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MONDAY, *9th January 1928.*

PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S.,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

JAMES FLETT, A.I.A.A., Hillhead, Bankend Road, Dumfries.
Miss I. F. GRANT, Balnespick, Tomatin, Inverness-shire.
ALLAN MACFARLANE HENDERSON, W.S., 23 Grosvenor Street.
WILLIAM E. F. MACMILLAN, F.S.A., 42 Onslow Square, London, S.W.7.
ROBERT CLARK MORRISON, 5 Atholl Place.
JOHN D. ROSS, LL.D., 8758 95th Street, Woodhaven, N.Y., U.S.A.
ALLAN WILLIAMS, Brook Cottage, Newcastle, Co. Down, Ireland.
ROBERT F. WILLIAMSON, 4 Grange Terrace.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By Dr J. C. SIMPSON, Gracemount Farm, Liberton.

Stone Axe-hammer of Basalt (fig. 1) with deep semicircular indenta-



Fig. 1. Stone Axe-hammer from Wick Harbour.

tions on the top and bottom edges, measuring $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick; the perforation is bi-conical and measures $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter at the centre. Dredged up in Wick Harbour from the bed of the estuary of the river of Wick, near the back of the North Quay.

Stone Axe with flattened top and bottom edges, measuring $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch; Flat Bronze Axe with very slight flanges and faint thickening at centre, measuring $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, one of the horns of the cutting edge being broken off; and cutting end of a Flat Bronze Axe, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge. From Caithness; exact locality unknown.

Combined Lamp and Candlestick of sandstone, measuring 6 inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. There is a large square cavity for oil on the top, and a sloping spout for the wick leading out of it at one corner; in each of the other three corners is a circular socket, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, for a candle. Found, while cutting peats, in a moss at Kilminster, near Wick.

Stone Adze from New Zealand.

(2) By Miss MORAG MACLAGAN, F.S.A.Scot.

Collection of Old Blankets, specimens of Hand-woven Fabrics, and Wools dyed with native dyes, chiefly from the Highlands and Hebrides; Lint Skutch from Islay, and Wooden Beetle from the Hebrides.

(3) By CHARLES E. WHITELAW, I.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Lochaber Axe Head of Iron, from Rothie-Norman, Aberdeenshire.

(4) By SIMON BREMNER, Corresponding Member.

Stone Sinker with a groove round one end, 4 inches long, from Midtown, Freswick, Caithness.

Two Stone Sinkers, encircled by a single groove, measuring $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and a Bronze Needle and two Wire-headed Pins, from a kitchen midden on Freswick Links.

Bronze Needle (eye broken) and two small fragments of Sheet Bronze, also a wall fragment of a Vessel of dark drab-coloured Pottery (the wall is only $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick at most), inverted at the mouth, devoid of ornamentation, but having on the exterior some marks as if made by grass. Found beside the excavated earth-house on Freswick Links.

Part of base of a large Stone Vessel, from Everley Broch, Caithness.

(5) By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

Old smith-made Dutch Hoe, which belonged to David Blythe, Yetholm. King of the Gipsies, born in 1795.

(6) By A. BASHALL DAWSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Fire Mark of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Company, showing two hands clasped and number 8210. The mark retains its original gilding and blue paint, having never been nailed up on the house. In faded ink on the back is the name ALEXANDER PRINGLE, ESQ., WHITEBANK (Selkirk), to whom it was probably issued.

(7) By Dr T. WALKER-LOVE, F.S.A.Scot.

Small Clay Pot, light yellow in colour, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest diameter, found when road-making on Fannyside Moor, Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, in 1895.

(8) By Miss K. D. GOURLAY. Daughter of the Finder.

Crucifix of Bone (fig. 2), imperfect, dug up by Robert Gourlay in his garden at Kirkton of Craig, Montrose, Angus, about thirty-five or forty years ago.

(9) By WILLIAM BIGGAR, late Inspector of Police, Castle Douglas.

Life-preserver of Iron, with sharpened blades in the shaft which spring out when grasped by an assailant.

(10) By J. S. ELLIOTT, 12 Priestfield Road.

Pair of Polo Sticks, used about 1875 by the Luffness Polo Club.

(11) By the Representatives of the late CHARLES STEWART, W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Fragment of Samian Bowl with panels bearing human figures and phallic emblems, found at Inveresk, Midlothian.

(12) By W. L. JOHNSON, Esq., of Strathaird, Skye.

Beaker of yellowish-brown ware (restored), measuring from 8 inches to $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in external diameter at the mouth



Fig. 2. Bone Crucifix found at Kirkton of Craig, Angus. (½.)

6 inches at the neck, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bulge, and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the bottom. The vessel is encircled by two bands of ornamentation consisting of chevrons, lozenges, and transverse lines incised with a blunt-pointed tool. Found in a cist with burnt human remains in a long cairn at Kilmarie, Skye. (See previous Communication by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.)

(13) By D. C. MACKIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Fire Mark of Copper, of the Insurance Company of Scotland, displaying a crown above a sword and two sceptres crossed.

The following Donations of Books to the Library were intimated :—

(1) By Mrs M. E. CUNNINGTON, the Authoress.

The Pottery from the Long Barrow at West Kennet, Wilts. Devizes, 1927.

(2) By THE WYKEHAM PRESS.

National Ancient Monuments Year Book. Edited by John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A. Manchester, 1927.

(3) By Rev. A. M. MACFARLANE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Sea Myths of the Hebrides: a Paper read to the Inverness Field Club. Inverness, 1927.

(4) By the CURATOR OF THE MANX MUSEUM.

Journal of the Manx Museum. Vol. i., No. 13.

(5) By the ACTING DIRECTOR, National Museum of Ireland.

Catalogue of Irish Gold Ornaments in the Collection of the Royal Irish Academy. By E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A. Dublin, 1920.

(6) By ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

North-east Doric Dramas. Aberdeen, 1927.

(7) By RICHARD QUICK, F.S.A.Scot.

Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum. Bournemouth. Fifth Annual Report.

Souvenir of the Irving Collection.

(8) By D. C. MACKIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Fire Marks and Insurance Office Fire Brigades. By Bertram Williams. London, 1927.

(9) By Miss MORAG MACLAGAN, F.S.A.Scot.

Old Highland Weaver's Pattern and Carding Book.

It was announced that the following Books had been purchased for the Library:—

The Druids—A Study in Keltic Prehistory. By T. D. Kendrick, M.A. British Museum, London, 1927.

Ancient Egyptian Metallurgy. By Major H. Garland, O.B.E., M.C., F.C.S., and Professor C. O. Bannister, M.Eng., A.R.S.M., F.I.C. London, 1927.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LUSS, WITH
NOTES ON SOME UNRECORDED CROSSES AND HOG-BACKED
STONES. BY A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

INCHTAVANNACH.

The principal part of this paper is devoted to the description of a number of pre-Reformation remains studied during the past year in the neighbourhood of Luss, Dumbartonshire. Only antiquities in that district and monuments in the parish graveyard, hitherto unrecorded, presenting distinct evidence of ecclesiastical influence are dealt with.

In point of antiquity, the region, concerning which so little has been written, must take a prominent place, as here are some of the most ancient ecclesiastical locations in the west of Scotland. It was at Bandry, to the south of Luss, that Cessóc, Ceasóg,¹ or, as he is better known, Kessog, the tutelar saint of the locality, suffered a cruel death in the early part of the sixth century. The violent end of this missionary of the early Church constitutes one of the first martyrdoms for the Faith in this country.

¹ Watson, *The Celtic Place-names of Scotland*, p. 277.

Bandry is opposite Inchtavannach, for many years the island home of St Kessog. On this island the parish of Luss had its beginnings in a manner akin to that in which originated the parish of Buchanan on the eastern side of Loch Lomond. in the nunnery founded in the eighth century on Inchcailleach.

It is fitting, therefore, that these notes should commence with a detailed reference to the island where dwelt Kessog, and whence he proceeded on the work which earned for him the perpetuation of his name in so many places.

Inchtavannach is one of the largest and most picturesque of the islands studding Loch Lomond. It is one mile in length and half a mile in breadth, and, like the majority of the islands forming the archipelago of the large loch, in its greater dimension, it lies almost due north and south.

As it now stands, the name, "Inchtavannach," is a corrupted form of *innis tigh a' mhanaich* (the island of the monk's house), and as its appellation would imply, the island was once the site of a religious foundation.

As well as having made an extensive exploration, I have gone as fully as possible into the local traditions relating to the island retreat of the pre-Columban missionary, whose memory in later times was honoured in the many dedications bearing his name. These occur not only in the vicinity of Luss, but are so widespread as to prove, if not how far Kessog's activities stretched, at any rate, the extent and popularity of his cultus.

While the data are scanty, and legends sometimes fanciful and to be treated with due reserve, yet linked up, they all form part of a chain useful in the corollation of the facts essentially connected with the early ecclesiastical history of the locality.

The steep rocky hill-top, figuring on the large scale Ordnance Survey Map as *Tom na Clog* (*Tom a' Chluig*, the hill of the bell), is where was placed, until the early years of last century, a bronze bell known as St Kessog's bell. It is said that when rung its summons called the people of the three parishes, Inchcailleach (now Buchanan), Kilmaronock, and Luss to their devotions. But if the comparatively small size of the examples of Celtic bells left to us be considered, tradition refers more probably to the ringing of the bell on the hill-top in pre-Reformation days at the same moment as the sacring bell at the elevation of the consecrated elements during Mass. So small a bell could certainly not have been heard so far off as in the distant parish of Kilmaronock. It is even doubtful if its ringing would be audible from the eastern side of the loch.

The history of St Kessog's bell comes to an end with the report that it was taken from the island and attached to, or placed upon, a memorial erected in the shallows near the western shore of the loch opposite Inchtavannach. Later the bell was removed and lost, since when it has never been heard of.

In the fifth of the Rhind Lectures of 1879, the late Dr Joseph Anderson mentions the Bell of St Kessog as being included in 1675 among certain feudal investitures of the Earldom of Perth. It does not seem likely that the Inchtavannach bell was the one in question. That referred to by Dr Anderson was associated with another coupled with the name of St Lolan: both bells became lost sight of, and nothing is now known of their existence.¹

Below the escarpment formed by the eastern slopes of Tom na Clog is a huge flat-topped quadrate boulder of schist. The rock, 30 feet in girth and over 6 feet high, bears no markings: yet that it enjoyed certain importance in the past seems substantiated by its designation, *Clach a' Mhinisteir* (the minister's stone). Probably the place naturally marked by Clach a' Mhinisteir was one of the *diserts* or retreats of the holy Kessog, but whatever may be conjectured, the name given to the boulder must go back to early times.

The most interesting part of the island, and that furnishing more definite archæological evidence, is in the neighbourhood of the only inhabited locality at the south end. Here the arable land extends for a considerable distance on either side of the steading.

Mr William M'Ewen, the resident, states that the house occupied by him, though not an old one, stands on the site of previous buildings. From this sole representative of a family which has lived for generations on Inchtavannach, I was able to obtain some information useful in elucidating certain abstruse points regarding the island.

Until some sixty years ago a deep hollow, known as St Kessog's Cave, existed in the rock-face about 200 yards east of the house. Unfortunately the cave was destroyed when the rock was blasted to obtain building material. Vestiges of a structure, said to be the remains of a monastery, stood between the escarpment of rock and the shore. These turf-covered remains, I was told, had the appearance of great antiquity. As a convenient quarry they provided, when required, a source of easily obtained stones for building, and gradually the ruins disappeared.

Several dressed stones were found at this place, and these were built into the wall of a cowshed. My informant showed me a carved one built high up into the east wall, which had formed part of a string

¹ *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (First Series), p. 212.

course of masonry, and which bore a design consisting of running circles and ellipses.

Although the remains showing ecclesiastical influence are now reduced to the one fragment just described, one more point calls for attention. With this the account of Inchtavannach concludes, but added to the foregoing lends more weight in justification of the name borne by the island, once the seat of a Christian station, antedating by perhaps half a century the Columban foundation at Iona, and by two hundred years that of the convent on the sister island, Inchcailleach (*innis nan cailleach* the island of the nuns), on the Stirlingshire side of the loch.

Mr M'Ewen says that on numerous occasions he turned up with the plough human bones in the field between his home and the site of the ruins. Evidently there had existed a burial-ground which could not have been for the laity, who would be interred in the parish graveyard on the mainland, but religious attached to a house conducted on monastic lines would be buried near their convent. No matter how small that might have been, it would certainly have its own cemetery. St Kentigerna's nunnery on Inchcailleach, whose church being the principal one of the parish was, of course, possessed of a graveyard used both for those in Orders and laymen.

COPED STONES IN LUSS KIRKYARD.

On two previous occasions, in papers read to the Society, I have referred to certain sculptured stones in the kirkyard at Luss. Following the publication of these notices,¹ the delivery of lectures in the district, and mentions in the Press of different discoveries made in the neighbourhood, a growing interest has manifested itself in the parish, and, it may be added, that, as a result of the interesting finds made in the churchyard during the past few months, much care is being taken of the ancient cemetery. This is in no small measure due to the untiring efforts of the Rev. Thomas Jubb, M.A., and Mr Henry Lamond, F.S.A.Scot., Luss, who carrying with them the other members of the Parish Council, have caused to be made an elaborate plan of the kirkyard, and in the hands of the latter-named gentleman, a careful and detailed inventory of the monuments there has been compiled. All the sepulchral stones in danger of deterioration by weathering are in the course of being coated with a preservative.

Having informed the Luss Parish Council that it was my opinion that some still unrecorded pre-Reformation carved stones were in danger of being overlooked if not raised from the ground into which they were

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lix, pp. 114-6, and vol. lxi, pp. 137-42.

sinking, I obtained facilities to lift those which appeared worthy of examination. I have now to put down the result of the investigations which, supplementing the list of monuments previously noted, discloses that at Luss there exists a collection remarkable for diversity of type and one covering a wide range of periods. Moreover, it will be observed that as regards the carvings borne by some of the monuments hereinafter described, there are certain features unique in character and design.

In these notes, the different stones are dealt with in the order in which they were brought to light and in comparison with others of similar type, and not according to the assumed order of their antiquity.

The descriptions which now follow have been prepared in collaboration with Mr Lamond.

The first of these stones was unearthed by me in the latter half of 1926 at the most easterly part of the churchyard and about 15 yards from the church. It lay north-east and south-west, and it is quite improbable that the place where the stone was found was the situation originally occupied by it. In all likelihood it came to be where first noticed when the present church was built in 1875, as it is known that when the modern place of worship was in the course of erection, many stones were either taken away from the kirkyard or cast aside.¹

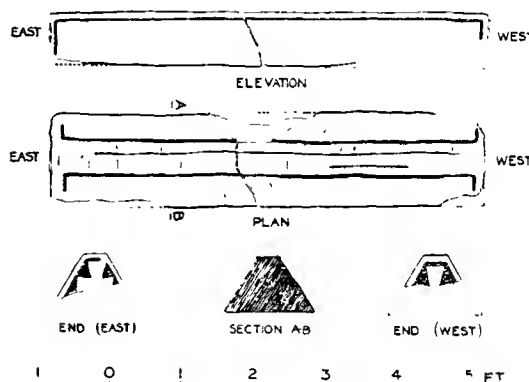


Fig. 1. Coped Stone at Luss.

On being taken from the ground in which it was embedded, with only a small portion of the top appearing, it was seen to be a monument of fairly coarse-grained sandstone, with sloping sides, flat top, and perpendicular ends (fig. 1). It was cleaned and measured after being replaced in the same position as that in which it was found, but was made to rest on a raised bed of stones so that it might not again sink below the surface, and in order that it might be better exposed to view.

When discovered it was seen to be broken across in two almost equal parts, while portions of the base at each end are missing. Although plain in appearance, the monument presents features which make it deserving of special comment. It measures 6 feet 2 inches in length and

¹ For example, a house in Luss (which I have not, so far, had the opportunity of examining) is known as the "Tombstone House," as in its walls are incorporated several tombstones removed from the kirkyard during the building operations fifty years ago.

9½ inches in height. The width of the horizontal top is uniformly 4 inches. Across the base it measures 1 foot 3 inches. So symmetrical is the design, that if the sloping sides were projected until they met, the cross-section would represent an equilateral triangle on a base of 1 foot 3 inches.

The ornamentation is simple. Both sides and flat top are edged with a rounded beading, but this is not continued along the base line of the sides. The three compartments thus outlined have been left plain by the sculptor. More specific decoration is confined to the two end panels. In both of these, now much mutilated, a flat beading, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, edges what remains of the sloping sides. Within each end panel or compartment a cross stands out in high relief, projecting as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the beading. A restoration, based on what still exists, shows a cross 8½ inches in height by 6½ inches in width at the east. The similar cross at the west end seems to have measured 7¾ inches in height, while across the arms its width was 7 inches. The ends of these crosses are expanded. An odd feature of the symbol at the eastern end is that its right-hand corner runs into the beading forming the enclosing panel.

This stone is practically the same in section as the recumbent monument at Dornock described and illustrated in the *Proceedings*, vol. xix. pp. 408 and 411, fig. 3. The Dumfriesshire example, however, is richly ornamented and is grooved along its whole length near the base on both sides, and tapers slightly from head to foot. In height the Luss and Dornock stones are identical.

In April 1927 several monuments were dug out of the ground and set up on large stones in such a manner that their orientation was in no way altered and so that they could be seen by all. Some of the stones, however, present such peculiar features, that until their precise nature can be determined it is deemed advisable meantime to withhold a description.

A few feet to the south-west of the beautifully decorated hog-backed monument (fig. 2), referred to and figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xix. pp. 418-9, was bared the stone whose description now follows. At first sight it seemed that only a narrow sepulchral slab was visible, but on being taken out of the soil an interesting but not uncommon type was exposed.

Save for some chipping and abrasion the monument, of a finely grained sandstone, is in a good state of preservation. It is a coped stone with flat top and sides half sloping and half perpendicular. It tapers in every dimension of its cross-section from west to east except in the height of its perpendicular sides, where the measurements are uniform throughout their length. The ends are perpendicular.

The stone measures 6 feet 1½ inch in length, the width at the base

of the west end is 1 foot 6 inches, but at the east end it is only 1 foot 3½ inches. The width at the top narrows from 11½ inches at the west to 9 inches at the east. The width of the coping on either side tapers in the same manner from 6½ inches to 5¼ inches. Both perpendicular sides are 5½ inches in height. West and east ends are 11 inches and 9 inches high respectively.

Each plane surface—top, sloping, and perpendicular sides and ends—has been treated as a separate panel by the sculptor, each panel being surrounded by a boldly carved rounded beading. The panels on the

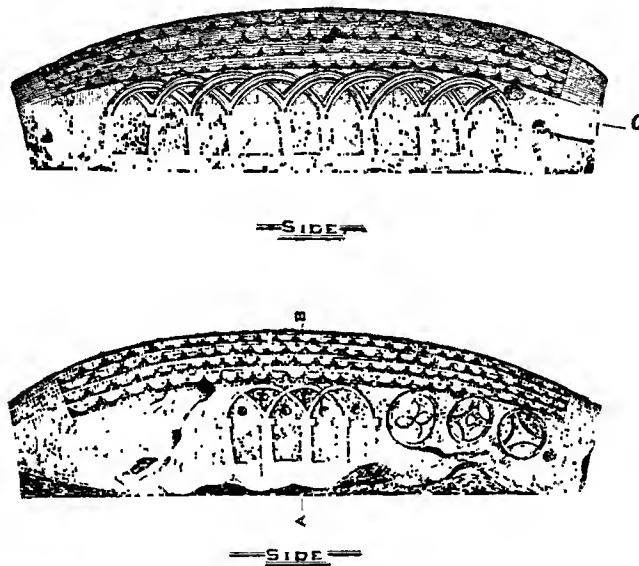


Fig. 2. Hog-backed Stone at Luss.

sloping sides are edged with a narrower beading, giving to the upper part of the stone a pleasing effect of finished design.

The panel on the west end of the stone contains an interesting and beautiful rendering of the Cross formed by a carving in low relief (fig. 3). The design roughly comprises a rhombus whose sides measure 5¼ inches. In its conception the design of the actual cross is as original as it is beautiful. The stalks of four long-stemmed trilobed leaves, resembling those on many West Highland grave-slabs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, are arranged to cross each other vertically and horizontally in pairs. The stalks of each pair are placed side by side, and in relation to their terminal leaves back to back, with their ends reversed, one pair on the vertical diagonal and the other on the horizontal diagonal of the

rhombus. At the point of intersection the four stalks are interlaced. The trilobed leaf of each stem is bent sharply over to the right so that its tip meets the expanded end of the stem whose leaf is to the left, the edge of each leaf thus forming one of the sides of the rhombus. Each triangular space contains the three lobes of its own leaf on which is cut the veining. A berry at each hollow angle completes the design. The ends of three of the stalks are splayed so as to contain within their curves the tip of the leaf on the left hand. But instead of being splayed to a square-cut end as are the other three, the stalk whose base forms the head of the cross is completed by an openwork diamond.

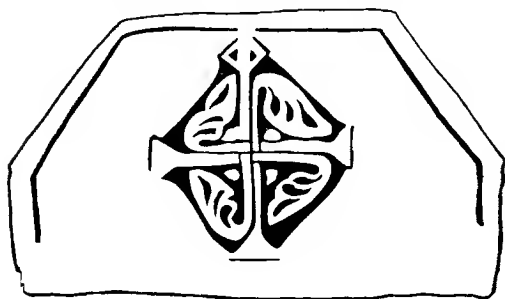


Fig. 3. End of Coped Stone at Luss.

The whole design takes the form of a swastika, the broken arms of which are sharply depressed. While similar in type, no two leaves in this scheme are exactly alike. The berry in the top left-hand hollow angle is in part worn away, but in the illustration it is shown restored where now missing on the stone.¹

The panel at the east end has been left untreated. At the west end on the flat top occur in late eighteenth-century letters, the initials "W. Mc." This modern chisel-work shows that this mediæval monument was appropriated to serve again as a memorial of the dead.

An extremely well-executed recumbent sepulchral monument, orientated east and west, lies in front of the north door in the church porch. It has lain exposed to the careless tread of every passing foot, and this, coupled with ordinary decay, has greatly impaired the surface. It is an unusually massive slab of the type which has a broad flat top, with sides and ends half sloping and half perpendicular. Only in respect of its width has the stone a pronounced taper, and that, as is to be expected, from the head towards the foot or from west to east. The length is 6 feet 10 inches. The base at the west end measures 2 feet 2 inches and at the east end 1 foot 8 inches. The top is 6 feet 3 inches in length and tapers from a width of 1 foot 4½ inches to 11½ inches in the direction indicated. The width of the slope of the sides and ends is 6 inches throughout, that of the perpendicular sides and ends being 5 inches.

¹ In the old graveyard on Inchcailleach, a stone of similar type is to be seen, and several other examples are preserved in the tower of Cambuskenneth Abbey near Stirling. On some of the latter the trilobed leaf occurs.

The top has received decorative treatment, but the surface is now so worn that only a pitted line and some indications of what was an interlaced pattern on the sloping part of the west end remain. It is quite clear that the top has been enclosed by a rounded beading, 1 inch broad, which has been continued down the sloping angle of each corner in the form of a round-ended frogging. Apart from the beading, no trace of carving exists on the sloping part of the east end, perpendicular ends, or sides. As in the case of the monument whose description precedes this, the stone has been used to cover an eighteenth-century grave, as the initials "R. McF" of similar appearance have been cut near the head.

Side by side with this recumbent slab is another coped stone probably of earlier date, which, in its shape, presents interesting features. It is as massive as its neighbour, but its structure suggests uncouthness. Its exposed situation and the extremely coarse grain of the sandstone from which it has been hewn have together resulted in such decay that it is now impossible to determine whether the monument has any sculpturings. All that can be said about this stone is that from its greatly accentuated coping, the likelihood is that it served as the lid of a stone coffin. In length the monument measures 6 feet 11½ inches, and in width 2 feet 2½ inches and 1 foot 7 inches at the bases of the west and east ends respectively. The width of the sloping sides tapers slightly from west to east, being 12½ inches at the west and 11½ inches at the east. The flat top also tapers from west to east—7½ inches, to 2½ inches. The height of the perpendicular part of the sides is uniformly 5 inches. Both ends are perpendicular and of the equal height of 12 inches. Part of the east end has been broken off.

A few feet to the north-east of the cross and sword slab referred to in our *Proceedings*, vol. xli. p. 140. and to the east of the church, the top and part of the north side of a recumbent and coped monument were noticed protruding above ground. When taken out of the soft bed of earth into which it had sunk, it was found to bear such remarkable ornamentation that this stone proves to be one of the most interesting relics in the ancient burial-ground (fig. 4). Unfortunately the top is much defaced by weathering and from being trodden upon, but enough remains of the sculpturings upon it to suggest the scheme of the design and to indicate certain portions of it. The stone lies east and west, but it is not known if it occupies its original position. In extreme length it measures 5 feet 11 inches; the width at the base of the west end is 1 foot 11 inches and at the east end 1 foot 10 inches. In perpendicular the sides measure 3½ inches; the ends which are also perpendicular are respectively at west and east 8 and 8¼ inches in height. From side to side, over the slightly rounded top at the east end, the measurement is 2 feet

1 inch, while over the more flattened coping at the west end the measurement is 2 feet 1½ inch.

Although this relic is hewn from a good class of sandstone, the markings on it are in places almost obliterated, but it may be that the distinctive feature was a Latin Cross in low relief, which extended the full length of the stone with its arms across the full width of the monu-

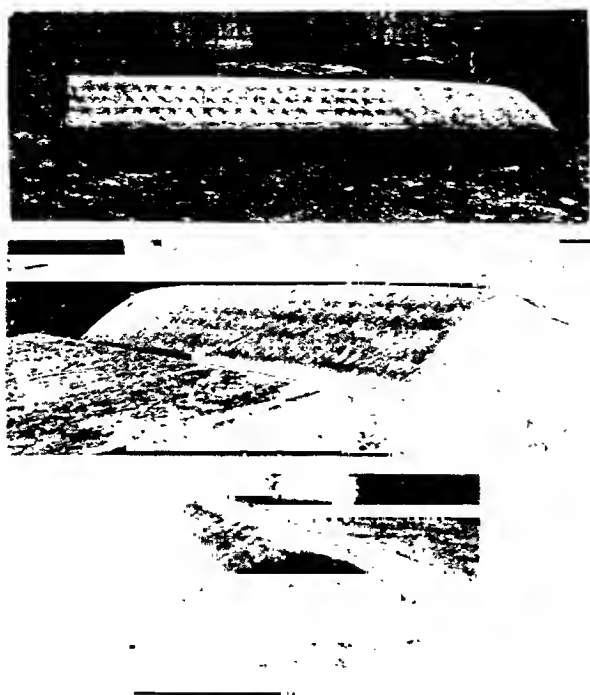


Fig. 4. Coped Stone at Luss.

ment. The shaft of the cross below the arms seems to have been a plain band 7 inches in width throughout its length of 3 feet 10 inches, while the arms were comprised of a similar band 7¾ inches in width. How the head of the shaft of the cross (if such indeed did exist) was finished off cannot now be determined, as both it and the small rectangular panels above the head and the arms are wholly wasted away. It is possible, however, that some sculpturings marked the head as well as these compartments of the surface. Such decoration as is now discernible is confined to the two panels measuring 3 feet 10 inches by 9 inches on either side of the presumed shaft below the arms.

On the north aspect of the coping the full rectangular space is occupied by three rows of triangular scales cut in relief. The scales are imbricated like those of a fish, each upper one being superimposed upon the two beneath it. There are twenty of these scales in each row. The similar space on the south of the coping is occupied by a skilful variant in design which, though completely different, exactly balances the pattern on the opposite side. Here the pattern consists of twenty-six chevron bands in low relief, the chevrons being thrice repeated in each band and the bands being arranged alternately broad and narrow, thirteen of each across the panel originating at the side of the shaft and terminating at the side of the stone. The three longitudinal rows of chevrons thus balance the three opposing rows of scales. Towards the western end of the stone the chevrons, although defaced, are still distinguishable.

The sides are finished off by a rebate $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide which follows the outline of the coping at the east end, but through weathering and wear has been wholly lost at the west end which, however, is marked by a broadly and deeply incised cross. Now imperfect at top and foot, the symbol, when originally carved and in a complete state, would measure 8 inches down and across its equal arms, which have expanded ends, and present the feature of a cross pattée, a type of cross found carved on a monolith at Arbirlot, Angus.¹

Near the embankment above the riverside to the south of the church is a stone of the same type but of much less massive proportions and with less pronounced coping. The stone has so greatly deteriorated by being trodden upon in its situation at the side of a path, and by water dripping from overhanging trees in rainy weather on to its surface, that no original carved work is now apparent thereon; even the edges are worn and chipped. Like some other ancient stones in the churchyard it has served to mark a post-Reformation burial, as defaced initials and the date 1725 or 1735 can be deciphered on the surface at the head.

This sandstone monument is 5 feet 7 inches long, and, according to the usual practice, lies east and west. The broader end is to the west; at the bases the widths are 1 foot 10 inches for the west and 1 foot 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the opposite extremity. The height at the east end is 5 inches and at the west 1 inch more. Over the coping at the west end the measurement is 1 foot 11 inches, and at the east 1 foot 9 inches.

In the *Proceedings*, vol. lix. p. 145, I described the shaft and head of a free-standing cross in Luss churchyard, but in the notice no illustration appeared. In fig. 5 I now take the opportunity of showing photographs. This very interesting relic has lately been placed in the shelter of the

¹ *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (Second Series), p. 93 and fig. 62, p. 94.

north wall of the church, and to protect it against weather-action it has been coated with a preservative preparation which will effectually prevent further deterioration. To avoid reference to the paper quoted, the principal dimensions are repeated. The present length is 2 feet 11 inches, the base measurements 13 inches by 7 inches, tapering to 12 inches by 6 inches at the lower part of the head: from the base of the head to the



Fig. 5. Cross at Luss.

top is 1 foot 3 inches: the thickness of the head is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and its width 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

ST MICHAEL'S CHAPEL, GLEN LUSS.

Possibly on account of the simplicity of the architectural features now presented by the ruins of the ancient chapel situated in Glen Luss, about two miles west of Luss village, St Michael's has never received any but the briefest reference. Scanty though its remains be, an account of the site will not be out of place in this report.

Since it fell into total disuse at a date now unknown, the ruin has only once come into a prominence restricted to the sparsely populated district where it stands. In 1852, Sir James Colquhoun, eleventh Baronet of Luss, caused the small area bounded by the dilapidated walls (by then, almost reduced to their foundations) to be cleared of the stones and débris which filled it. Yet it is doubtful if even now the ruins could be recognised as those of an ecclesiastical structure were it not for a tablet bearing an inscription in Latin and Gaelic indicating their sacred character.

The ruins, which occupy a position on a grassy plateau in a small plantation about 20 feet above the level of the roadway and 20 yards from it, are of a rectangular building measuring 28 feet by 14 feet 9 inches internally. Now in no place exceeding 2 feet in height, the ruined walling, reduced here and there to mere outline, is turf-covered and consists of boulders and large stones, some roughly squared. No mortar is visible. The north and south walls are 3 feet 4 inches thick, but the east wall measures 2 inches more. At the western end the walling has been rebuilt, but the restoration is only 2 feet 3 inches in height and does not extend across the full breadth of the building. A high iron railing protects this wall on which stands the commemorative tablet already mentioned. In the south wall, near its western extremity, is a space 5 feet wide where was the doorway. The orientation of the chapel is 3° 15' east of true north.

Within the enclosure are a few dressed stones in good preservation. Some, chamfered voussoirs, have formed part of a plain Gothic doorway; another has served as the sill of a window. While the foundations and lower part of the walls, such as they are now, are of schistose stones, those preserved within the railed-off part are of finely grained sandstone.

A number of stones from St Michael's Chapel went to the building of the farmhouse, Glenmallochan, half a mile to the west of the ruin. As the stones so used are of sandstone—a material which, unlike schist, is capable of being easily hewn—it is not unreasonable to infer that the lower part of the old structure is of a very ancient building on whose foundations there came to be raised a later chapel built of a class of stone lending itself more readily to the mason's craft.

Only one stone from St Michael's utilised in the building of Glenmallochan bears any carved work. Because of its ornamentation it was given a prominent position and may now be seen above the porch built into the east wall of the house, its carved surface protruding beyond that of the surrounding stonework. Thus exposed, it is seen to be a keystone, but on account of the thick coat of whitewash and plaster, its dimensions cannot be accurately determined. To all appearances, how-

ever, it agrees with the voussoirs preserved at the chapel, and that it formed part of the same arch seems probable. The carvings in relief consist of an assemblage comprising a five-pointed star centrally placed. Along each of the upper and lower edges is a row of three petiolate trefoils, but the stalks, which radiate from the centre close to the star, are not all complete. The leaves are well shaped and each lobe bears medial veining. If this carved stone were properly cleaned, the sculpturings would stand out better, but from the ground level they do not appear very distinctly because of the thick layer of whitening resulting from repeated applications since 1847, when the farmhouse and its offices were built.

Reverting to the site of St Michael's, a glance takes in interesting features, which, on examination, show that much labour was expended in preparing the place for the erection of more than the chapel alone. With its longer axis parallel to that of the principal ruin, and situated 7 feet above the present floor level, is a grassy platform measuring 42 feet by 20 feet. On this are a few turf-covered stones, the remains of some structure, which, standing on the well-constructed and carefully banked part so close to the chapel, must at one time have been related to it.

The small stream coming from the north, and flowing south as far as the north-west corner, turns abruptly to take an easterly course below and along the north banking of the platform. As in addition to traces of the old bed which are discernible to the west, the appearance of the embankment, reinforced as it is for some feet at and east of the point where the deviation in the course of the stream takes place, makes it clear that this change in direction was an artificial one. The water now runs east as far as its confluence with another stream flowing south 20 yards north-east of the chapel. Excepting the Malloch, which for that region is a fair-sized water in a deep valley, the very numerous streams coming down the northern slopes of Glen Luss flow south on their way to join the River Luss.

It falls to be noted that the large space on which the chapel was built was evidently prepared for the reception of the edifice in a manner unusual in the case of these ancient foundations. Particularly to the east of the corresponding end of the chapel was the ground levelled to provide a broad fairway. The construction of the old road, which is traceable below the embankment, unfortunately entailed the cutting away of part of the slope, but while destroying a large portion of it, the engineering work has revealed that in the making of the banking large stones were skilfully used to consolidate it, thus ensuring that there should be no possibility of the falling-away of the earthwork.

Two place-names in the vicinity suggest that Glen Luss long enjoyed ecclesiastical connections; the northern slope of Glen Luss to the west of Glen Mallochan is known as Edentaggart, which gives its name to a large sheep farm. Three and a half miles to the west of this the headwaters of the River Luss descend from a hill called Beinn a' Mhanaich (the monk's mountain). The first is an anglicised and abbreviated form of a Gaelic appellation, meaning "the priest's hillside."

CROSS-SLAB AT DALGETY, FIFE.

In 1830 the present church of this Fife parish succeeded, as a place of worship, the old and ruined structure which stands a mile to the south of the new building. From an examination of the remains it does not appear that these are of an edifice of great antiquity, yet their situation, an elevated one above the shore and close to a small stream, gives rise to the conjecture that the site is ancient. This opinion is confirmed by the mention in the *Old Statistical Account*, vol. xv. p. 269, that certain documents go to show that the grant of land on which was erected this old church was made to the Abbot of Inchcolm in the fourteenth century. The *New Statistical Account*, vol. ix. p. 190, states that Dalgety Church was a chapel of ease to the famous monastery. If the structure itself belongs to the fourteenth century, so many alterations and additions have been made to it, and those clearly of post-Reformation dates, that all trace of early architectural features seems to have been obliterated.

As a station served by the island abbey, its position was perhaps not unfavourable, but on account of its situation, the church was ill-adapted to the requirements of the parishioners, the greater number of whom lived far from it. Moreover, in the latter half of the eighteenth and early years of last century, the building had fallen into such a state of disrepair that it was deemed preferable to erect another church rather than undertake the restoration of one unsuitable because of its isolation.

On visiting Dalgety last summer I made an examination of the numerous sepulchral stones within the enclosure encompassed by the surrounding wall, but none of these presented any feature worthy of comment.

Outside the confines of the graveyard, however, was noticed a stone bearing peculiar and excellently preserved carvings (fig. 6). This relic of grey sandstone testifies to the antiquity of the site and supports the statements of the writer of the first parochial account. The stone is built 18 inches above the ground into the jamb of the doorway of a small outhouse, roofless but otherwise in good condition. It has been dressed to serve its present purpose, and much of the carved work has

disappeared. Fortunately the most important portion still exists showing the upper part of a mediæval cross-and-symbol slab of a peculiar type such as has not previously come to my notice. In its present dimensions the stone measures 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less in breadth, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The carvings, with one exception, are incised to the depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. They consist of a cross formed by the interspaces between four circles, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The upper pair of circles, the centres of which are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, is placed at that distance

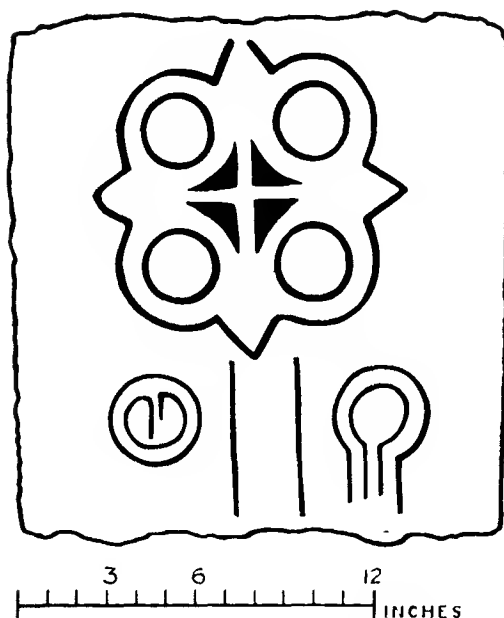


Fig. 6. Cross-slab at Dalgety, Fife.

above the lower part whose centres are similarly spaced. In the middle of the principal and symmetrical symbol is a small and slightly raised cross with equal arms, each of which measures 4 inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Completely filling in the interspace formed by the intersection of the arms of the cross and flanking the whole length of these is a triangular figure. The impression given by this combination is of the conventional lozenge (sometimes seen in the centre of mediæval cross-heads), opened and spaced out to form four triangles, thus making up an equal-armed cross. In this example is presented an elaboration as the small cross is relieved from the other patterns.

Surrounding the head is a pleasing design composed of four quadrantal arcs of almost equal size placed at even intervals and separated by lines forming two sides of a triangle and terminating in a point in the direction opposed to the centre of the head.

At the apex, however, the outline is not closed. As there is no break or irregularity in the stone at this part, it is clear that the intention of the sculptor was no other than this solution of continuity in the scheme.

A few inches of the double outline of a shaft, not joined to the head, remain. On the left of the shaft, immediately below the head, is cut a circle, 3 inches in diameter, enclosing a pair of loops derived from a circle 2 inches in diameter with the same centre as the surrounding figure. The loops are so arranged that they face towards the inside of the circle ;

that is, one is turned to the right and the other to the left. In point of appearance, the combination may be said to resemble a buckle or fibula. Placed below the right-hand bottom arc, and at the same distance from it as the carving just referred to, is the upper part, in double outline, of what was probably the shears or scissors symbol so frequently found on monuments bearing crosses—a symbol, moreover, occurring on stones of so many periods. The outer and inner lines forming the sculpturing run parallel to each other, and, in their almost complete circularity, making up the top of the figure, they are portions of concentric circles of the same radii as the circle and arcs used in the ornamentation in the lower left-hand corner.

In outline, the figure surrounding the scheme forming the cross is like that of the carved head of the Luss free-standing cross illustrated in the second section of these notes.¹

CROSS-SLAB AT KIRKBRIDE, DUNURE.

Little information is available regarding the remains of Kirkbride, Dunure, Ayrshire. The ruins, which stand in a rarely used but well-kept graveyard on the high ground half a mile east of the fishing village of Dunure, and 200 yards south-west of Dunduff Farm, are of a plain rectangular chapel measuring 47 feet by 18 feet internally. The walls are 3 feet in thickness, but do not rise more than 3 or 4 feet above the ground except at the north-east end. From the appearance of the ruins it would be difficult to ascribe any date to this old church said to have been founded by the Earl of Carrick in 1193,² and with its pertinents granted to the convent of Cistercian nuns at North Berwick in whose possession it remained until the Reformation.³ There are traces of a doorway in the south wall, but this has been filled in by means of loose stones from the crumbling walls or material fallen into the actual enclosure of the ruin.

Fortunately Kirkbride has, of late, been kept in a tidier condition than is usually the lot of so many of our lesser-known ecclesiastical sites, which, although often regarded as being of little importance on account of their lack of architectural features, are yet invaluable to the student of the history of the ancient church in this country.

Kirkbride gave its name to a parish annexed to that of Maybole about thirty years after the Reformation,⁴ but the parish minister of Maybole, writing for the *New Statistical Account*, vol. v. p. 364, rather inclines to the belief that the chapel was only attached to the collegiate church

¹ *U' supra*, p. 96.

² *Caledonia*, vol. vi. (New Edition), p. 531.

³ Smith, *Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire*, p. 182.

⁴ *Ibid.*



of that town. It does not seem unreasonable, however, to assume that one of the many "Bride" foundations should have been the principal church of a parish named in honour of a dedication so favoured in western Scotland.

On the occasion of a visit to Kirkbride, a prolonged search was made among the monuments and loose stones in the graveyard, but no trace

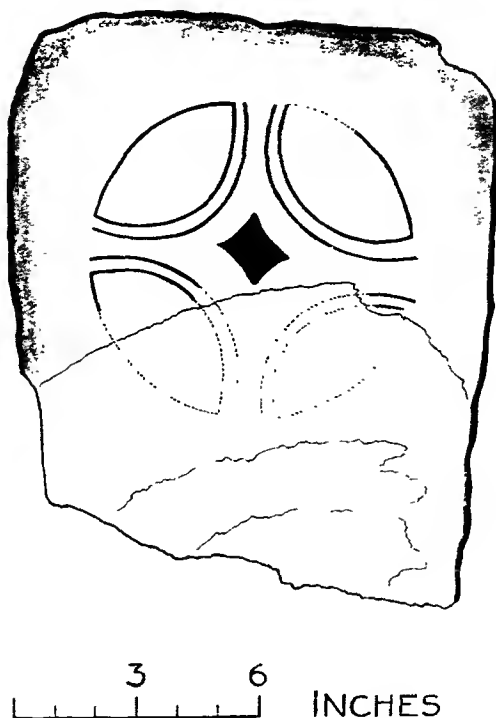


Fig. 7. Cross-slab at Kirkbride, Ayrshire.

of any ancient sculptured work was noticed there. However, among a pile of stones within the ruins was found a fragment of grey sandstone bearing incised markings on what little remains of a sound surface (fig. 7). The dimensions of the stone are 1 foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 foot $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 2 inches thick at the upper end. Only about 9 inches of the original surface remain in respect to length; below that, several flakes have broken away leaving less than a half-inch thickness at what is now the lower part. Round the top and preserved sides the small slab bears a

two-inch chamfer. A rubbing was made of the markings, and a restoration, based on the lines remaining, shows that a cruciform figure formed by arcs was the scheme carved on the slab. While a lack of symmetry will be observed in the figure, caused by the small arc on the right forming the lower right-hand oval, the complete pattern could not have been reconstructed otherwise, as the fragmentary vestiges of the arcs, which went to make up that part, are of circles of smaller radii than those of the other ovals.

Possibly the circular head of the Kirkbride Cross was set off by being placed on a shaft of the type found in the early Wigtownshire crosses, but failing the discovery of any other fragment of the relic which might have justified this surmise, a conjectural restoration of such a feature could not safely be included in the drawing. The shape of the stone and the type of cross carved upon it lead one to conclude that this was a sanctuary consecration-cross. Happily, such crosses are not uncommon, as many have survived and may be seen in a number of ancient churches in this country.

So far as I can trace, no Scottish example bears any analogous characteristics, but on studying illustrations of certain monuments occurring in Ireland, I find that two carved stones of the early Christian period in that country possess points of marked similarity. One of these is a cross at Rhefert Church, Glendalough; the Christian symbol, as at Dunure, is produced by reducing the radii of the arcs in such a manner that they do not intersect at the centre.¹ At Inis Cealtra, Co. Clare, is a tenth-century grave-slab on which is cut a cross with symbolic foot-prints; in the centre of that monument is carved a lozenge-like figure,² of which an exact counterpart is to be seen in the middle of the cross forming the subject of this section of the present paper.

HOG-BACKED STONES AT LOGIE AND TULLIALLAN.

From time to time the catalogue of the peculiar recumbent monuments appropriately designated "Hog-backs" is augmented by the report of the discovery of another example. While the distribution of the class is wide, so far as I know, the total number recorded in Scotland and England does not exceed forty.

During a stay in the Alloa district last year, three came to my notice; the presence of two (one now reduced to a single fragment) was located by myself as a result of a visit to the old churchyard at Logie, Stirlingshire. The third I heard of from an inhabitant of Kincardine-on-Forth.

¹ Crawford, *Carved Ornament from Irish Monuments*, fig. 4, F, p. 24.

² *Ibid.*, fig. 15, p. 61.

The stone still complete at Logie lies east and west a few yards to the south-east of the roofless old church and near an embankment sloping towards a small stream (fig. 8). It is hewn from an extremely coarse-grained sandstone and is very much weathered. Indeed, so poor is the surface that the monument now bears only the faintest vestiges of the conventional markings usually associated with the category to which it belongs.

The length taken over the curved back, which was rounded across the top originally, but is now worn down to a flattened ridge 3 inches in width at the east end and broadening almost to the full thickness of the stone at the west end, is 5 feet 9 inches. At grass level the northern and southern longitudinal dimensions are 5 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches



Fig. 8. Hog-backed Stone at Logie.

and 5 feet 9 inches respectively. The monument is not of uniform thickness; at the west end the base measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches and at the east $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, while the greatest thickness is $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches at 1 foot 10 inches from the west end. It must be noted that the broadening in cross-section is gradual and even along the length, as is the narrowing down from the point where the monument attains its maximum measurement across the base. The height at both ends is 10 inches, but the highest point from the ground is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches at 1 foot 10 inches from the west end. Near the east end of the north and south sides are traces of rectangular scales, but so badly weathered are the remains of the ornamentation that it is impossible to say what was the disposition of the decoration.

On mentioning this stone to the keeper of the new cemetery which is situated about 300 yards south-east of the old churchyard, I was told

that there used to be another monument of the same appearance as that just referred to, but about twenty years ago it had been removed to make place for a grave. After the interment the ancient stone was not replaced, but, to facilitate removal, it was ruthlessly broken with a sledge-hammer into three unequal parts. The Vandal act carried out, the fragments were thrown down the embankment.

Following the recital of the fate of this alleged hog-back, I made a careful search in the stream at the place indicated and found one piece about a foot long. This had formed one of the extremities of a more ornate and better executed monument than the one described above. If now complete it would have been a most interesting relic of a type so rare that no example brought to the notice of the antiquary may be passed over unrecorded. Of much better sandstone than the other, the fragment had formed part of a rounded monument $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick at one end, which bore on each side two longitudinal rows of triangular scales.

The piece rescued from oblivion was placed beside its neighbour of centuries, and it is to be hoped that as notice has been attracted to these stones, steps will be taken to ensure their preservation.

When first examined by me the hog-backed stone at Tulliallan, Fife, lay a little to the south of the small mausoleum in the disused and utterly neglected burial-ground within the policies of the modern Tulliallan Castle near Kincardine-on-Forth. Only enough showed above ground to indicate the nature of recumbent monument, but, later in the season, I had the good fortune to obtain the assistance of some friends with whom I returned to make a closer examination. As some months had passed, a forest of nettles had grown up, and these weeds had to be cut away and a deep trench dug all round the monument to permit of the taking of the necessary measurements and photograph.

To me the monument of grey sandstone seems a perfect example of a plainly but well-marked hog-back (fig. 9). It is a large stone lying east and west. Measured over its curved back it is 6 feet 2 inches long, and along the northern base 6 feet 1 inch; the other base has a length of 5 feet 11 inches. The heights at the west and the east ends are respectively $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but the greatest height of the stone is $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 17 inches from the west end. The thickness at the base of the west end is $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and at the east end $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The maximum thickness is 17 inches at the point where the monument attains its greatest height. Two narrow incised lines, set 1 inch apart, decorate the narrow rounded ridge.

Each side of the Tulliallan hog-back bears five rows of square scales (2 inches by 2 inches). These sculpturings are well preserved, but it is

apparent that the incised lines forming the outline of the imbrication were not deeply cut out originally.

I understand from H.M. Office of Works that these three antiquities



Fig. 9. Hog-backed Stone at Tulliallan.

and the sculptured stones in the kirkyard at Luss will be scheduled as ancient monuments. Mr James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, embodies the description of another hog-backed stone in the Devon Valley in a communication which, he leads me to believe, he intends to give the Society.

II.

ON CERTAIN TERRACE FORMATIONS IN THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND
AND ON THE ENGLISH SIDE OF THE BORDER. BY R. ECK-
FORD OF H.M. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The groups of ancient terraces sometimes called "daisses" that occur in Peeblesshire and adjoining counties make prominent features in the



Fig. 1. Terraces at Romanno Bridge.

landscapes of the districts in which they are found. They appeal to the eye of even the most casual observer. Their mode of origin and the purpose they served have at various times called forth discussion. Some have asserted they are the work of natural agents; but the majority have contended that they are the work of man.

Dr Pennicuik, one of the earlier historians of Peeblesshire,¹ makes an allusion to the group south of Romanno Bridge (fig. 1). He suggests that they may have been defensive works made by the Romans, probably to ward off attacks by the Pictish cavalry. The old native fort on Whiteside Hill, overlooking the terraces, may, in Dr Pennicuik's day, have been classified as Roman, hence his curious suggestion.

¹ *A Geographical and Historical Description of the Shire of Tweeddale*, p. 16.

Dr Gordon,¹ commenting on the Romanno terraces, says that they can be followed for a mile and a half. It is impossible, however, to trace any connection between the large group near Newlands Church, and the two small groups, one in the Moat Wood a mile to the north of Newlands Church, the other about a mile further down the Lyne Water.

Professor Innes² mentions the Romanno terraces, comparing them with the parallel roads which are proved to be the work of nature,³ but later, in a communication to the Rev. Dr Williamson, then a minister in the county, he expressed another opinion in favour of their being the work of man.⁴

Robert Chambers,⁵ a native of Peebles, who is well known as an authority on various subjects, appears to have been the first to make a scientific study of these hillside terraces. His early views were that they represented ancient lake margins; but after closer examination of those on Arthur's Seat, at Romanno and Dunsyre, he came to the conclusion that they had been designed for raising crops; also suggesting that some of the smaller groups may have been made for ornamental purposes, probably in mediæval or later times. If they were constructed for crop-growing, then they may denote some of the areas cultivated by the ancient Caledonian tribes who inhabited the hill forts in these regions.

Chambers adds that on Arthur's Seat there were indications of some of the terraces having stone-built fronts to hold up the soil. The late Dr B. N. Peach claimed to have seen similar evidence on this hill.

J. Watson refers to an article that appeared in the *Scotsman* in the year 1900 where the writer says that the Romanno terraces are a fine example of the Run-rig system of cultivation practised in olden times in certain parts of the country.⁶ I have not read this article, but, according to Watson, this writer states that the run-rig method was to cultivate the slopes or steps of the terraces while the flats marked the boundary lines and served as pathways. This, however, seems to be a wrong interpretation of the run-rig system of cultivation. Seebolm⁷ correlates this system of cultivation with that of the linches or lynchets in England. He shows that where the open-field system of cultivation occurred on a slope they ploughed across the hill, leaving strips of land untouched between each holding. They always ploughed over-hill, and as none of the soil could pass from one holding to another owing to the

¹ *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 114. Gordon considered that the terraces had been thrown up by the Romans as "Itinerary Encampments."

² *Origines Parochiales*, vol. i, p. 406.

³ Professor Innes appears to have had in mind the parallel roads of Glen Roy.

⁴ A. Williamson, *Glances of Peeblesshire*, part iii., Newlands.

⁵ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. i, pp. 127-38.

⁶ *Peeblesshire and its Outland Borders*, p. 81.

⁷ *English Village Community*, pp. 3-6.

dividing strip of land, in course of time the hillsides developed a terraced structure. These uncultivated portions left between the terraces were known as the balks.

A. Hadrian Allcroft, in his instructive book,¹ devotes some space to discussing the lynchets. He mentions the Romano terraces in connection with them. He seems, however, to come to no definite conclusion about their origin, but believes that many were used for cultivation purposes. He suggests that some of them may have been made for defensive purposes, while others may have been constructed to get level ground for the encampments of the dwellers in these regions. He thinks that many of them may be of no great age, a view also expressed by Gomme.² The best defined group in England, says Allcroft, is that occurring below Battlesbury Camp, Warminster.

The aim of the present paper is to try and state the case for the artificial origin of those terrace formations, namely, that they are the work of man. Professor J. W. Gregory, on the other hand, maintains in a recent publication³ that they are the work of nature, due to a form of slipping or creep in a soil of a particular type and of a particular depth. This slipping was caused during the closing period of the Great Ice Age by alternate thawings and freezings.

In consulting various works, chiefly American, which deal with the effects of solifluxion,⁴ nothing is recorded to suggest any comparison with these terrace groups of the South of Scotland.

To the ordinary passer-by, these terraces convey the impress of man's handiwork. Their spacing, their alignment, their continuity are hardly what one would expect if nature alone had fashioned them.

Professor Gregory says that these terraces occur at too high an altitude, and are too much exposed to have been used for crop-growing, but this remark can only apply to those at Dunsyre.⁵ At a height of 950 to 1000 feet one can see large areas that have been cultivated up to recent times, and even now crop-growing in Peeblesshire is practised at 900 feet and over, and on the authority of Dr Ogg, East of Scotland Agricultural College, there are traces of cultivation above the 1000-foot level at Boghall in the Pentlands.

All the terrace groups I have examined face either west or south, a point that favours their having been used for raising crops.

¹ *Earthworks of England*, p. 38.

² *Origin of Village Communities*, chap. iv.

³ Letter from Professor J. W. Gregory to Professor T. H. Bryce, *History of Peeblesshire*, vol. i., Appendix.

⁴ This may be defined as the process of soil movement on a slope when it becomes over-saturated with water.

⁵ Dunsyre terraces extend from the 940-foot level rising to the 1150-foot contour. Just west of the lower terrace traces of furrows running up the hill slope show that it had been cultivated.

It is only within recent times that the cultivation of steep hillsides at high altitudes has gone down in Scotland. Professor P. Hume Brown in his book ¹ says, "It was because of the numerous mosses and waters of the flat country that the slopes of the hills were so generally cultivated by the Scots, a custom which the Southern visitor regarded as one of the peculiarities of our remarkable country. Long after the time of Mary, an Englishman thus refers to the custom: 'Tis almost incredible how much of the mountain they plough where the declensions—I had almost said precipices—are such that to our thinking it puts them to greater difficulty and charge to carry out their work than they need be at in draining the valleys.'"

In addition to questioning the suitability of the terraces for cultivation purposes owing to their altitude, Professor Gregory raises a number of other points, some of which are arguments against their artificial origin. He says they are short and irregular, and occur at various levels; that they are dependent on the slope of the ground; that they are not horizontal and that their slope may be in opposite directions in one group of terraces: also that the stones in the terraces lie at all angles, some of them being vertical.

To the first objection the reply is that the striking feature of the terraces when seen from a distance is their regularity. Most of them can be traced from end to end of their boundary lines. Only at a very few places have small slips taken place. A fair average in length for the groups measured roughly is 250 yards.

The second objection surely cannot hold if one examines closely the groups at Dunsyre or Romano. The Dunsyre terraces sweep from steep ground on to a gentle slope; while the slope on which the Romano terraces occur continues to the south for a good way with an apparent similar gradient, and as revealed by digging, shows a similar depth and type of soil. yet there is no trace of a terrace. The terraces end against a butte or furrow which runs up the slope.

That the terraces are not exactly horizontal does not negative the idea that they were used for cultivation purposes. In my opinion it rather supports it. We must credit these early people with knowing something about cultivation and its methods. Experience would teach them that perfectly level terraces would hold up water with accompanying souring of the soil.

That stones are found lying vertically in the soil is an argument against the terraces being due to the agency of water, but not against their being due to human workmanship.

¹ *Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary*, p. 13.

PEEBLESSHIRE AND LANARKSHIRE TERRACES.

Many of the ancient forts, believed to be of the Iron Age, probably 1500 to 2000 years ago, stand approximately round the 800 to 900-foot contour. These forts or camps represent some of the townships of that time, indicating a common level or plane of occupation. Lines of communication would, where possible, keep to this level, and some of our old hill roads may be survivals of this zone of habitation.

The valleys would be swampy and many of them impassable; dense brushwood would cover the lower and less steep slopes. With such conditions as these prevailing around those ancient tribes, one can see a reason for the terracing of the steeper slopes to raise produce. Such conditions would also tend to make the valleys more humid, and the climate more amenable for cultivation at higher levels.

A point also worth noting is that all these terrace groups are in close proximity to an old fort or fortalice. At most of the forts in Peeblesshire no trace of terracing is found; yet there are no terraces without a fort or ancient tower, or suggestion of such in its proximity.

There is something to be said for the suggestion of Robert Chambers that some of them may have been constructed for ornamental purposes. We infer from this that they were used as terrace gardens. There is a record of those that occur below Neidpath Castle as having been made in the sixteenth century. If any of the other groups have been made for such a purpose then they are of no great age. One would expect that some of the old estate records would contain some mention of them if they had been made by any of the ancient owners of the lands on which they occur. William Chambers, in his *History of Peeblesshire*, pp. 39-43, makes some interesting remarks about the terraces that are found in different parts of the county, besides having drawings of those at Purves Hill and Romanno. He apparently considers that they are the work of the early peoples in these parts. He cites Chalmers' opinion, *Caledonia*, p. 468, where he says these terraces "were undoubtedly intended for various sports."

The terraces of Romanno, Purves Hill and Venlaw, from their occurrence near old buildings, are the likeliest to have been made as terrace gardens, if the idea can be entertained that such was their origin. At Romanno, ruins of an old building overlooking the terraces were still extant when Dr Pennicnik wrote his *History of Tweeddale*. Above the Purves Hill group at Walkerburn ruins of an old fortalice can still be seen. There is an old tradition relating to this group of terraces that the owner of the castle had a large family of daughters who quarrelled continually amongst themselves, with the result that he

had a number of terraces made to serve as garden walks, one for each daughter.¹

Overlooking the Venlaw terraces at Peebles in olden times stood Smithfield Tower, much frequented by the nobility of those days.

The high and exposed position of the Dunsyre terraces forbids the suggestion that they have been made for ornamental purposes. One can picture the lower ground around Dunsyre as being very swampy in early times. Woods with dense undergrowth would probably extend over the lower slopes. The site those ancients selected for cultivation was probably the most suitable at that time. It was dry, the soil was good, and probably the steeper hillside required little clearance. The Dunsyre group of terraces may thus represent what was at one time the communal holdings of an ancient settlement near at hand. Something similar to the system is still in vogue at Lauder, which has come down from olden times. There, however, the burgess acres are not in the form of terraces.

During the process of road-widening and the digging for foundations of new houses in the lower terrace at Venlaw, Peebles, good sections were exposed. The upper portion of the terrace consisted of from 3 to 3½ feet of free loamy material, containing no large stones. Occurring all through it were a large number of charcoal fragments. There was a distinct difference in colour and texture between this upper 3 feet of soil and the boulder clay on which it rested. The latter contained quite a number of large stones, mostly greywacke. A little beyond where the terrace ends on the south side, a section had been cut to widen the road; here the surface material was seen to be boulder clay, no charcoal-bearing soil being visible. There can be little doubt regarding the artificial origin of this terrace.

At Romanno,² an excavation was made into one of the terraces to a depth of 5 feet, and into the slope to a width of 4 feet. Here the soil was free and loamy and easily dug. It contained a fair amount of angular stones apparently of local origin; occasional small, loose blocks of rock were encountered, but none showing ice markings. Beyond a depth of 2 feet the soil seemed to get more sandy, and more like the material at the surface of the unterraced ground further to the south: but none of the tough, tenacious boulder clay was met with. Here the terraces appear to have been made in material known as surface wash. Probably it was the loose free nature of this soil that determined the choice of this site for terrace-building. In the wood that comes nearly half-way down the slope on the south side of the terraces occurs rock *in situ*.

¹ *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. ix, pp. 480-81.

² The terraces rise from the 700-foot level to a little over the 800-foot contour.

Similar excavations were made at Dunsyre Hill. On the steeper part of the hillside $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet of free loamy soil was found similar to that of Romano. It contained a fair amount of small angular stones with here and there a larger block. Below this was rubbly material apparently on the solid rock. On a terrace situated on a gentler slope the excavation went through $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of free loamy soil and then reached what looked like the typical boulder clay of the district. All the rock fragments found seemed native to the locality. Immediately above where the terraces ended on the steep face of Dunsyre Hill, natural exposures revealed only rubble lying on the solid rock. One or two of the terraces were seen to end where they reached the steeper part of the hill, suggesting the lack of soil to carry them farther up the slope. The absence of soil on the steeper face of the hill also suggests that the terraces which occur there may have been made up from soil carried from the lower part of the hill where there was a good depth of boulder clay.

The following notes on Dunsyre terraces (figs. 2 and 3) have been kindly supplied by Mr J. Phemister, M.A., B.Sc.: "Direction of terraces 25° N. of E., curving slightly north at east end. They are parallel and cut across contours. On the steep slope the height of the terrace steps varies from 3 to 8 feet and there is a gently sloping shelf of 18 feet. The shelf is fairly constant in width even though the height of the step varies, and it appears as if actual horizontal measurements had been made so that the vertical step must vary with the position on the hillside. Sometimes the width of the shelf is 36 feet, then it is always found that there is a very low step in the centre which may rise at the hill end to 3 or 4 feet. Material of terraces is red earth not sandy. It contains many fragments of sandstone and tuff."

Had the Dunsyre terraces been due to slipping one would have expected them—roughly at least—to follow the contours of the hill instead of crossing them.

This group of terraces, at least thirty-three in number, is the highest we are dealing with.

The Purves Hill group at the west end of Walkerburn are large, well-defined terraces, some measuring 250 yards in length. Ash trees grow on the slopes, but the flats are bare. Chambers mentions twelve terraces occurring here in his time. The main road appears to run along one, while another below the road is barely recognisable. Building and quarrying on the eastern margin have more or less erased their markings on that side, but at the other end a distinct line marks their endings. The first three terraces above the main road extend 20 yards farther to the west than those occurring above. The two lowest terraces are about 20 feet in width, the steps being steep and averaging about

8 feet in height. The third terrace is quite 100 feet wide near its eastern limit, but narrows westwards to 20 feet where it ends. This



Fig. 2. Terraces on Dunsyre Hill.

terrace, and most of those above, slope slightly to the west and vary greatly in width, but narrow as they approach their western limit. On



Fig. 3. Terraces on Dunsyre Hill.

the east side a quarry is cut into what appears to be a terrace flat, but only a foot of rubbly material is seen lying above the solid rock, indicating rather the excavation of a terrace than the building of one.

Not far from the western margin of the terraces a small burn comes

over and exposes the interior of one or two. Here was found 3½ feet approximately of loamy soil, with a good number of small, angular stones. Interspersed rather sparsely in this material were found small fragments of charcoal. Underlying this material was the stiff boulder clay typical of the district. Other small exposures in the lower half of the terraces showed traces of charcoal.

The charcoal may have been derived from the burning of brushwood when the site was being cleared, and incorporated in the soil when the terraces were made, or added for its value to the soil.

During 1919 a pipe-track was made along the eastern margin of these terraces. Mr James Fox, Librarian, Innerleithen, states that he saw evidence in the drain that some of the terraces had large stones in front.

A point worth referring to connected with these groups of terraces is that their width and number in a definite area is dependent on the gradient of the slope on which they occur. The slope at Romanno is steep and there the terraces are narrow, 6 to 8 feet in width. At Purves Hill the slope is more gentle and there the terraces are wide, varying from 20 to 100 feet and over. At Dunsyre a large part of the terrace slope is intermediate in gradient between Romanno and Purves Hill, and there the terraces average about 20 feet in width.¹

Other small groups of terraces occur at Kilbucho near the old fort of Mitchelhill, and above the road on the slope below Tor Hill fort, 2 miles S.E. of Peebles. The latter group appear as if they were the result of ploughing across the slope, as they are poorly developed terraces.

On a steep slope facing west where the Culter Water leaves its hill-track south of the village of Culter, in Lanarkshire, distinct traces of terracing can be seen, but this series so far has not been examined closely.

TERRACES ON ARTHUR'S SEAT, EDINBURGH.

The series of terrace-groups on the south and south-eastern slopes of the Lion's Haunch, Arthur's Seat (fig. 4), stand out very distinctly. Wherever the ground was found suitable on these slopes, terraces were made. They occur between 150-500-foot levels. On the unbroken south-eastern slope a group of at least thirteen terraces forms quite a stairway on the steep hillside. From the lowest terraces furrows run vertically down the slope to the Queen's Drive, suggesting that the plough has erased any terrace structure that may have occurred here, as a little farther east a group of eight terraces occur on the same level, overlooking Dunsapie Loch.

¹ The distance from top to bottom of the Romanno group is roughly 250 feet containing thirteen terraces. Within a similar distance of slope at Purves Hill we find only four terraces.

Pronounced terraces can also be seen on the hill-face a little east of the summit of the Lion's Haunch, and on the southern slope of Dunsapie Hill. Another imposing series occurs on the slope between the Queen's Drive and Duddingston Loch. This group faces south. A large area of this face has been terraced stretching from the Long-craig to the wall at Duddingston, the steep and rocky parts being the only parts left untouched.

These terraces are comparable in size of step and shelf with the groups of Peeblesshire. Likewise they are associated with an ancient camp or fort which here occurs on the summit of Dunsapie Hill.



Fig. 4. Terraces on Arthur's Seat.

It has also been stated that there were once indications of an ancient lake-dwelling on Duddingston Loch.

Up to comparatively recent times the low grounds around Arthur's Seat must have been largely covered with bogs and swamps, with their attendant forests. In the midst of this morass stood Arthur's Seat like an island offering a dry and easily defended situation for early settlers. They saw that terracing was the only means of utilising this steep hillside for the raising of their crops. The terrace flats ensured the retention of sufficient rainfall for the needs of the crops, at the same time improving the quality of the soil. It also served to economise the scanty subsoil of the steep hillsides by concentrating it on the shelves.

The question may be asked, why did these early tribes choose the steep hillsides for raising produce, entailing such a vast expenditure

of labour in terrace-making, when a clearing on the lower ground would seem a more reasonable proposition? Even had they drained and cleared an area on a lesser slope, however, the probability is it would still be surrounded by woodland which would retard the maturing and drying of their produce. These early settlers were a hill people and for safety preferred their fields beside their camps. It may be said that a large factor in the development of agriculture has been its movement from the hills to the valleys.

Mr A. F. Mears discusses the Dunsapie-Duddingston settlement, with its cultivation terraces, in an article entitled "Primitive Edinburgh" in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, vol. xxxv. 1919.

As the monks of Holyrood owned the lands of Romanno in ancient times, Professor W. J. Watson suggests in *The History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland*, p. 151, that the cultivation terraces of Arthur's Seat and Romanno may have been made by them.

THE CHEVIOT TERRACE-GROUPS.

On the English side of the Border good examples of terraces occur near Hethpool in the College Water, at Ingraston on the Breamish, and on Lordseat Hill near Alwinton in Upper Coquetdale. The local histories and guide-book refer to them as ancient terraces of cultivation. Their similarity in orientation, in spacing and length, suggest that they should be placed in the same category as the groups of Dunsyre, Arthur's Seat, and Romanno.

In the Cheviot region also the terraces are usually associated with ancient camps or forts. Around Hethpool and on the adjoining Yeavinger Bell many relics of ancient habitations have been noted. In the vicinity of Ingraston, where a group of terraces occur, traces of at least fourteen old camps are located. In this area many of the neighbouring slopes are furrowed both vertically and obliquely. These may, of course, be of a much later date than the terraces.

Near to Alwinton, where fine examples of terracing are recorded, a number of sites are marked as containing relics of old forts.

It is of interest to note that the foothill region along which the camps and terraces occur was for a time a frontier line of the ancient Cymry of Strathclyde.

The terraces at Hethpool cover a large area of the hillside. As the slope of the ground is not uniform at all parts, the trend of the terraces varies in certain places. Within the terraced area occurs a patch of soft boggy ground on either side of which the terraces terminate, suggesting that the terrace-makers avoided it. The bog may, of course,

be due to subsequent drainage from the terraces. This group of terraces at Hethpool is the largest of its kind the writer has seen, and is well worth the inspection of those who take an interest in this branch of antiquarian research.

CONCLUSIONS.

All the evidence found supports strongly the argument for the artificial origin of these terraces. The writer makes no claim to have solved the problem as to what they were used for. There may be observers who, judging from the fresh, clean-cut appearance of the terraces, consider them but a few centuries old. There are others who consider that the terraces go back to the early centuries of our era, and with these the writer is in agreement.

One cannot set limits to the forms and features nature is capable of producing. We know that water in the form of rivers and lakes can produce splendid examples of terracing. It may have been that early man got his idea of terrace formation from river and lake terraces. That nature does also produce such a series of structures through soil-slipping is in my opinion not proven. Wherever I have seen or heard of cases of soil-slipping or land-sliding there is never the parallelism, the exact spacing, comparable with the type of terrace with which we are dealing. Soil-creep invariably shows an irregular structure.¹ The parallelism, the orientation, the spacing of these hill-side terraces show that they were made for a purpose.

If we entertain the idea that these terraces have originated by soil-slipping, it seems a remarkable coincidence that we should have sufficient depth of soil at only a few widely separated localities; that the situations should either face west or south; that the slipping should have extended for approximately equal distances at each of the localities; and that the width of the terraces should be related to the gradient of slope. If these terraces are due to slipping, then from the number of suitable slopes in the county similar to those on which they occur, one may well ask why these terrace features are not more common.

As has already been stated, the terracing of slopes has been practised from time immemorial. The method is recorded from the Andes to the Himalayas. There are large areas under terrace cultivation in the Canary Islands, and many have seen, and most of us have heard of, the terraced slopes along the Rhine valley where they are used to a large extent for vine growing.

¹ On the eastern slope of the Black Mount, 1½ mile south-west of Dolphinton, good examples of soil-slips can be seen. They occur in the form of irregular hummocky masses.

With the art of terrace-making so old and of such wide application, one fails to see, therefore, why the terrace-groups of Peeblesshire should have originated in a different manner.

If the charcoal-bearing soil is strong evidence that two of the groups at least have been built, then we feel justified, from their similarity in other features, in claiming that the other groups have originated in the same way.

If some of the terraces on Arthur's Seat, where there is only a thin covering of soil, are known to have built fronts, why need we account for a similar group at Dunsyre as being the result of soil-creep?

Some observers may suggest that even if these terraces had a natural origin, those ancient tribes might utilise them for crop-growing or other purposes. The evidence in our opinion is conclusive that they were intentionally made to serve such purposes.

An interesting and instructive article entitled "Pre-historic Agriculture" appeared in *Antiquity* for September 1927, written by E. Cecil Curwen. The writer tells us how recent workers in this field of archaeological research in the downlands of England have been enabled by the assistance of aerial photography to decipher at least two systems of lynchet cultivation. The earlier method of terracing is traced to the Bronze- and Iron-Age periods. These were made by the Celtic tribes. A later phase of lynchet cultivation was brought in by the Saxon invaders, the lynchet or terrace corresponding in area to the Roman acre measuring 666 feet in length by 66 feet in breadth.

In a recent book entitled *Downland Man*, by H. J. Massingham, a chapter is devoted to the discussion of ancient terraces. He quotes examples from many parts of the world, and gives a fine description of the terraced hillsides surmounted by forts that occur in the gold-bearing regions of Rhodesia. This book shows how numerous the terrace-groups are in England, only a few of them being recorded on the Ordnance Maps. The author takes it for granted that they were made for cultivation purposes, many of the terraces having fronts built with flints. In this book the terraces in Scotland are grouped with those in England.

As aerial photography has given a decided impetus to the study of ancient earthworks and trackways in Southern England, the future, let us hope, will see its extension to Scotland, when fresh light may be thrown on similar archaeological features.

We gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by Dr Richard Turner, O.B.E., Hydropathic Peebles. Thanks are also due to Mr M. Macgregor and Dr H. H. Read, of H.M. Geological Survey, who have examined most of the terrace-groups and given helpful advice. Also to Mr D. Tait for some of the photographs.

The following is a list of the terraces to which I have referred and also of several others which have been brought to my notice:—

LANARKSHIRE. (O.S. 1" Map No. 23.)

Dunsyre Hill.—On southern slope.

Culter.—On slope on right bank of Culter Water, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Culter Village.

PEEBLESHIRE. (O.S. 1" Map No. 24.)

Kilbucko.—Below old fort of Mitchellhill.

Purves Hill.—West end of Walkerburn.

Romanno.—Near Newlands Church.

Moat Wood.—Near Romanno Village.

Venlaw.—On western slope, within burgh of Peebles.

MIDLOTHIAN. (O.S. 1" Map No. 32.)

Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh.—On south and south-eastern slopes of the Lion's Haunch and Dunsapie Hill.

ROXBURGHSHIRE. (O.S. 1" Map No. 18.)

Calroust.—On right bank of the Calroust Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its confluence with Bownmont Water, near a hill fort is a group of terraces about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length. *History Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xvi. (1896-98), p. 185.

Hounam Law.—On right bank of the Kale, between Morebattle and Hounam.

(I am indebted to Mr J. Hewat Craw, F.S.A.Scot., for this information.)

BERWICKSHIRE. (O.S. 1" Map No. 34.)

Hutton.—On left bank of Whitadder, between Hutton Mill and Hutton Castle. Mr Craw informs me that there are fourteen terraces varying from 15 feet to 35 feet in width, being narrower where the ground is steeper. The extreme length is over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, but some of the terraces are shorter.

Primrose Hill.—A group of four terraces on the slope below Staneshiel Fort near Duns. *Ancient Monuments Commission (Scotland) Inventory of Berwickshire No. 117*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Hethpool.—On slope in lower part of Elsdonburn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile up the College Water from Kirknewton.

Lordseat Hill.—Overlooking the Coquet north of Alwinton.

Heddon.—On left bank of Breamish, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of Ingraston.

III.

NOTES ON SOME RELICS FROM ORKNEY EXHIBITED BEFORE
THE SOCIETY. BY JAMES G. MARWICK. F.S.A.Scot.

A Norse Relic from Stromness.—Relics of the Norse occupation of the Orkney Islands are scarce throughout the group, and apart from place-names, there are but few indications now remaining of the sojourn of the Norsemen in this northern archipelago, at least so far as this applies to small things usually picked up by an enthusiastic collector. In the summer of 1925 Mr Sigurd Grieg of the University Museum,



Fig. 1. Linen Smoother of Glass from Ballinaby, Islay.

Oslo, visited Kirkwall and Stromness in the hope of locating such relics of the Viking period. He looked round Stromness Museum but, although the collection housed there contains many relics of Orkney, there was nothing of particular interest to him.

In conversation with him later, I showed him a smoothing glass which was given me by the late Dr Grant, and which was found in a mound on the farm of Howe, Cairston near Stromness, about sixty years ago. Mr Grieg declared that it was one of the best evidences of the Norse occupation he had come across in Orkney. The article resembles the one illustrated in fig. 1, which was found in Islay. Several others have been found in Scotland. It measures about 4 inches in diameter, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. A circular piece of glass, it was used for smoothing linen, just as an ordinary iron is used to-day. Mr Grieg was much interested in the relic, and on his touring map I had to mark the exact spot where it was found, and he would have me write a short description of the place in his note-book.

The Hillock of Howe, where this relic was found is still a prominent

feature of the country-side, and it appears on charts as a landmark for the navigating of Cairston Roads, the western end of the world-famous Scapa Flow. Many years ago, this hillock was opened by the tenant of that time and a considerable number of relics were unearthed. For some reason or other the excavation was discontinued, and it remains to this day one of the unexplored mounds in this district, which is so rich in objects of antiquarian interest.

Stone Ring from Stenness.—A finely cut stone ring (fig. 2) was found in the parish of Stenness, Orkney. Being in perfect preservation, it is

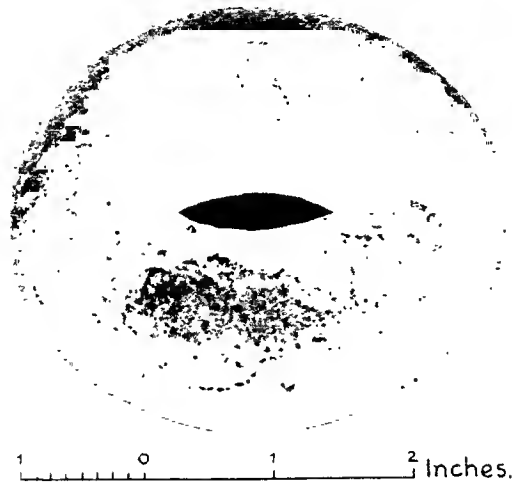


Fig. 2. Stone Ring from Howe, Cairston, Orkney.

an excellent example of its type. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, and the hole is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. In section the ring is D-shaped.

Old Stone Lamp.—An old stone lamp was used about one hundred years ago in the island of Flotta, Orkney, being the forerunner of the oily-cruisie. The cruisie was used in Orkney and in some parts of the north of Scotland less than fifty years ago.

Perforated Stone from Sandwick, Orkney.—A large perforated object of claystone was found near some old ruins in the parish of Sandwick, Orkney. It is discoidal in shape and measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, the perforation, which is counter-sunk from both faces, being $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at the mouth.

IV.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE ST KILDA GROUP OF ISLANDS.

BY JOHN MATHIESON, F.R.S.E., F.R.S.G.S., CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

St Kilda.—The lonely group of islands known as St Kilda, the most westerly land in Scotland, lie 60 miles west of Harris (the nearest port), 32 miles north-west of Monach lighthouse, 46 miles south-west of the Flannan lighthouse, and 140 miles west of the mainland of Scotland. They are so completely removed from the shelter of the nearest land that they get the full blast of the Atlantic storms. This is seen in their configuration, for the coast-line is everywhere so battered and worn that it has now eroded into the high ground, and all the islands are surrounded with a wall of rock, varying in height from 200 to 1300 feet, by far the highest cliffs in the British Isles. The only exception to this is the village bay, opening to the south-east, and sheltered from the prevailing winds. Here there is about 500 yards of shelving rocks, and at the end of the bay a storm beach.

About 100 feet above sea-level, and in crescent form, stands the village of sixteen houses, extending for nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, with the factor's house, church and manse, forming the east end.

Below the middle of this crescent the original village stood. The old houses were of one apartment, the cattle living in the one end and the family in the other. The walls were from 5 to 7 feet thick, and the beds were recesses in the walls. The manure of the cattle and the ashes and refuse in the living part were only removed to the land once a year, in the spring; so high had the floor become by this time that it was with difficulty that man or beast entered.

The furniture of these houses was a quern; a hollow stone for a lamp, called *clach shoilse*, which was filled with oil, and had a cinder of peat for the wick; a vessel of badly burned clay called *cragan* for a pot; a dish to drink out of; a rope of hide, and a stool to sit on.

Thanks to the efforts of Rev. Neil Mackenzie—minister in St Kilda from 1830 to 1843—the inhabitants were persuaded to build better houses. During the demolition of the old village, and the improvement of the land for agriculture, several stone coffins were unearthed. These Mackenzie says were “formed in two different ways.” At times they were formed of four flat stones set on edge and covered with a fifth. At other times both the sides and roof were formed of several stones set in the same way. These were seemingly of different age from

the former. In a few of them bones were found, and in nearly all of them pieces of earthen vessels.

"In clearing a small field at the foot of Oiseval I came on a flat stone under the surface. On the top of it were some ashes, and on lifting it up I saw that there was a curiously built space underneath, but as it might be a relic of some ancient place of worship I did not disturb it but replaced the stones"¹.

Of the three churches mentioned by Martin² not a vestige now remains. Christ Church, which stood close to the earth-house, was the largest of these, and measured 24 feet by 14 feet, and had a tower which was ascended by a stair in the inside. St Columba's stood about 300 feet



Fig. 1. St Kilda: Tobar na Cille, or St Brendans Well.

west of the *Amhuinn Mhòr* (great river) and 500 feet north of the beach, 100 feet above sea-level, and between two cletes.³ I am indebted to John Mackenzie, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., factor for the estate, for pointing out to me the site of these two churches.

The site of St Brendans Church was pointed out to me by Neil Ferguson, the ground officer. It stood on a small promontory near *Amhuinn Ruaird* (Red Fell river), and within the north corner of the most southerly sheepfold, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of the village: close to it there is a well (fig. 1) known as *Tobar na Cille* (well of the church).

¹ *St Kilda*, by Rev. Neil Mackenzie, privately printed, 1911.

² *St Kilda*, by Martin Martin, gent., 1688.

³ Clete is a stone building 15 to 25 feet long and 7 to 9 feet wide, the walls leaning towards each other and closed on the top with long stone slabs: the roof was then covered over with turf. There are over 600 of these cletes on the islands. They were originally used to preserve dead birds, but now hay and peats are stored in them.

The St Kildans of long ago used to repair to this well when they wanted a fair wind to take them to Harris: each one stood astride the water,



Fig. 2. St Kilda: Earth-house Entrance.

and when the last man so stood the wind immediately changed into the desired direction.

I failed to find a dressed stone connected with any of the churches, but the St Kildan has no respect for an antiquity of any kind. If he can use it for any modern purpose he will do so, if not he will throw it away.

There is an earth-house about 100 feet north of the graveyard, dug out in sloping ground (figs. 2 and 3). The lower end was filled with refuse, and former excavators thought it ended where the lower two recesses were made, but Mr Cockburn and myself in the course of two

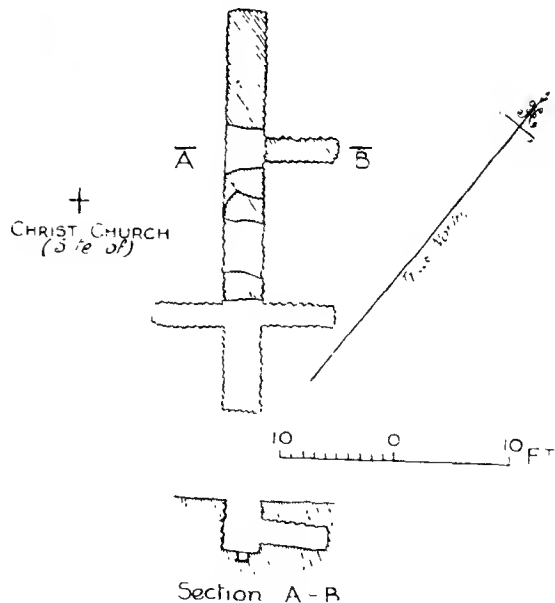


Fig. 3. St Kilda: Plan and Section of Earth-house

afternoons' digging found that it extended another 9 feet at the lower end, making the total length 34 feet. The breadth at bottom is 3 feet

6 inches, and top 2 feet 6 inches, while the height varies from 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 6 inches; the three recesses are each 2 feet by 6 feet,



Fig. 4. Calum Mòr's House.

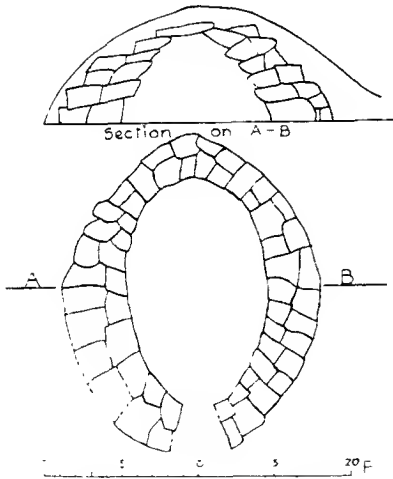


Fig. 5. St Kilda: Plan and Section of Calum Mòr's House.

and the only one now covered is 2 feet 6 inches high. The earth-house has a paved floor, and underneath it a drain 6 inches wide by 5 inches deep.

The next building in the village in the order of age is *Calum Mòr's* (big Calum) house, standing 350 feet north of the graveyard (figs. 4 and 5) and close to the small stream which issues from *Tobar Childa* (Kilda's Well, fig. 6). It is built on the beehive pattern and with huge blocks of stone, some of them weighing half a ton. Inside it measures 14 feet long by 7 feet broad and is half underground.

Going from the village to the great glen on the north side, we pass a huge boulder (fig. 7) known as *Clach a' Bhaìnnne* (milk-ing stone). In olden times it was the custom to pour part of the first spring milking into a hollow in this boulder as a libation to the god *Gruagach* and to ensure the fertility of their cattle. As soon as the milk was poured they could hear the fairies underneath rattling their spoons.

A little farther up the hill there is *Tigh an Triar* (fig. 8) on a green sward, or plain of spells. "Here the old St Kildans implored the



Fig. 6. St Kilda: Tobar Childa, or Kilda's Well.

blessing of God on their cattle, and these cattle with salt water and fire. conjured away, so they fondly thought, the power of fascinations, the malignity of elves, and the vengeance of every evil genius."¹

On the summit of the col and before entering the glen there is the remains of *Tigh na faire* (watching house). Here in the old days a watchman was kept day and night to protect them from pirates who plundered their sheep and cattle.

At the foot of the great glen, and 100 feet from where *Amhuinn a' Ghlinne* (river of the Glen) enters the sea, there is *Tobar nam Buaidh* (well of virtue, fig. 9). "It was a fundamental article of faith" says Macaulay that "the water here was a sovereign cure for a great variety of distempers, deafness particularly, and every nervous disease."²

here they lustrated or sanctified By virtue of this ceremony they

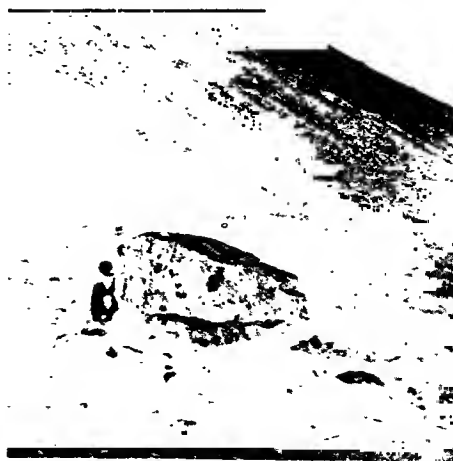


Fig. 7. St Kilda: Clach a' Bhainne.

¹ Rev. K. Macaulay, *History of St Kilda*, 1764, pp. 88-9.

² *Ibid.*, p. 95.

There was a so-called altar close by where prayer was made to the genius of the place, and no one approached with empty hands.



Fig. 8. St Kilda : Tigh an Triar.

The altar has now disappeared but the well is carefully covered over, and the St Kildan of to-day frequently pays it a visit and drinks



Fig. 9. St Kilda : Tobar nam Buidh, or Well of Virtue.

the water, but in Martin's time (1697) the natives of Harris used to come to this well. About 700 feet south-east of the well is the *Airidh mhòr* (the big shealing). There is here a group of old huts, the most

important of them being the Amazons' House, locally known as *Tigh na Banaghaisgich* (fig. 10). This house is built on the beehive pattern, carefully arched over with stone and covered with turf, so that at a little distance it appears like a green knoll. It is now so dilapidated that my interpretation of it in plan (fig. 11) may not in all particulars agree with the original. What now is the entrance appears as if it at one time formed one of the apartments.

Soay Island.—The name is from old Norse *Saudhr*, sheep, meaning Sheep Isle, of which there are many such names in the western isles. This is probably the most difficult island to land on in the British Isles.



Fig. 10. St Kilda: *Tigh na Banaghaisgich*, or Amazons' House.

The island is stocked with a breed of sheep of the Mouflon type, a specimen of which can be seen in the Scottish Zoological Park, Edinburgh.

The only building claiming antiquity is another of the so-called altars erected on a level piece of ground, 870 feet above sea-level, and close to a high rock. The building is square and measures 5 feet each way and 3 feet 6 inches in height. There is a fairly clear indication that the altar was closed in with a turf wall measuring 30 feet north and south and 20 feet east and west, the altar being at the north end.

The only other antiquarian site is a cave known as *Tigh Dugan*, (Duncan's house). Duncan is said to have been one of two wretches who conceived the idea of getting rid of all the people on the island, inveigled them into the church, and then set fire to it. The story relates that one woman, *Caillich Bheag Ruaival* (old wife of Ruaival) escaped and related what had happened when the first boat from the mainland

arrived. The two men were taken and one placed on the bare rock known as *stac an Armin*, from which he was seen to jump into the sea and drown; the other was taken to Soay, and many years after his bones and his dirk were found in the cave called after his name.

Boreray.—This island which lies over four miles to the north-east of St Kilda is the most difficult in the group to land on, except Soay,¹ for after the boat is brought against a steep rock and a footing obtained, there is still 300 feet of broken rock to climb before reaching the steep grassy top. The only antiquity now to be seen is the Staller house, situated towards the north-west of the island. The name Staller is Norse, *Haillr* a shed, and has nothing to do with "one Staller a hermit."² The house is similar to the Amazons' on St Kilda, but much larger, and capable, according to local tradition, of accommodating eighteen persons.

The entrance is now closed up, and it would probably take two men at least a week to excavate the part fallen in. It is said to go under ground for 18 feet, and the local tradition is that there was an entrance to it from the sea cave which is 700 feet below.

A stone was found on this island with an inscription upon it. I made a search for some hours hoping to find this precious relic, but failed.

There was also another so-called altar and a stone circle mentioned by Macaulay; but the St Kildan has no respect for antiquities, and the chances are that both places have been used as quarries for material to build their huts, of which there are a great number on this island.

The Dùn Island.—This island guards the entrance to the harbour, and is separated from the main island of St Kilda by a channel 300 feet wide. It extends for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and varies in width from 100 feet to 200 feet. On a very narrow ridge in the middle, and 213 feet above sea-level, stood yet another of these altars of which not one stone now remains. Mr Neil Ferguson pointed out the spot to me, which is close to a large basalt-boulder almost 4 feet each way and 3 feet high. About 400 feet from the south-east end of this land the natural

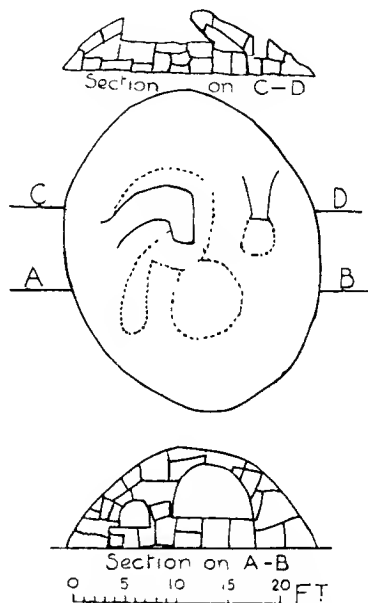


Fig. 11. St Kilda: Plan and Sections of the Amazons' House.

¹ Sir Robert in *Phil. Trans.*, 1678.

² *St Kilda*, by Rev. Kenneth Macaulay, p. 54.

barrier of rock is strengthened by making a wall between the interstices of the rock (fig. 12).

This wall looks quite modern, and it is very difficult to understand what was the object of building it. There is nothing inside but two small caves, and no sign that these were ever used for habitation. There is no water.

Some of the old inhabitants have a tradition that this was a fort with wooden guns. I am inclined to the view that the wall was simply for the purpose of temporarily separating the sheep on the island.

Early occupation of the St Kilda Islands.—There is no reliable record to show who were the first settlers on these islands, but some information may be gathered from the place-names. The important Celtic names are *Hirta*, the old name for St Kilda, which Professor Watson explains as "death, gloom"—perhaps a relic of the old idea that the land of spirits



Fig. 12. St. Kilda: Wall at end of Dùn.



Fig. 13. Mortar for bruising barley.

lay beyond the sea. *Dùn*, a fort, is applied to the long island. *Conachair* (the coming together of mountain masses) applies to the highest hill (1396 feet) on the island, and *Camber* (a bend) is the name given to the bent promontory at the north-west end of the main island. Turning to the Norse names we have *Kilda*¹ (a well), first appearing on a map of 1558; *Boreray* (the north isle); *Soay* (sheep isle), now the only place in the British Isles where the ancient Norwegian or Mouflon sheep breed. The

hill above the villages is *Oiseval* (east fell), *Ruaival* (red fell), *Gil* (a ravine), *Dal* (a dale), occur many times, clearly showing that the Norse-

¹ *History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland*, by W. J. Watson, M.A., LL.D.

men must have been in complete occupation of the islands for a long time. The few Celtic names indicate that the Celt was the first settler.



Fig. 14. Grinding meal.

The oats were ground in a hand-mill by two women who by working hard could grind a barrel of meal in a day. My illustration, fig. 14, shows two men grinding: I could not persuade the women to pose for my photograph.

The only other object of interest shown to visitors is the house where Lady Grange¹ lived during her eight years' imprisonment on the island. The original house was roofed with timber, and when it fell in it was rebuilt as a clete. I am told the doorway and the left-hand side (fig. 15) are the same as when her ladyship lived in it, but the original wooden lock is at Dunvegan Castle, Skye.

The position of the antiquities mentioned above is shown on the six-inches-to-a-mile map of the St Kilda group, published in the R.S.G.S. magazine for March 1928 and by the Ordnance Survey Department.



Fig. 15. Lady Grange's House, now a Clete.

¹ For the full story of her tragic life see *Proc. S. A. Scot.*, vol. x, p. 722; vol. xi, p. 595; vol. xii, p. 312.

MONDAY, 13th February 1928.

SIR GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., D.Litt., LL.D.,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

GEORGE BERNARD BROOK, F.I.C., M.Inst.M.M., F.C.S., The Laboratories,
Kinlochleven.

ANDREW BAIN IRVINE, J.P., F.R.G.S., Waverley, 49 Palmerston Road,
Bowes Park, London, N. 22.

Rev. JOHN M. MCQUITTY, B.A., Minister of Gilcomston Parish Church,
117 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.

Rev. A. CLARK ORR, M.A., Mause of Borthwick, Gorebridge, Midlothian.

JAMES ARTHUR RICHARDSON, Retired Planter, Myton, Slateford,
Midlothian.

JOHN RICHARDSON, Solicitor, The Hollies, Musselburgh.

JOHN MURRAY SLATER, Provost of Kirkwall, Vogablik, Kirkwall.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks
voted to the Donors:—

(1) By R. S. ALEXANDER, F.S.A.Scot.

Six Communion Tokens—Balteach, Ireland; Houston and Kilallan
(two varieties); Cockpen; Auchterarder; and Glasgow, Wellpark U.P.
Church.

(2) By The Right Hon. THE COUNTESS OF TANKERVILLE, Chillingham
Castle, Chatton, Northumberland.

Two Mosaics mounted as studs. Found at Pompeii by James G.
Van Marter, father of the donor, about fifty years ago, who had them
mounted in their present form.

(3) By RICHARD J. SIMPSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Shoulder Brooch, Belt-plate, Belt Buckle, Helmet Badge, and Bonnet
Badge of an officer of the 1st Lanarkshire (74th Highlanders) Militia.

(4) By Lieut.-Gen. SIR AYLMER HUNTER-WESTON, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
R.E., M.P., of Hunterston.

Two Cinerary Urns, one found at Seamill, West Kilbride, about 1830,
and the other found on the farm of Fences, West Kilbride; also a
discoïd Bead of Shale found with the latter. (See subsequent com-
munication by A. J. H. EDWARDS, F.S.A.Scot.)

(5) By JAMES GRIEVE, F.S.A.Scot.

Perforated Stone formed from an oval waterworn pebble, measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 1 inch, the perforation, which narrows towards the centre, being 1 inch in diameter at the narrowest part, found at Garmouth, Morayshire.

(6) By SIMON BREMNER, Corresponding Member.

Bronze Needle, measuring $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, found by the donor near the excavated earth-house at Freswick Links, Caithness.

(7) By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Stone Axe of green schist, measuring $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness, found in 1925 in the bed of the burn Allt Arnan, Dumbartonshire, opposite Inverarnan. (Green schist is scarce in the district, but an outcrop occurs near Ardlui Station.)

Two Whetstones, measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth, the second imperfect, and a small Bead of yellow Vitreous Paste, measuring $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, from the Glenluce Sands. All found by the donor.

(8) By JOHN MATHIESON, F.R.S.E., F.R.S.G.S., Corresponding Member.

Old St Kilda Ellwand of Wood, being the standard by which home-spun tweed was sold in previous times. It is of rectangular section, and measures 4 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick.

(9) By Rev. D. G. BARRON, O.B.E., V.D., D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Beggar's Badge of Brass, of Dunnottar. It is circular and slightly domed on the upper side, and measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. Engraved round the edge is DUNNOTTAR PARISH, with "3" in the centre. On the back is a metal strap for attachment.

Belt-plate of copper, showing the Royal monogram G.R., surrounded by the motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE in a ribbon, with a crown above—all superimposed on a rayed star.

(10) By VICTOR T. HODGSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Silver Belt Buckle of rectangular shape, measuring $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in breadth, bearing in front a crest—a double-headed dragon with fire issuing from both mouths—and the motto "Clementia et animus," probably of the Maule family. It bears the marks: King's head, I R, for maker, and thistle.

(11) By W. PERCIVAL WESTELL, F.L.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Three Communion Tokens—Monikie; Greenock, Nicholson Street, and New Cumnock Free Church.

(12) By THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE LADY CRANSTON.

Gilded Brass Gorget with an olive-coloured rosette and ribbon attached, and bearing the Royal monogram G.R.

Belt-plate of gilded copper, inscribed 2^d ROXBURGH LOCAL MILITIA. In the centre is the Star of the Order of the Thistle, with a crown above, and the motto NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT. In front of the middle of the Star is a silver horn.

Three Communion Tokens—Coldingham, Berwick, and Carnoustie.

Medal commemorating the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle, 13th July 1911; struck at the Royal Mint.

Gold and Bronze Medals commemorating the coronation of King Edward VII., given by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; made by Alex. Kirkwood & Son, Edinburgh.

Medal commemorating the opening of Marischal College Extension, Aberdeen, by King Edward.

Medal commemorating South Leith Parish Church Tercentenary, 24th June 1909: upright oval, with ring for suspension: made by Spink & Son, Limited.

(13) By Rev. WILLIAM A. GILLIES, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Stone Axe, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness. found on Loch Tayside, Perthshire.

Purchases for the Museum:—

Leather Sword Belt of the 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), the Belt-plate being of brass and bearing a crowned Scottish thistle and the motto CUIDICH N' RHE in silver in front.

Badge and Whistle of a Special Constable of the Burgh of Calton, Glasgow. The badge is made of Brass and is circular, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. On the obverse are the burgh Coat of Arms, crest and motto, with BURGH OF CALTON 30th AUGUST 1817 round the edge. On the reverse is N^o 338 in a circular panel in the centre, with SPECIAL CONSTABLE engraved in an encircling band. The whistle is of lead and has no pea in it.

Baton of a Special Constable of Canongate, formed of ebony, with a silver capsule at each end, measuring $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. It belonged to Special Constable James Aitken, Baker, Canongate, and was bought from his grandson, W. D. Aitken.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated:—

(1) By Miss RAMSAY of Bamff, 1 Nelson Street.

Early Ogilvy Pedigrees, A.D. 1366-67-1628. By Sir James Henry Ramsay of Bamff, Bart., Litt.D., F.S.A. Reprint from *The Genealogist*, New Series, vol. xxxv. January 1919.

Roman Advance in Britain and the City of Perth. From *The Scottish Historical Review*, July 1922. By Sir James Ramsay, Bart.

Bamff Charters, A.D. 1232-1703. Edited by Sir James H. Ramsay, Bart., of Bamff. Oxford, 1915.

A History of the Revenues of the Kings of England, 1066-1399. 2 vols. By Sir James H. Ramsay of Bamff, LL.D., Litt.D. Oxford, 1925.

(2) By ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The "Lemon Tree" Hostess and Aberdeen Tavern Lore. Aberdeen, 1927.

(3) By ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Dumfries, the Publisher.

The Gallovidian Annual, 1927.

(4) By THOMAS OGILVY, F.S.A.Scot.

History of Tayport. By the late Sir James Scott, Kt., F.S.A.Scot. Cupar, 1927.

(5) H.M. GOVERNMENT.

Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, 1926. London, 1927.

(6) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Historical Saint Columba. Second Edition. Aberdeen, 1927.

(7) By Professor HAROLD WILLIAM THOMPSON, A.M., Ph.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Editor.

The Anecdotes and Egotisms of Henry Mackenzie, 1745-1831.

(8) By the Trustees of the late Sir WILLIAM FRASER, K.C.B., LL.D., the Author.

Illustrations of the Red Book of Menteith. Edinburgh, 1881.

Introduction and Illustrations in The Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and The Leslie, Earls of Leven. Edinburgh, 1890.

Illustrations of the Douglas Book. Edinburgh, 1886.

Introduction to the Douglas Book. Edinburgh, 1886.

The Two Heiresses of Buccleuch, Ladies Mary and Anna Scott, and their Husbands, Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, and James, Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth, 1647-1732. Edinburgh, 1880.

The Scotts of Buccleuch.—Illustrations in "The Scotts of Buccleuch." Edinburgh, 1878.

A Century of Romance of the Annandale Peerages, with Letters of Henry, Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor, 1792-1894. Edinburgh, 1894.

Introductions and Illustrations of The Annandale Family Book of the Johnstones, Earls and Marquises of Annandale. Edinburgh, 1894.

Introduction and Illustrations in the Memorials of the Earls of Haddington. Edinburgh, 1889.

(9) By Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.Scot.

A History of Peeblesshire. Edited by James Walter Buchan, M.A., LL.B., Town Clerk of Peebles, and the Rev. Henry Paton, M.A. Vol. iii. Glasgow, 1927.

(10) By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot

Numantia. Band iii. (Text and Plates)—Die Lager des Scipio. By Adolf Schultze. Munich, 1927.

A History of Babylonia and Assyria.—Vol. i. A History of Sumer and Akkad: an Account of the Early Races of Babylonia from Pre-historic Times to the Foundation of the Babylonian Monarchy London, 1910; and Vol ii A History of Babylon from the Foundation of the Monarchy to the Persian Conquest. London, 1915. By Leonard W. King, M.A., F.S.A.

(11) By THE DIRECTOR, National Museum of Wales.

Twentieth Annual Report, 1926-7. Cardiff, 1927.

(12) By THE SOCIÉTÉ DE PRÉHISTOIRE DU MAROC.

Bulletin de la Société de Préhistoire du Maroc. 1^{re} Année—Nos. 1 and 2 and Nos. 3 and 4. Casablanca, 1927.

(13) By JOHN W. M. LONEY, F.S.A.Scot.

English Goldsmiths and their Marks: A History of the Goldsmiths and Plate Workers of England, Scotland and Ireland, with over Thirteen Thousand Marks. By Sir Charles James Jackson, F.S.A. Second Edition. London, 1921.

(14) By JAMES WILKIE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Benedictine Monasteries of Northern Fife, in History and Tradition. Edinburgh, 1927.

Purchases for the Library:—

Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, 1589 to 1603. Edinburgh, 1927.

Les Armes Romaines—Essai sur les Origines et l'Evolution des Armes individuelles du Légionnaire romain. Par Paul Couissin. Paris, 1926.

Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. Tome VII^{ème}, 2^{ème} Partie Iona—Jubilus. Paris, 1927.

I.

NOTES ON SCOTTISH BRONZE RAPIERS, ON AN INCENSE CUP FROM KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. AND A BRONZE CHISEL FROM DUMFRIESSHIRE. BY J. M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot.

One of the most important stages in human progress is marked by the discovery of metals which, by smelting, could be cast into definite forms for making more effective tools and weapons than man had previously been accustomed to handle. At the outset, the metals would be scarce and expensive, and we can well believe that the efforts of the artificer would be largely experimental, and that the articles manufactured would for the most part be reproductions, more or less modified, of the neolithic models with which he was already familiar. Whether the new knowledge was first applied to domestic implements or to weapons of war, is a question that need not to any extent engage our attention in this short notice. In the present state of our knowledge we are unable to solve that problem, and it is sufficient for our immediate purpose to say that, amongst Bronze Age products, axes and spear-heads in particular furnish a succession of types from which it has been found possible by the discovery of hoards of miscellaneous objects to establish, within limits, the contemporaneity at a given period of various artefacts of that era. It should be mentioned also, that though a large variety of implements are represented amongst the hoards and scattered relics of the Bronze Age of Scotland, only a very small proportion of types has ever been found either in direct or in intimate association with interments. The special forms, viz. rapier-daggers and rapier-swords, to which I desire to direct attention are, for example,

conspicuously absent from sepulchral deposits. These types are of rare occurrence in Scotland, and probably on that account the scattered references have escaped co-ordinated notice in the *Proceedings* of the Society. Such blades were cast in moulds, presumably of stone, although clay may also have been used, but no rapier moulds of either kind have yet been found in Scotland. In the National Museum, however, there are casts of the two moieties of a stone mould for casting these narrow sword blades which were found, along with a smaller pair of moulds for a shorter blade of the same description, at Chudleigh in Devonshire. The technical difficulties in producing castings of such length as the rapier-swords are considerable, and it is evident that the artificers who produced such weapons were masters of their craft. "In finishing the castings," Dr Anderson says, "the surface was rubbed smooth with a stone rubber, the edges drawn down with the hammer and planished with a whetstone,"¹ but certain examples, with central ridge and one or more flutings running parallel to the edges and extending from the base almost to the point where they meet, seem to suggest a more advanced treatment. The rapier-like blades that have been found in Scotland had no handle plates, the weapons being affixed to handles of bone, horn or wood,² at their broad, flattened extremities by metal rivets or pins of hard wood. The hafting arrangements, however, appear frequently to have been inadequate. In many cases the bases of the blades seem to have been notched or cut into, rather than perforated for the rivets or pins, and it is in this feature that the weapons show their greatest weakness. The longer castings would impose an undue strain upon the hilt, and although in such weapons the metal rivets used were usually of larger and heavier size, hammered flat at both ends, it will be found if we examine a series of such relics that in the majority of cases the rivets have been torn away. Some specimens are fairly long and slender, but others appear to be unnecessarily broad. There was ample room, of course, for the development of purely local types, and while I do not suggest that it is possible to point out individual peculiarities in our Scottish examples, as establishing any departure from the recognised type or types of southern Britain, it is reasonable to believe that some districts would absorb the new invention earlier than others, and this in itself would encourage change. In this connection it is interesting to note the geographical distribution of our Scottish finds. As far as present records are available, the northern half of Scotland is entirely unrepresented.

¹ *Scotland in Pagan Times: The Bronze and Stone Ages*, pp. 173-5.

² Bronze hilts for rapier blades are unknown in Scotland, and they are of rare occurrence in England and Ireland.

Among Scottish discoveries, a hoard of twelve blades from Drumcoltran, Kirkgunzeon, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is of peculiar importance, not only on account of the number and character of the relics, but also because of the position of the find. No instance of such a number of bronze rapier blades having been found together has ever been previously recorded in the British Isles.¹ It is apparent, also, that if we accept the location of the deposit—the ditch of a fort—as reliable, it suggests an attribution as to date for that construction that has not yet been found possible in regard to any other example of our Scottish defensive sites.



Fig. 1. Bronze Rapiers from Drumcoltran. (1.)

Referring to the Drumcoltran Fort and the discovery of these blades, the Ancient Monuments Scotland Commission reports: "This fine circular fort is situated on the north-west slope of Drumcoltran Hill, sheltered and overlooked by higher ground towards the east, but commanding a fine prospect round from north-west to south. It has been formed by the excavation of a deep trench, now quite obliterated on the lower slope to the west, but well preserved on the upper side, where it measures 30 feet across the top and 9 feet in depth. It is recorded (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxvii. p. 106) that in the trench where deepest there was found, in 1837, a hoard of bronze weapons, and in the same trench, in 1867, an '18-inch blade.' One of these blades, a sword of rapier form (fig. 1, No. 1), is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh."² I have elsewhere³ examined the scattered and fragmentary references to the Drumcoltran relics, and demonstrated that the hoard was composed of twelve rapier swords, and that of these items six

specimens are known to be preserved. Of these, one, as already mentioned, is in the National Museum, three are in Dr Grierson's museum

¹ A hoard of six blades of rapier character, from 12 to 22 inches in length, was found at Talaton, Devonshire, in 1867.

² *Fifth Report and Inventory of Monuments, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*, pp. 150-1, No. 280.

³ *Trans. Dumf. and Galloway Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc.*, 1926-7.

at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire (fig. 2), and two are in private possession (fig. 1, Nos. 2 and 3). Of the remainder, two were taken to America; one, believed to be the finest, passed into the hands of a workman:¹ two were formerly in the possession of a Dumfries gentleman, now deceased, and are meantime lost; and the remaining example has entirely disappeared. Examining the six survivors, which are fine castings, we find that, while varying in detail, all of them are slender and tapering, as is characteristic of the type, are covered with a fine green patina, and measure in length respectively: (1) 18.2 inches; (2) 20 inches; (3) 14 inches (fig. 1); (4) 8½ inches; (5) 15¼ inches; and (6) 14½ inches (fig. 2). In connection with No. 4, the shortest specimen, it should be explained that this example is imperfect. No. 1 is still nearly its original length, but Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 have lost their points. Each has a marked midrib and flutings along the sides, while the bases are irregular, and seem, with perhaps one exception, to have been notched rather than perforated for the handle rivets, none of which survives. It should be noted, also, that variations in detail indicate clearly that the blades had been cast in different moulds.

Only in two other Scottish Bronze Age Hoards, one from Glentworth, Kirkcudbrightshire² and the other from Duddingston Loch, Midlothian,³ do we find the rapier blade represented. The last named hoard provided a mere fragment of a point 5¾ inches in length, but the Glentworth specimen, although corroded in a peculiar fashion, was almost complete. "The Glentworth rapier," says Mr Callander,⁴ "has an expanded spud-shaped base in which there have been two rivet holes for attaching it to the hilt, but the extreme end is imperfect, being broken across the rivet holes. It now measures 15 inches in length, though originally it has



Fig. 2. Bronze Rapiers from Drumcoltran. (¼.)

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 333.

² *Ibid.*, vol. lvi. p. 360.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. lv. p. 29.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. lv. p. 29.

been at least 1 inch longer; about the middle of the blade it measures $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}$ inch in width. Though detached, the two rivets have been recovered—one complete in the matter of length and the other wanting one-third of its length. The former measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter. Both sides of the blade are ornamented with three slight ribs or mouldings running parallel to the edges and extending from the base to within $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the point, where they meet. . . .”

It may be mentioned that this form of ornamentation is seen on many Irish rapiers, though it is seldom carried so near the point of the blade. The length of the complete rivet shows that the weapon had been provided with a stout hilt, probably made of wood, bone, or deer-horn. The blade was associated, in this instance, with such a variety of types of objects that the Glentool group is regarded as one of special importance.

Other examples of rapier-like blades have been found in Scotland, but the notices refer to the discovery of single items only. The following are the details of the several specimens and of the circumstances in which they were found, so far as known:—

Ayrshire.—A single specimen has been recorded for the county (fig. 3). It was discovered many years ago in a peat moss in the parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, and was in 1884 in the possession of Colonel M'Lachlan of Blair. Its length was 15 inches, and its breadth across the flattened base, which was provided with two notches for handle rivets, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.¹



Fig. 3.

Berwickshire.—The county of Berwick has yielded a single example, which is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities. It was found at Milne-Graden, in the parish of Coldstream, and measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 1 inch in greatest breadth at the base of the blade.² The base is

imperfect, with no traces of notches or rivet holes, and the blade slightly approaches a leaf-shaped form.

Dumfriesshire.—From the county of Dumfries two specimens have been noted: one from Fairholme, Lockerbie, and the other from Macqueston, in the parish of Tynron. Both are fine castings, but they provide a distinct contrast in type. The Fairholme blade of bright yellow bronze was presented to the Museum in 1865. A piece, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in

¹ *Scotland in Pagan Times: The Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 175; *Arch. and Hist. Collections of Ayr and Wigtown*, vol. iv. p. 52; and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xiv. p. 96.

² *Proceedings*, vol. xx. p. 320.

length, is missing from the point, but the relic which now measures $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches is otherwise in a remarkably fine state of preservation. It is a somewhat broad dagger blade of rapier type, with the base, which measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the widest part, pierced for two rivets. The specimen is very similar to one found at Coveney, near Downham Hithe, Cambridgeshire, figured on p. 249 of Sir John Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*.

The Macqueston blade, on the other hand, is unusually slender, and, besides having lost a small portion of the tip, has unfortunately been broken into two pieces. The faces are flat, and the edges have been drawn down to a keen sharpness for $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on either side. The length of the blade is $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches, the width $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and the thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The base has been notched rather than perforated for two rivets. The specimen was turned up by the plough about the year 1911 or 1912, and is now in the possession of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.¹

Fifeshire.—The county of Fife is represented by a short rapier-shaped dagger blade, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, which was acquired for the National Museum of Antiquities in 1874. The indications are very indefinite, but the base, which is now imperfect, was apparently notched for two rivets. Otherwise the relic is in excellent preservation, and has a fine slender blade with good point. The specimen was found at Dunshelt, near Auchtermuchty.

Galloway.—In addition to the examples from Kirkgunzeon and Glentool, already mentioned, Galloway is represented by another specimen found many years ago in the bed of the River Cree. This example, a short rapier blade or long dagger blade, measuring $13\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length and 2 inches across the widest portion of the base, is provided with two deep notches, one at either side of the butt end, a peculiar device for the attachment of the haft that has been adopted also on another Scottish rapier blade found in Midlothian, and is well known in English and Irish examples.² The River Cree specimen is now preserved in the National Museum.³

Midlothian.—Two of the finest specimens in the National Museum of Antiquities were found in Midlothian, and, with the exception of the Duddingston point, they are the only examples of the type known so far to have been recovered in the county. As in the case of the Dumfriesshire blades, they show a marked contrast in design. The longer blade, which measures $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, has an unusually broad base measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the widest part, perforated for two

¹ *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc.*, 1926-7.

² *Proceedings*, vol. lvii. p. 138.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xlviii. p. 16.

strong rivets, one of which survives. The blade has a fine point, and is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in width across almost any section of its length. The faces are flat, and the edges have been drawn down for a width of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on either side. The surviving rivet is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in section, with the ends hammered almost flat.

The second specimen, a fine casting 15 inches in length, of unusually slender form and in an excellent state of preservation, is one of the finest rapier castings that has so far been recovered in Scotland. It is of unique importance also, because the base of the blade, which measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the widest part, furnishes conclusive evidence that the two side notches for rivets—a feature less apparent but already noted on the River Cree specimen—were intentionally designed and effected in the process of casting. The blade tapers nicely from the base to a fine point. Both of these examples were acquired from the Duns Collection in 1903.¹

Perthshire.—Two specimens, both of them daggers, have been recorded from Perthshire. One of these, a fine slender casting $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with an unusually broad base measuring 2 inches across and perforated for two rivets, was added to the National Collection in 1860. It was found at Buttergask, near Ardoch.

The other, a bronze dagger blade, of similar character, from Blair Drummond Moss, has been recorded by Sir John Evans. "It was," he says, "exhibited in the Museum at Edinburgh and preserved at Blair Drummond House."²

Roxburghshire.—Roxburghshire is represented by three specimens, two of which, one from the farm of Otterburn in Morebattle parish, and the other from Killham, Bowmont Water, in the Cheviots, are in the National Collection.³ The Otterburn relic is slightly corroded and imperfect at the base, and it shows also a peculiar twist in the blade as if, by some fortuitous and accidental circumstance, it had been damaged in the process of being cast in a mould of clay while the metal was still hot. It measures $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the base.

The Killham specimen is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the base, which is imperfect, but shows traces of three rivet holes or notches. The blade shows a central midrib, and has a fine point.⁴

The third example, found at Southdean, is imperfect, and has been described as a "Blade, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad at widest part, with small hole $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter at a distance $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from the butt end, apparently the portion of a narrow rapier blade." The relic is preserved in the Museum at Jedburgh.⁵

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii, p. 348.

² *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 248.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii, p. 348.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 16.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. xxii, p. 381.

Localities Unknown.—A number of examples without any definite locality should also be noted. Of these the most noteworthy is a remarkably long specimen of $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches which Sir John Evans records as having been in the possession of Canon Greenwell. "It was," he says, "bought in Scotland, and probably found in that country."¹ Three other blades were exhibited in the Prehistoric Gallery at Glasgow (1911) Exhibition. They are detailed in the Catalogue as follows:—²

No. 31. 10 inches. Lent by W. Moir Bryce.

No. 34. 18 inches. Lent by the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.

No. 35. $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Lent by Rev. Mr Fraser.

The results of these investigations naturally lead to the question of the origin and development of the particular forms that we have been discussing. We have already noted that at the beginning of the new era metals would be scarce and expensive, and that, in all likelihood, the first products in the fresh materials would be more or less copies of the corresponding implements in stone, bone, horn, or wood. This feature, indeed, is clearly exemplified in the first or flat type of metal axe and in the thin, flat knives of bronze, both of which, from the associations in which they have been found, are recognised as being amongst the earliest of our Bronze Age tools. Unlike these, however, the rapier blade in its fully developed form has no proper analogy among Stone Age tools or weapons. At best its prototype of that period could have been little more than a pointed stick. It was not until after the introduction of metals, as we shall see presently, and then only when considerable skill had been acquired in working the new materials, that, following upon a sequence of interesting changes, the rapier blade made its appearance as a development from the early thin, flat knife of a purely domestic nature. It will be our purpose briefly to indicate the progressive stages.

These thin knife-like blades of bronze, which we have represented as being the precursor of the rapier, are rare in Scotland. They have almost invariably been found in association with interments of the early Bronze Age, and they were usually accompanied in these deposits by urns of the beaker type. There have, in certain instances, also been slight indications that the burials were those of women. In Scotland thin knife-like blades have been recorded from sepulchral deposits at Bishopmill, near Elgin; Cairn Greg at Linlathen, Angus; Callachally, Glenforsa, Island of Mull; Carloch, in the parish of Crossmichael,

¹ *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 252.

² *Glasgow Exhibition (1911) Catalogue*, p. 882.

Kirkcudbrightshire; Cleigh, Loch Nell, Argyll; Collessie, Fife;¹ Drumlanrick, near Callander, Perthshire; Glenluce sand-hills, Wigtownshire; and at Newbridge, Kirkliston, in Midlothian. In one of the few instances in which they have been found in Scotland under other circumstances, in the hoard from Auchnacree, Angus, which included two blades, they were again associated with contemporary relics—three flat axes and an armlet—of the same early part of the bronze period. The Auchnacree blades will suffice to indicate the first progressive step towards the development of the rapier. The larger of the two specimens has a thin, flat, almost straight-edged blade with a broad, rounded point, and no midrib or thickening of the metal in the centre. It now measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 2 inches in width at the butt, tapering to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width about an inch from the point, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, but it may originally have been a little longer and broader. The base is slightly imperfect, but it appears to have been provided with no fewer than nine rivet holes for fixing the haft of bone, horn, or wood, but of these rivet holes one only remains complete. The marks of the handle can be detected on the blade near its base. The smaller blade measures $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width at the butt, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness. It is almost complete, but it shows clear evidence of the continual wear resulting from frequent re-sharpening; the sides being concave from butt to point. The butt is triangular and perforated for five rivets. Both of these blades are essentially domestic implements for whittling or cutting, in contra-distinction to weapons for stabbing or thrusting. Not only are the points—if such, indeed, they can be called—too blunt for daggers, but the blades themselves are unsuited for that purpose, owing to their thinness and lack of rigidity. The stab or thrust, however, was bound to come, and in this connection it seems not unlikely that it was some such features as those shown by the much worn knife, represented by the smaller Auchnacree specimen, that first suggested to the worker in metal a suitable model for the production of a series of new and more effective weapons, such as the spear, the halberd, and the dagger. At any rate, the resemblance is striking, and leaves little doubt in our minds that we have here a connecting link that marks a stage towards the development of these three types. For the purposes of our present inquiry we are mainly concerned with the dagger, but attention may be directed to the fact that the three forms mentioned have, in their initial stages, so much in common that it is frequently extremely difficult to distinguish one type from another. Practically the only distinctions that can be drawn between the earliest daggers and the much worn thin knives are the increased length of the dagger, the more

¹ In this instance the blade was accompanied by a gold mounting for the hilt.

acute sharpening of the point, and the provision of a more or less definite thickening or midrib to give strength and rigidity to the blade. Even the knife itself, as shown by examples recovered from burials at Law of Mauldshe, near Carluke, Lanarkshire, and in the parish of Tough, Aberdeenshire, were improved in much the same way by the addition of a wide, flat midrib tapering from butt to point, and very slightly raised above the surface of the blade, so that in many instances the distinctions are, to a large extent, arbitrary. The arrangements for hafting remain in principle the same, but some little distinction is possible. In the dagger the number of rivets is reduced. Whereas the early knife had a varying number of rivets—from one to as many as nine having been noted—the dagger usually had a standard of two, and, as we have already seen, these were frequently placed so near the fringe of the butt that, in many cases, they were torn out. It is noteworthy, also, that the same peculiar provision of side notches, instead of complete rivet holes which we have noted on certain of the rapier-like blades, finds an affinity in a small knife blade with central midrib found with cinerary urns at Gilchorn, Angus, and now preserved in the National Collection. The transition from the broad dagger blade to that of the rapier-like form was an inevitable development keeping step with the ever-increasing command of metal and the ability to make the finer castings. The narrowing of the blade did not materially affect the strength, and, while it gave better penetrating capabilities to a purely stabbing or thrusting weapon, it at the same time effected considerable economy in the use of the rare and expensive metal from which the blades were made. What may be described as an intermediate form may be identified in the unusually broad rapier blades from Fairholme, Lockerbie, and the River Cree, Kirkeudbrightshire. When still greater experience and skill had been acquired in the working of bronze, the rapier-like daggers were made of such length as to acquire the name of true rapiers or rapier-swords, but no hard and fast dividing line can be drawn between the two. Here, then, we have a sequence of forms indicating the evolution of the rapier from the thin, flat knife to true dagger, elongated dagger, and thence to rapier-sword, all with handles riveted on to them.

The rapier blade was our first sword, and, as we might expect, it in turn gave birth in the later bronze period to another form, that of the leaf-shaped sword blade with handle-plate cast in a single piece; a form which combined both thrust and cut. We have noted the slight suggestion of this change on one of the rapier blades—that from Milne-Graden, Berwickshire—which we have already described. In date, bronze rapiers as a class come between the dagger and the leaf-shaped sword

•

which survived into the Iron Age, and, as we have learned from the evidence provided by the important hoard of associated relics from Glen-trool, Kirkcudbrightshire, they were contemporary in Scotland with an early form of palstave and spear-heads with small loops at the bases of the blades. They may therefore be assigned to the middle of the Bronze Age.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the facilities afforded to me by Mr Callander, Director of the Museum, to examine the specimens under his charge, and I have also to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor Bryce for replying to an inquiry regarding the specimen in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow.

INCENSE-CUP FROM KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

The incense-cup which is exhibited this evening was recovered last summer from a mound within the garden grounds at Cairngill,¹ a modern residence occupied by Mr Oliver H. Haslam, in the parish of Colvend and Southwick, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Cairngill occupies the site of an earlier dwelling called Craig Bittern, and it is the latter name that appears on the six-inch O.S. Map (Sheet LI., NW.). It lies on the left bank of the Cairngill Burn, close to the highway between Dalbeattie and Kirkbean, on its north side, at an elevation of 50 feet above sea-level, and only some 130 yards distant from the high-water mark at the north shore of Sandyhills Bay.

In laying out the garden paths, Mr Haslam decided to remove a portion of the mound, and it was during the course of these levelling operations that the workmen came upon the urn and some comminuted burnt bones. The true character of the site had not up till that time been suspected, and no great care had been taken in the excavation; but as soon as the find was reported to Mr Haslam, who unfortunately was from home on the date of the discovery, he gave instructions that the work of levelling was to be forthwith suspended. On his return home, Mr Haslam secured possession of the relics, and communicated information of the discovery to Mr G. W. Shirley, Honorary Secretary of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, who has since acquired the finds as a donation to that Society's collection. The discovery has added nothing fresh to our knowledge of these small cup-shaped pottery vessels, but, coming from a hitherto unnoted site, it is desirable that a short record of the find should be included in our *Proceedings*.

Mr Haslam tells me that the urn was found near the outer margin

¹ The place-name *Cairngill*=cairn of the narrow valley is significant.

of the mound at no great depth from the surface and almost on the natural level of the ground. There was no appearance of a cist or any protective covering; but the workman who found the vessel says that there seemed to be a number of small stones carefully set around the urn in a roughly rectangular formation. It would, therefore, appear that the relic was found in its original position within the structure, and we may fairly confidently assume that the interment was one of secondary character. Indeed, in the course of inquiries among old residents in the district, Mr Haslam has ascertained that what he



Fig. 4. Incense-cup from Cairngill, Kirkcudbrightshire.

imagines was a cist had been discovered in the mound some thirty-five years ago by workmen in search of building materials. He has been told, also, that it was the place where drowned sailors were buried in old days—a statement which suggests that other remains had previously been found at the site, and so gave rise to the story. He is anxious, I believe, to continue the excavation; but, having himself had no previous experience of such structures, he is very thoughtfully refraining in the meantime until someone who is acquainted with the proper procedure can be present to advise or superintend the work.

The urn (fig. 4) is a typical representative of its class. It is buff-coloured on the outside, slaty grey in the core, and it is composed of a very smooth and compact clay without grit, which gives it an unusually firm and hard texture—a characteristic to which we are no doubt indebted

for its almost complete preservation. A small portion is missing from the wall, but the fracture is certainly old. The urn measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the mouth, and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in greatest diameter towards the lower portion of the vessel; from this part it curves in rapidly downwards to a small, slightly concave, base, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch across. It is undecorated, and does not show the small side perforations that so frequently occur on vessels of this class. It is well known that these small cup-shaped urns are almost invariably found either inside or in close association with large cinerary urns in burials after cremation, and we have the evidence of three tiny fragments of a second urn, obviously of the usual cinerary type, and some pieces of burnt bones which were found at the same time and place, to indicate that in this respect the Cairngill burial was no exception to the general rule.

The purpose of these tiny pottery vessels has given rise to a variety of conjectures, but it is still as much a matter of speculation as it always has been. As Dr Anderson expressed it many years ago, "All these conjectures are equally probable, inasmuch as they are all equally unsupported by evidence."¹ The only other points that seem to be well established in regard to them are that they are peculiar to the British Isles and that they are occasionally found to contain the bones of an infant or young child.

We are indebted to Mr Haslam for the interest and consideration he has shown in connection with the discovery and for the care he has taken to insure the preservation of the relics, and we are grateful to the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Society for allowing the urn to be exhibited at this meeting.

A BRONZE CHISEL FROM DUMFRIESSHIRE.

We are indebted, also, to the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Society for the opportunity of seeing the bronze chisel-like implement of unusual form that is the subject of the concluding section of my paper. I have not been able to obtain much information in regard to the circumstances under which the relic was discovered, beyond the rather general statement that it was found some time ago by a Mr Robert Sharp during draining operations, close to a portion of the Deil's or Picts' Dyke,² in the parish of Kirkconnel, Dumfriesshire. The relic was first brought to the notice of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Society by Dr Semple, who had learned of it while making some investigations, with another member of the Society, into the supposed line of the Dyke. The finder

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xiii, p. 122.

² An earthwork whereof the broken course can still be traced from Loch Ryan in Wigtownshire across Galloway to Southmaids on the Nith, Dumfriesshire.

seems to think that the implement came from the middle of the Dyke itself, but he hesitates to commit himself definitely to that point: and Dr Semple, as the result of his inquiries, is inclined to believe that the relic was found immediately beneath the Dyke.

The implement, a flanged chisel, is specially interesting in having the cutting edge set transversely to the flanges and in being the second example of a flanged type, with a well-developed projecting cross limb or stop, that has so far been found in Scotland (fig. 5, No. 1). Exactly the same form has been noted by Sir John Evans in a somewhat larger specimen from Ireland, which has been classified by one authority as a flanged axe with a transverse cutting edge and by another authority as a chisel. The provision of the unusually set flanges and the cross-stop supports the latter classification. We do not find the cross-stop as a feature on any undoubted flat bronze axes, but it is occasionally met with on early trunnion chisels found in England and Ireland, and it occurs also on an elongated example, from an unknown location in Scotland, which is preserved in the National Museum.¹ We are familiar also with tanged chisels having a circular collar in place of the cross-stop. The Kirkconnel implement measures $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{16}$ inch across the cutting edge, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in greatest thickness at the butt. It was originally covered with a thick green patina, but since its discovery it has unfortunately been dressed up with a file, to make it shine. The only Scottish flanged relic that presents any features at all akin to it is a specimen from Perthshire, which was acquired by purchase for the



Fig. 5. Flanged Bronze Chisels from Dumfriesshire and Perthshire.

¹ Another example is recorded and figured by Dr Daniel Wilson, who describes it as having been found with other bronze relics at Strachur, Argyllshire. *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* vol. i. p. 381.

National Museum in 1890. It is shown in the illustration (fig. 5, No. 2) alongside the Kirkconnel specimen, and has been described¹ as a "Bronze Palstave or Flanged Axe, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge, which is placed not in a plane parallel to the wings but transversely to them."

II.

AN INSTANCE OF "LOOKING-GLASS WRITING" IN THE SIGNATURES OF A SCOTTISH CHARTER IN 1602, AND A CONSEQUENT DISCHARGE AND RENUNCIATION IN 1605, NOTED BY JOHN W. M. LONEY. F.S.A. SCOT.

The occurrence of this eccentricity in handwriting is unusual in Scottish deeds, and, on that account, the present examples are considered worthy of record.

To what extent "looking-glass writing" was practised in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it is difficult to say. The best known case is that of Leonardo da Vinci, born 1452, died 1519. That genius and master of the arts and sciences "was left-handed;² he wrote from right to left, and his writing, difficult under any circumstances to decipher, requires to be read reflected in a looking-glass."

There is appended a note of further references to this characteristic of Leonardo da Vinci³ which I need not further detail.

George Hamilton, resident in West Preston—or Salt Preston—now Prestonpans, was the owner of lands and houses there. His father Alexander Hamilton, in Salt Preston, had been infeft therein on 7th January 1541, and on 6th August 1569 a charter was granted by Mark, Commendator of Newbottle, in favour of Alexander Hamilton in liferent, and *George Hamilton* his son in fee. This was followed by sasine in favour of *George Hamilton* on 7th March 1570, and a Crown charter was granted on 8th February 1585 in his favour, as son and heir of his father Alexander Hamilton. On 7th April 1602 *George Hamilton* granted the charter before us in favour of his son George the younger. The deed

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxiv, p. 446.

² *Handbook of Painting*, by Kugler. Published: Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1887, vol. ii, chap. xv, p. 395.

³ *Italian Painters*, by Giovanni Morelli. Published: Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1892, p. 177.

The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci, compiled and edited from the Original MSS., 2 vols., Quarto, London, 1883; and *Reproduction of Leonardo's MSS.*, by M. Charles Ravaissou, Paris.

is in the Latin of the day, and bears the seal of the granter, which unfortunately is too much defaced for identification of the coat of arms thereon. The signatures of George Hamilton, the elder, and of the witnesses, are shown in closer detail (fig. 1).

It would appear that of even date with this charter (7th April 1602) the two Georges (father and son) entered into a contract and appointment, subsequently registered in the Books of Council on 26th October thereafter. By this deed, in supplement to the reservations in the

The image shows a collection of handwritten signatures in a cursive Latin script. At the top is a large, bold signature that appears to be 'George Hamilton'. Below it are several smaller signatures, including one that looks like 'George Hamilton' again, followed by 'Madame' and 'Witness'. The bottom signature is a long, flowing line that ends in a decorative flourish.

Fig. 1. Signature of George Hamilton—first on deed.

charter, George, the elder, was to be paid certain sums quarterly by his son. Presumably both Georges would subscribe this deed, and it would have been interesting to note therefrom if the elder was consistent in his quaint method of signing. The second deed of 1602 is not forthcoming: but, on 21st January 1605, the elder George granted this discharge and renunciation in favour of his son, reserving to himself, during his lifetime, "ane littill foir chalmer with ane peice of zaird Lyand contigne thairto upone the foirgait as the samyne is edgit and circuit with thornes Togedder with ane littill peice of zairde at the bak of the said chalmer Bounded with ane littill edge and gairdene on the south Togedder also with fyve hundredth fruct of appills and peiris

zeirlic furth of the fruct zairds as the samyne grows Induring my lyfthyme."

The discharge purports to be granted with the consent and assent of the rycht honourable Patrick Hamiltounne of Edmelstoun (who does not sign) and Alexander Cokburne of Wodheid (who does). It is signed

Fig. 2. Signature of George Hamilton—first on deed.

by George Hamilton "with my hand according to my wontit forme" in presence of four subscribing witnesses. The signature of "Wm. Hamilton" as a fifth witness is not accounted for, unless it was intended that his subscription was to be taken instead of that of Patrick Hamilton.

This second signature shows like character, and is, in fact, almost identical in its execution with the first signature on the charter, and it is also here shown in closer detail (fig. 2).

III.

AN UNDERGROUND BUILDING AT DALE, HARRAY, ORKNEY.

By WILLIAM KIRKNESS, F.S.A.Scot.

At the west side of the farm of Dale, in Harray, Orkney, there is a considerable amount of hill land, and in 1926 it was decided to cultivate some two acres of this ground, which consists generally of heath, there being a low, flat, grassy mound within the area. When ploughing in the vicinity of the mound a causewayed space some 3 feet broad was encountered, the causeway being 6 inches deep and formed of quarried stones. When this structure was followed up and laid bare it proved to be a circular ring of a regular breadth of 3 feet and some 55 feet in external diameter, the mound mentioned above lying within and impinging on the west side of the ring.

As the causeway hindered the operations of the plough, the stones were carted away; and during the work of reclamation, Mr Leask, the farmer, found an unusually large, barbed and stemmed flint arrow-head (fig. 6). After this discovery, Mr Leask kept a sharp look out for other relics.

In December 1926 the plough struck another obstruction near the eastern side of the green mound. When it was exposed by the spade it proved to be a large flat slab of stone, measuring 5 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth, and 4 to 5 inches in thickness. Touching it another stone of similar dimensions was encountered, the two covering an area of 5 feet by 4 feet. Each of the stones had a semicircle 6 inches in diameter, cut on one side. As they lay exposed, the stones did not fit together, but on one being turned round they formed the complementary halves of a slab, with a large perforation near the centre.

At this place two stone relics were found. The first was a block measuring 9 inches long, 8 inches broad, and 5 inches thick, with a cup-shaped cavity 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep on the top, and two others, each measuring 3 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, on one side. The second stone was of a less regular shape, and measured 9 inches long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and 2 inches deep; it was slightly rounded on its edges. On the top was a picked cavity similar in shape and size to those on the side of the other stone.

About the centre of the mound another stone was met with, measuring 3 feet 3 inches long, 3 feet wide, and 4 inches thick. On lifting this slab a cavity was seen underneath it. Mr Leask, having moved this and other stones of similar size and shape, found that they had

formed the roof of a pillared structure, which had been made by overlapping the stones in such a way that finally a single stone completed the building.

Information of the discovery was sent to Mr John Mooney, F.S.A.Scot., at whose request I visited the site on 29th December 1926. With the assistance of Mr Leask and his two sons, sufficient work was done to show the outline of the building (fig. 1); but, as I had to leave for Edinburgh the following day, it was decided that, while the work of cultivation would go on, the actual site of this structure would not be disturbed until the following August, when I would make a thorough examination.

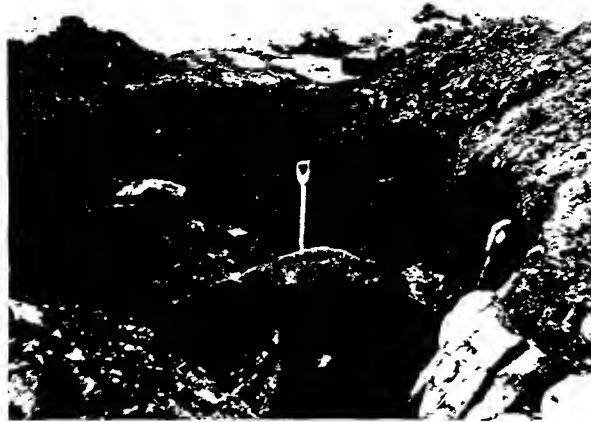


Fig. 1. Roof of Underground Structure at Dale, Harray.

In April 1927 Mr Alfred Wood of the Orkney Antiquarian Society informed me that, while ploughing the ground within the causeyed ring, about 10 yards north-east of the centre of the mound, Mr Leask had come on another stone which proved to be the cover of a long cist that had been entirely silted up. The cist was coffin-shaped, and measured 6 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches wide at the head and foot, and 3 feet wide at the shoulders, the upright stones forming the sides and ends being 1 foot high. Only small particles of very decomposed bones were found; but at the foot of the grave a stone of prismatic shape and triangular in section was discovered, with a flat oval, shallow cavity measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 3 inches in breadth, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, picked out, on one side, and a similar circular cavity measuring 2 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep on the other side. The stone measured 5 inches in length and $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness. About the same distance

from the centre of the mound, but in a south-westerly direction, Mr Leask came on a flagstone covering a hole in the ground which appeared to have been a grave. Small particles of bones were found in the earth, which completely filled the hollow under the stone.

When I arrived in August the roof slabs of the chamber had been removed, and I commenced excavating. The plan and photographs (figs. 2 to 4) show the character of the building. Apparently an irregularly shaped cavity, about 12 feet in length and 8½ feet in breadth.

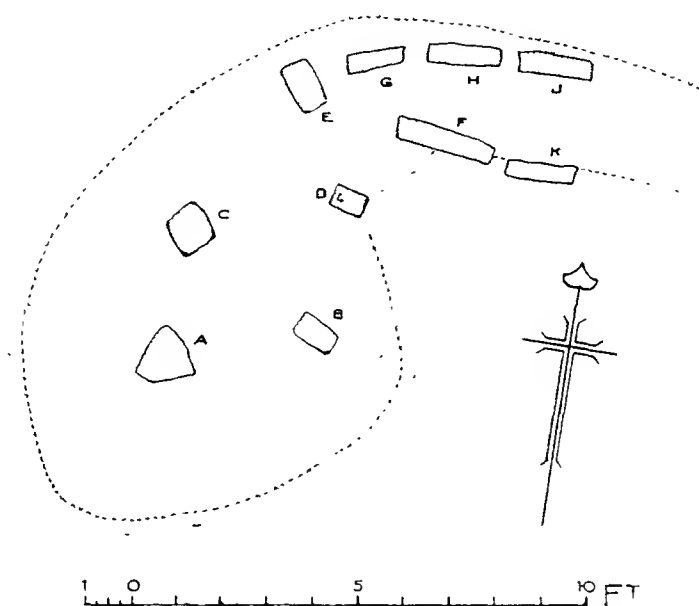


Fig. 2. Plan of Underground Structure at Dale, Harray.

had been dug into the clay, to a depth of about 2 feet, forming a sub-oval chamber.

Five pillars, varying in height from 2 feet 1 inch to 2 feet 5 inches, were arranged about 1 foot from the wall of the cavity. Each pillar supported the end of a lintel, the outer extremities of which rested on the clay wall: overlapping slabs had then been placed on the lintels, and the roof was thus completed. Fig. 3 shows a lintel in position resting on stone E and also the peculiar shape of the pillars. The main axis of the chamber lay nearly north and south, but the entrance passage turned sharply to the east—that is, from the inside. The passage had been lined on either side by stone slabs set on edge (fig. 4). Three of these

still remained on the northern side and two on the southern side, but it was evident that the latter had been slightly displaced. The flagstone with the perforation in the centre, which we have seen was found in halves, had originally formed part of the roof of the entrance passage

at its outer end. The following are the heights of the pillar stones and the slabs on the sides of the entrance passage: A measures 1 foot 11½ inches; B, 2 feet 1 inch; C, 2 feet 5 inches; D, 2 feet 5 inches. To raise the height of the pillar stone E, a smaller stone, 9 inches



Fig. 3. View from the South of Underground Structure at Dale, Harray, with Roof removed.

thick, had been placed on the top, and in the same way the stones F and J in the passage had had stones 8 inches and 4 inches thick laid on them.

The only relic got inside the building was part of a rudely dressed, cylindrical stone of the type found in such large numbers in Shetland (centre of upper row, fig. 5).¹ It measured 10 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. Two other relics were got near the inner edge of the causeway, the first, an oblong stone, 10½ inches long, 3½ inches broad, and 2½ inches thick, which had a broad groove picked out near one end, and the second, of irregular shape, 17 inches long and 8 inches wide at the widest part, and 2 to



Fig. 4. View of Entrance to Underground Structure at Dale, Harray, from the outer end.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vii. pp. 118, 135.

3 inches thick, also with a groove picked out round its narrower end (fig. 6).¹ At various places within the causeyed ring ten other objects of stone were also found; one of them resembles the last described relic inasmuch as it has a picked neck at the narrow end (right side of



Fig. 5. Stone Objects from Dale, Harray.

upper row, fig. 5). There is also part of a saddle quern and another stone with a picked cavity on the top.

In the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xvii. p. 237, the Rev. George Barry states: "Near Clifdale, Shapinshay, some short time ago, when



Fig. 6. Flint Arrow-head and Grooved Stones from Dale, Harray.

workmen were digging for the foundation of a house they discovered a subterraneous building of a singular nature. It had been formed by digging the earth about 3 feet deep and erecting pillars of stones built one upon another to the height of 4 feet, to support a flat roof of broad stones or flags that covered the whole building, which was composed of two hexagons contiguous to one another, and their diameter about

¹ Two very similar stone objects, found in Ronaldshay, Shetland, are figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 122.

8 feet. and of a rectangle as large as both. As the whole fabric was considerably below ground, and no vestige whatever to be seen on the surface, it perhaps had been used as a place for concealing various articles of value for which it seemed well calculated. However that may be, there was found in it a gold ring of uncommon construction. The outside of that ring was broad and large, composed, as it were, of three cords twisted or plaited together; the inside was much narrower, and pretty well fitted for the use of the finger. No inscription whatever appeared on any part of it; and at the joining, instead of being soldered, it seemed to have been beaten together with a hammer."

In *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 129, Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., described and gave a plan of a similar structure discovered at Links of Pierowall, in Westray, in 1851. It consisted of a single subterranean chamber communicating with the surface by a short, steep passage. The chamber—the floor of which was 9 feet below the level of the surface—had been excavated through the clay, and, for the last 2 feet, through the rotten sandstone; hence the sides were not formed by stone walls but by the natural rock. One half of the roof was covered by two large flags. These were supported by short pillars, which were either single stones or square blocks piled upon each other to the requisite height, and flags were placed perpendicularly against the sides of the chamber to prop up the inner edges. One of these flags was of great size, for the length was 9 feet and the breadth about 6 feet; the second was nearly as large.

The roof on the opposite side of the chamber was commenced with oblong square blocks projecting from the wall to the pillars; flagstones were then placed on these. The roof was probably completed by a single large flag resting upon those before mentioned, and a trilith at the doorway or entrance. The floor of the passage rose very abruptly; the sides were rudely built, and about 2 feet 6 inches in height. The roof was formed of flags placed scalarwise, so that each succeeding stone increased the height in proportion to its thickness. Within this passage a hollowed stone or quern was found. The floor was covered with a layer of sand, but there were no indications of bones or ashes. There was no accumulation of stones or rubbish about the structure.

I am indebted to Major J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., for the description of another of these pillared buildings similar to the three described in this paper. In 1909 he visited a site at Yensta, Tankerness, and found an underground building, the roof of which was supported by twelve pillars varying in height from 2 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 6 inches. Part of the wall had been cut out of the solid rock, as in the building at

Pierowall, and part of it was cut out of clay, as in the case of buildings at Dale and Shapinshay.

Captain Thomas, in the paper already referred to, gave particulars of the excavation of a pillared structure at Saverock, near Kirkwall, in 1848. The building was about 9 feet in diameter, the roof supported by five stone pillars 2 feet 4 inches to 3 feet high, and the walls being of built stone. Enormous quantities of the bones of domestic animals were found scattered about the place, also shell-fish. Three bone implements were got. One of these, formed apparently from the thigh-bone of an ox, was of a nearly triangular or spear-point shape, 6 inches long and 2 inches broad at the base, where it had been ground flat towards the end; the sides were also slightly bevelled by grinding or cutting. Upon the upper or convex side, half an inch from the base, were some deep notches, apparently for the reception of a lashing; and about the middle of the bone, on the same side, were a few shallower cuts. Another similar implement was got. A third, shorter and broader, 5 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, was nearly flat, and was not ground to a point.

Two other pillared buildings in Orkney have recently been described before the Society—one at Grain,¹ St Ola, near Kirkwall, and another at Rennibister.² Mr John Mathieson, Corresponding Member of our Society, described in the *Proceedings*, vol. lix. p. 221, a pillared building near Durness, Sutherland, which in some respects resembled in its construction those already referred to.

My thanks are due to Mr William Traill, C.E., F.S.A.Scot., for his plan, and to Mr Thomas Kent for the photographs.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. li. p. 188.

² *Ibid.*, vol. lxi. p. 296

IV.

THE TREASURE OF TRAPRAIN—THE INSCRIPTION ON THE FLASK.

BY ALEX. O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot.

One of the most interesting pieces of the treasure from Traprain Law is the small silver flask, by reason of the inscription which it bears. This inscription occurs around the base of the neck of the vessel, formed in Roman capitals by small dots or punctulations. All the letters are perfectly fashioned, and with one exception unambiguous. This letter which occupies the first and fourteenth places in the inscription until recently was believed to be unique, and in as much as it resembled both a P, and an F, led to diverse renderings of the inscription.

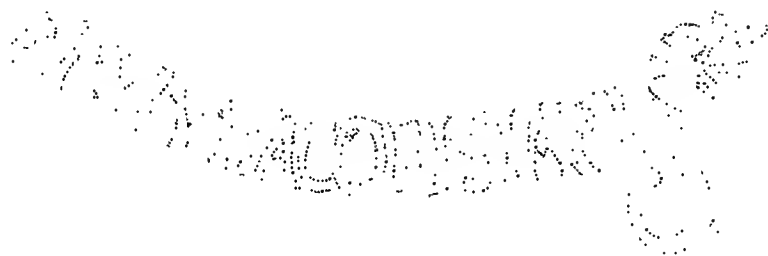


Fig. 1.

In describing the treasure,¹ I expressed the opinion that the letter was an F, and gave my reasons for so thinking; interpreting the inscription tentatively as *Frymiaco eisla fiet* (fig. 1) for *Frymiaco Elisla Fecit*; i.e. Elisla made this for Frymiacus.

Opposed to this, M. Theodore Reinach has propounded a totally different rendering which has been adopted by other authorities in France. On the assumption that the doubtful letter was a P² he has deciphered it thus, *Prumiaco ecclesla(e) Pict(aven)sis*, suggesting that by *Prumiacus* was intended the town of Prigny in Les Moustiers, and that *Pictavensis* connoted the diocese of Poitiers in which Prigny was then situated.

Unfortunately, at the time of publishing the account of the treasure, I was unaware of the existence of an inscription on a late Roman memorial stone preserved in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire

¹ *Treasure of Traprain*, p. 19.

² *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, Appendice aux Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Année 1922; *ibid.*, 1926, p. 49.

Antiquarian Society in Wales, in which the ambiguous letter appears in a position which leaves no shadow of doubt as to its identity, occurring as the first letter of the word *Fidæi* (fig. 2).

To this inscription my attention was drawn by Professor Macalister of Dublin University. It is in rustic hexameters, and runs thus :

“Servatur fidæi Patrisq(ue) semper amator
Hic Paulinus jacit, Cultor Pientis(s)imus æqui”:

or, rather, it is recorded to have so run, for the stone has been broken for many years, and the fragment with the concluding word has been lost. Professor Macalister further adds in his letter to me: “There is nothing to identify the virtuous Paulinus, but he has been supposed to have been a person of that name who was tutor of St David and was alive in A.D. 545.” If this attribution is correct, it shows that this form of letter continued in use for probably a century and a half after its employment in the Traprain inscription.



Fig. 2.

The Welsh inscription is recorded with a photograph of the stone in the *Carmarthenshire Inventory of the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Wales and Monmouthshire*, p. 35, fig. 44, also in Hübner's *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*, p. 29. In the former the letter of importance to us is not very clearly shown and in the latter it is shown incomplete. It is, however, also reproduced, and more clearly, in the *Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*, vol. xv. 1921-2, p. 21. To make assurance doubly sure, I applied to the Rev. George Eyre Evans, the Hon. Secretary of the Carmarthenshire Society, for a squeeze of the word *Fidæi*, which he most courteously procured for me. It left no doubt as to the identity of the letter in both inscriptions. Whatever meaning the inscription on the flask is intended to convey it cannot therefore be a reference to the church of Prigny in Poitiers.

As is shown above, I am much indebted to Professor Macalister, also to Mr Eyre Evans for the trouble he took to obtain the squeeze from which the illustration is reproduced.

MONDAY, 12th March 1928.

WILLIAM K. DICKSON, LL.D., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken the following were elected Fellows:—

Captain RONALD R. BRUCE BANNERMAN, M.C., 10 Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.

Mrs JESSIE PATRICK FINDLAY, The Loaning, Kennoway, Fife.

WILLIAM MACKIE GREIG, 17 East Road, Kirkwall, Orkney.

Rev. GEORGE D. HENDERSON, B.D., Professor of Church History in the University of Aberdeen, 41 College Bounds, Aberdeen.

GEORGE HAROLD HILL, F.R.A.L., Librarian and Curator, Public Library, Buxton.

H. R. JONES, Retired Planter, 46 Charlotte Square.

Mrs VERONICA M. KEILLER, F.R.A.L., Morven, nr. Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

Rev. THOMAS DOBSON KNOX, Park House, Elgin.

JAMES M. McWALTER, Solicitor, 148 Nethergate, Dundee.

Lieut.-Colonel J. W. BALFOUR PAUL, D.S.O., *Falkland Pursuivant*, Cake-muir, Tynehead, Midlothian.

Rev. GORDON QUIG, M.A., B.D., The Manse, Monifieth, by Dundee.

DAVID RANDALL-MACIVER, M.A., D.Sc., 25 Corso d'Italia, Rome.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By JOHN ROBERT FORTUNE, Airhouse, near Oxtou.

A Collection of Stone and Flint Implements and other objects found by the donor on the farm of Airhouse, parish of Channelkirk, Berwickshire. (See subsequent communication by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.)

Oval Scraper of grey Flint, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch, ground round the broader end, found at Ninewar, Duns, Berwickshire.

Large triangular Implement of grey Flint, dressed on one face along both edges and on part of the base, from Muircleuch, Lauder, Berwickshire.

(2) By Rev. J. B. Burnett, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Barbed and stemmed Arrow-head of yellow Flint with serrated edges, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, found in a field at Standingstones, Cowie, Stonehaven, adjoining the standing stones on Kempstanehill.

(3) By RODERICK MACLEOD, F.S.A.Scot.

Woollen Bed-cover of brown, blue, and grey colours, the wool spun in 1815 with spindle and whorl by Betsy Mathieson in Drumbeg, Strathnaver, Sutherland.

(4) By Rev. JAMES M. PATTULLO, Minister of Morham.

Nine Glass Beads—seven of opalescent milky colour, and two black. The former are rudely faceted and the latter are of oval shape. Found in digging a grave on the east side of Morham Kirk, East Lothian. There had originally been a long stone-lined grave and at least another burial on the spot.

The following Donations of Books to the Library were intimated:—

(1) By W. BRUCE BANNERMAN, 4 The Waldrons, Croydon.

An inquiry into the Origin of the name of Stile Stele, with all variants of the same. By Col. J. P. Steel, F.R.G.S., Croydon, 1923.

(2) By WALTER DICKSON, F.S.A.Scot.

The Archæology of Ireland. By R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., LL.D., F.S.A., London, 1928.

(3) By FRANCIS BUCKLEY, Tunstead, Greenfield, Yorkshire, the Author.

Seventeenth Century Tea-spoons.

(4) By DAVID RANDALL-MACIVER, M.A., D.Sc., F.S.A., the Author.

The Iron Age in Italy: a Study of those Aspects of the Early Civilisation which are neither Villanovan nor Etruscan.

(5) By ROBERT T. SKINNER, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

A Notable Family of Scots Printers. Edinburgh, 1927.

(6) By THOMAS SHEPPARD, M.Sc., F.S.A.Scot.

Hull Museum Publications—No. 144, Index; No 150, The Mammals, Birds and Insects of East Yorkshire; No. 151, Record of Additions; No. 152, Exhibition of Contemporary British Sculpture.

(7) By Rev. J. B. BURNETT, B.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Kirks of Cowie and Fetteresso.

The following Purchases of Books for the Library were intimated:—

Strasbourg-Argentorate: Préhistorique, Gallo-Romain et Mérovingien. Par Robert Forrer. 2 vols. Strasbourg, 1927.

Index to the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, New Series. Vols. XIII-XXV (1913-1925). Compiled by W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. Kendal, 1928.

I.

A COLLECTION OF STONE AND FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM AIRHOUSE, PARISH OF CHANNELKIRK, BERWICKSHIRE. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A., SCOT., DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

One of the most interesting additions which have recently been made to our National Museum is a collection of stone and flint implements, generously presented by Mr John Robert Fortune, who had picked up most of them himself on his farm of Airhouse, near Oxtoun. The farm lies high up on the western slopes of Lauderdale, near the head of the valley, at an elevation of about 1000 feet above sea-level (O.S. 6-inch map, Berwickshire, XIII). To the north the ground falls quickly down to the Mountmill Burn, but to the east and south the descent is more gradual. To the west the land rolls up to a height of 1200 feet and 1500 feet before it suddenly descends into Gala Water, about 4 miles distant. Evidence of the early occupation of the district is seen in the numerous native hill forts which are situated in the vicinity; at least ten can be counted within a radius of 3 miles of the farm. Further, the Roman fort at Channelkirk lies barely a mile to the north, and the Roman road from Newstead to Inveresk must have traversed its immediate neighbourhood, if it did not actually pass through it.

The collection consists of a flint axe; eight stone axes; a stone hammer; an anvil stone; a perforated stone; five stone whorls, one being of shale or jet; a bead, and a small fragment of an armlet of the latter material; a spear-head, forty arrow-heads, six borers, a saw, ten long narrow implements dressed steeply on the edges and flat on the under side, three being chipped on one edge only, forty-two triangular implements of peculiar form, ninety-four scrapers, nineteen triangular implements, some of which may have been arrow-heads, five knives, and

a considerable number of flakes and blades showing secondary working, all being of flint except a very few which are of chert.

It can be readily understood that a general collection like this from a single restricted area is of far greater importance than one gathered in different localities, because, not only does it exhibit a complete selection of the stone and flint implements used by the people who fashioned them, but it gives an idea of the relative numbers of their different types of tools. This collection, however, has a further value, as it contains a good selection of two uncommon classes of implements, the so-called lop-sided arrow-head and the triangular objects.

Axes.—Of the nine axes, four are complete or nearly so. One, which measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, is made of blackish-grey flint. It is nicely flaked all over and ground at the cutting edge only. Evidently it has been made out of a tabular piece of flint as parts of the cortex have not been removed by the flaking. The next, made of indurated grit, is well polished and ground flat on the top and bottom edges. A small piece is broken off the butt end and it measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. The third is complete though the surface is roughened by weathering, and there are several grooves made on it by harrow tines. It is of indurated clay-stone and measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. The last of the four complete specimens is interesting because it has been made simply by grinding a cutting edge on the end of a suitable water-worn piece of hard sandstone. Of sub-oval section, it is very narrow in relation to its length, and is slightly curved horizontally and to a less extent laterally. It measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness. One of the imperfect specimens is the battered central portion of what has been a well-finished axe of felsite; the only measurement obtainable is the breadth which is $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches. The second consists of the butt end of an axe measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches broad. The remaining three are made of greywacke and are of larger size and heavier make than any of the others. The front part of them is in good preservation, but all have the butt-ends struck off in big flakes. As the fractures are not new it is possible that they had been broken intentionally in this peculiar fashion at an early date.

Hammer and other Objects of Stone.—The hammer, which is made of a fine-grained granitic stone, is of flattened oval section and tapers gradually from the face towards the butt, both ends being rounded though rather flat. It measures $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth at the face and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch at the butt, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness. The perforation, which is set nearer the butt than the face and measures

$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{3}{8}}$ inch in diameter, has been drilled from both sides as it narrows very slightly towards the middle. The hammer is nicely polished, but as it is traversed horizontally by several soft veins, these have weathered at the surface.

The anvil-stone is formed of a flat water-worn piece of greywacke, and measures $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness. It shows pittings on both faces near one end. Many anvil-stones of this type have been found on the Glenluce Sands.

Half of a perforated irregular disc of micaceous grit measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, the hole, which measures $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, being countersunk from both sides.

Of the five whorls, two of which are split horizontally, only one calls for comment. It is flat, rounded on the periphery and made of shale, its measurements being $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness. The others measure $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter.

The other two objects of shale are a bead, roughly quadrangular in shape, with a bi-conical perforation, measuring $\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and a small fragment of an armlet measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth.

Spear-head.—This object, which is leaf-shaped, is of dark-brown flint, and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth (fig. 1, No. 1). It is nicely flaked on both sides, but has a chip broken off on one edge more than half-way up.

Arrow-heads.—One, which is made of black chert, has a broad tang but no barbs (fig. 1, No. 2). It measures $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth.

Eight are of the barbed and stemmed variety, of which one has lost both barbs and two have parts of one barb broken off. Six are of grey flint, one of milky-white flint, and one of black chert. The complete specimens measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch: the others are $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length.

Twelve are of the leaf-shaped variety; eight are of grey flint and have small chips broken off them, one is of brownish-grey colour and is in perfect condition (fig. 1, No. 10), one is of black chert (fig. 1, No. 17), and two are of green chert (fig. 1, Nos. 18 and 19). In size they vary from $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. There are also fragments of other six of the same type, four being of grey flint, one of bright yellow flint, and one of black chert.

Of the nine so-called lop-sided arrow-heads, seven are of flint of brownish-black colour and two of light-grey colour (fig. 5, Nos. 1 to 9). They measure $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by

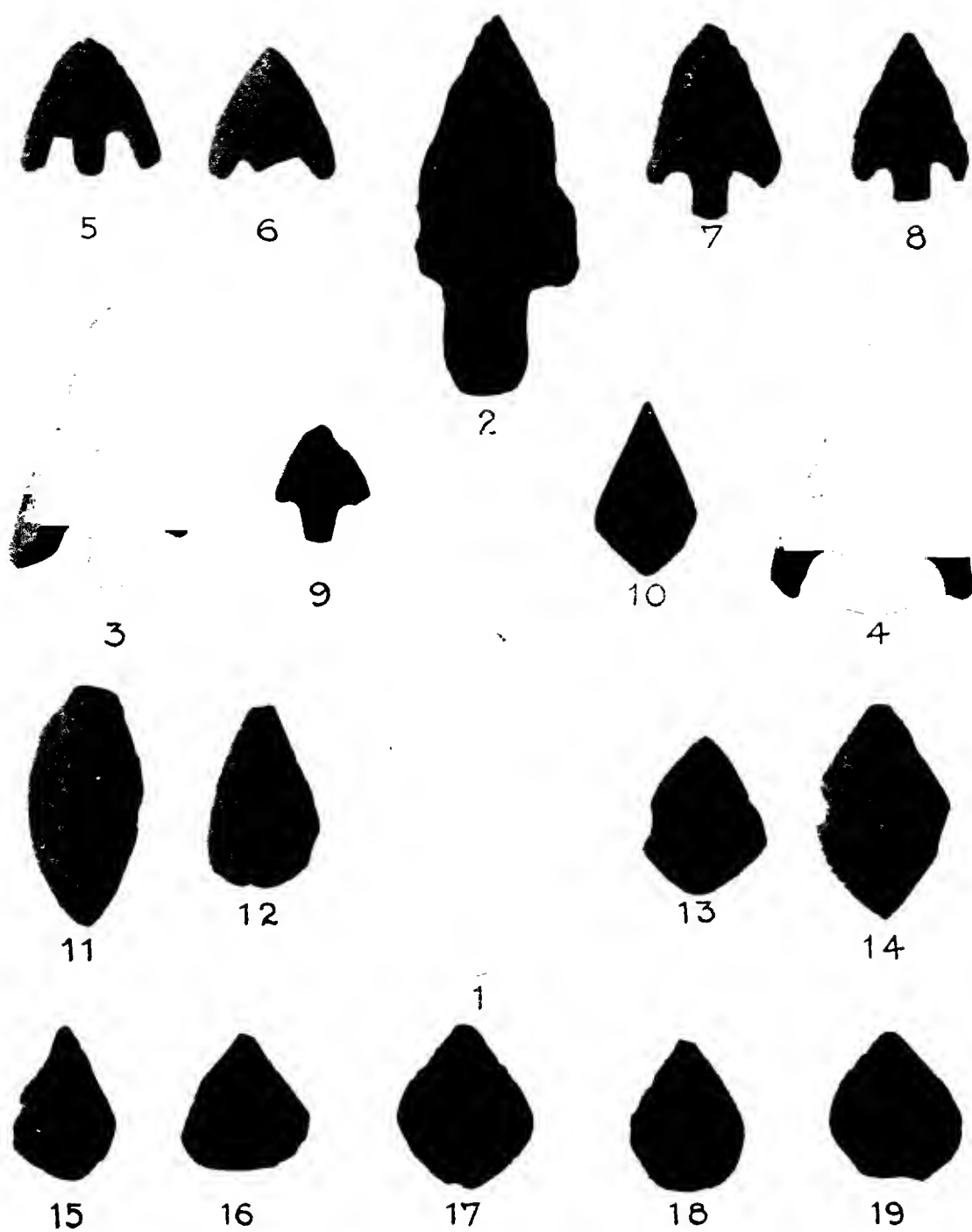


Fig. 1. Spear-head of Flint and Arrow-heads of Flint and Chert from Airhouse, Berwickshire. (4.)

$1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch, $1\frac{5}{32}$ inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Four are triangular arrow-heads, one of flint of chocolate colour, two of light grey, and one of light yellow colour (fig. 5. Nos. 10 to 13).

Borers.—There are six of these implements (fig. 2, Nos. 10 to 12); one flat on the under side and rounded and nicely flaked on the back measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length, four dressed along both edges on the upper side only, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, and one dressed at the point and along one edge only, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length. The first is of flint of rich amber colour and the others are of grey colour.

Small Pointed Implement.—This object is of light grey flint and of ovoid shape, one end being sharply pointed and turned slightly to one side (fig. 2, No. 13). It is flat below and rounded and well flaked on the back. It measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch.

Round-backed and Steep-edged Implements.—Of this class of implement there are thirteen examples, all being of black or grey flint (fig. 2, Nos. 1 to 9). Ten are dressed along both edges and three along one edge, the underside being flat and without secondary chipping. They measure from $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length.

Knives.—There are five knives formed of flat flakes dressed along each side. Four are of grey flint and one of green chert. They vary from $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length.

Sub-triangular Implements.—These implements, which have straight or concave sides and a rounded apex, are usually flaked round these parts, the base generally being unflaked but often showing a *tranchet* edge (fig. 7). Forty-two of this class of tool appear in the collection; nineteen are complete or nearly so, seven have the apex broken off, and the remaining sixteen are more or less fragmentary. All except three, which are of yellowish flint, are of many shades of grey. The largest measures $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in height and 2 inches in breadth and the two smallest 1 inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth.

Scrapers.—These number ninety-four specimens, and with the exception of one or two which are of yellow and brown colour, they are of grey and black flint. Four are side scrapers, four narrow end scrapers, and the remainder, oval or discoidal. The largest of greyish-black colour measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch, but the most of the others range between $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. There is one measuring only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. One ovoid scraper of grey colour, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, is much ground down at the broader end (fig. 3, No. 1).

Saw.—There is only one saw. It is of grey flint and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth.

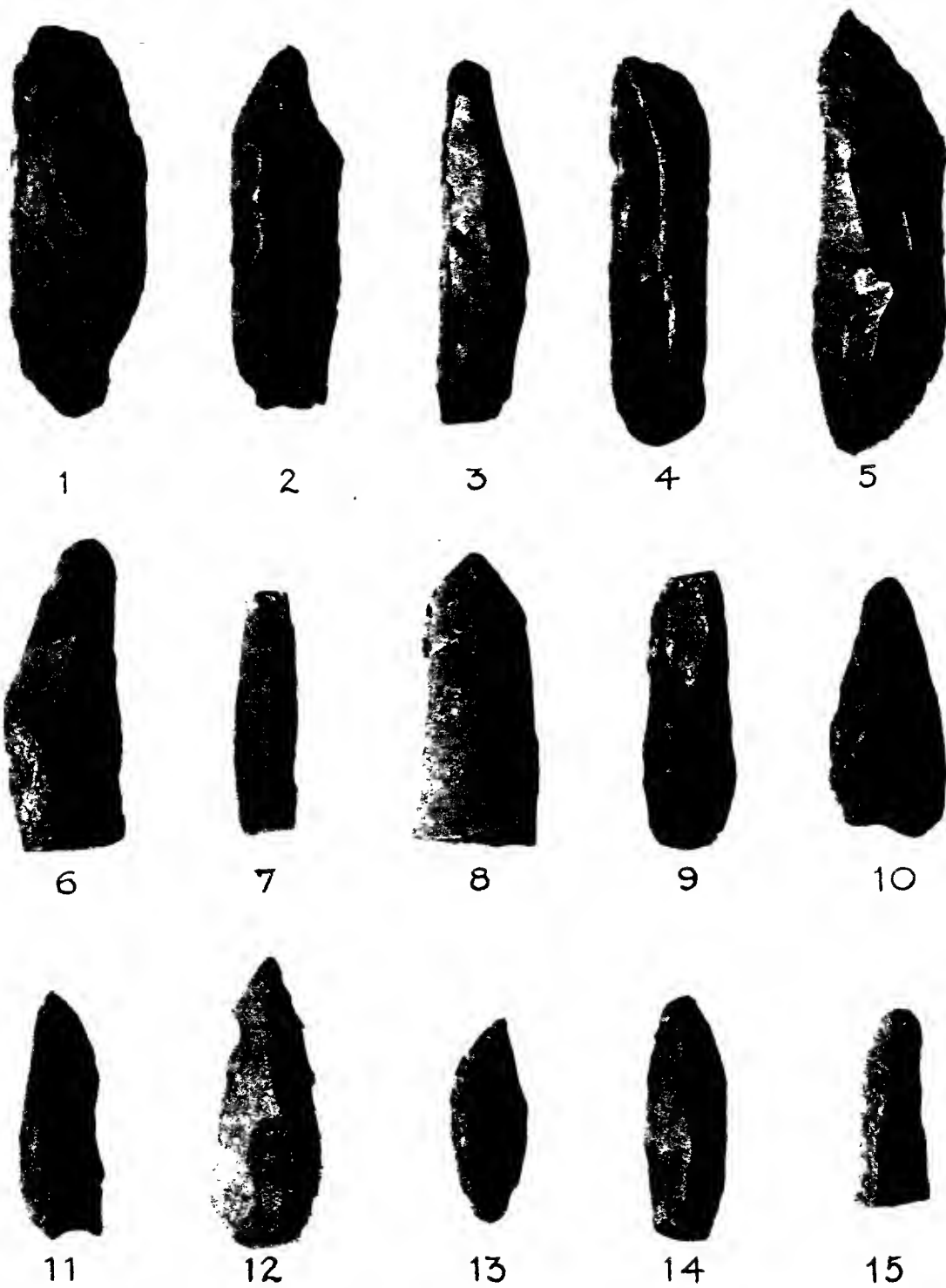


Fig. 2. Borers and other Implements of Flint from Airhouse, Berwickshire. (J.)

Triangular Implements.—Of these implements, which are of grey or black flint, there are nineteen examples. They are dressed on one or both sides and frequently on the base. Some may have been arrow-heads.

In addition to the collection from Airhouse, Mr Fortune also presented two other very interesting implements of grey flint. One, an ovoid scraper measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth, is finely dressed all round the periphery and is ground smooth round the broader end (fig. 3, No. 2): it was found on Ninewar, Duns, Berwickshire. The

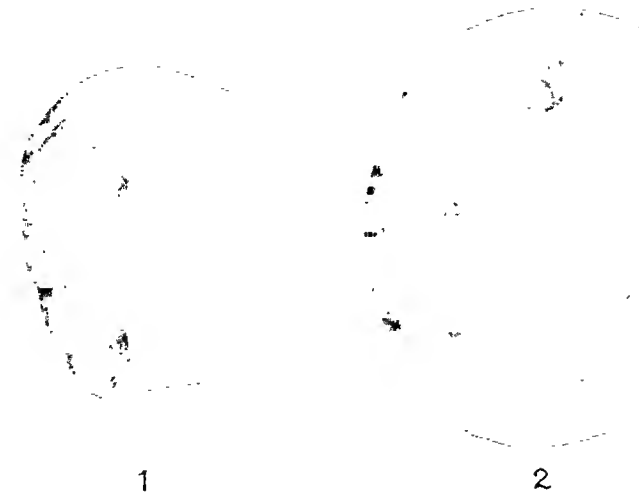


Fig. 3. Flint Scrapers ground round the broader end from Airhouse and Ninewar, Berwickshire. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

other is a large triangular tool with a convex base (fig. 4), measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth, and carefully dressed along both edges and part of the base, the under side showing no secondary working: it came from Muirleuch, Lauder, Berwickshire.

One of the first things that strikes the archæologist in examining a collection of flint implements from Lauderdale, and the south-east of Scotland generally, is the colour of the material. All varieties of greys shading into black appear in profusion, while yellows and reds are relatively scarce. In Aberdeenshire and Morayshire, varieties of yellows and reds prevail, while in Wigtownshire, the preponderating colour is a light grey. The source of supply in Aberdeenshire is well known,¹ and

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x, p. 514.

there is evidence that some of the Wigtownshire flint came from Ireland.¹ Where the dark-coloured flint of the south-east came from has always been a puzzle to me, but recently I had the opportunity of submitting a collection of implements and nodules from this part of Scotland to Dr H. H. Thomas of H.M. Geological Survey, and he informed me that it was very likely that this material, which was chalk

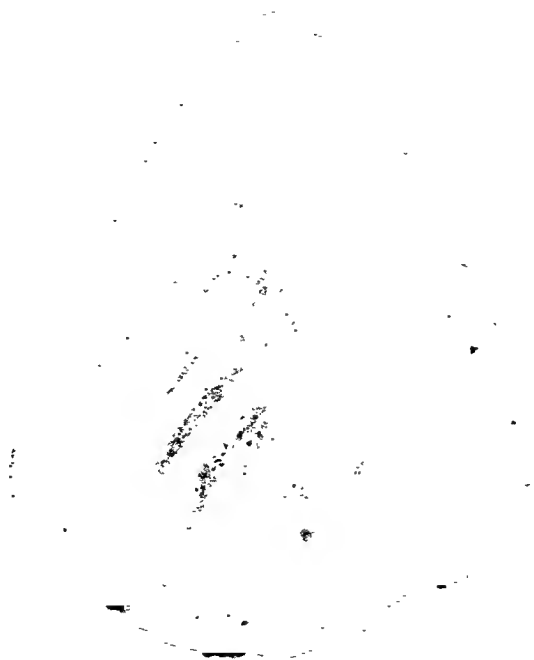


Fig. 4. Flint Implement from Muircleuch, Berwickshire. (½.)

flint, came from the boulder clay, and had been ploughed up from the bed of the North Sea during glacial times. It may be recalled that last year, while describing to the Society a collection of Tardenoisian implements from Berwickshire, I directed special attention to the extent to which the pre-neolithic inhabitants of the district had made use of green chert, which is common in the locality, in making their implements, especially those of smaller size.² The later neolithic people, as

¹ *Glasgow Exhibition (1911) Catalogue*, p. 813, Nos. 20 and 21.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxi, p. 326.

we can see by the Airhouse collection, made use of it also, but to a much less extent. Evidently while the early people found chert quite suitable for fashioning their pigmy implements, the later folk found it less tractable for making the larger implements which had come into use.

A scrutiny of the implements, both of stone and flint, also brings to light a number of very interesting and unusual features. It has been seen that one of the stone axes has been made just by grinding a cutting edge on one end of an elongated water-worn stone. Although we do not happen to have any such examples in the very large collection of stone axes in the National Museum, I have seen quite a number from Aberdeenshire in private collections. The three large axes, each with its butt end broken off in large flakes, attract attention. Had there been only one, it might not have been specially noticed, but when we find three from one place, and all of a heavy type, it looks as if they had been deliberately broken in this fashion. If the intention were simply to destroy the implements, this was a peculiar method to adopt, as it would have been much easier and more efficacious to have smashed off the cutting ends.

Regarding the flint implements, the most striking feature is, that in a collection of about two hundred and fifty examples, there should be nine of the so-called lop-sided arrow-heads (one being the largest that I have ever seen) and no less than forty-two of the sub-triangular implement with the thin sharp base.

Although I have used the term lop-sided arrow-head, it is doubtful if this is the correct one. In Scotland these objects are generally made of grey, black or blackish-brown flint of fine quality, which has been split up into thin broad flakes, with one side thin and sharp (figs. 5 and 6). This side may be partially chipped, or wholly unworked, but the opposite and thicker side, as well as the concave base, are carefully flaked. As the base is dressed into hollow shape and one edge is longer than the other, the implement displays a single barb of varying length. In some of the Scottish examples, the side on which the barb occurs is the one which is dressed, but that it is not always so is well demonstrated in fig. 6, where there are shown six of the seventeen examples found on the farm of Overhowden, which lies about a mile south-south-east of Airhouse. A few Scottish examples which have the whole of the three sides dressed have been recorded.

Archæologists do not seem to be agreed as to the exact purpose of these objects. As we have seen, they are sometimes termed lop-sided or single-barbed arrow-heads.¹ Certainly most of them could easily have been

¹ *Ancient Stone Impts. of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 392; *Scotland in Pagan Times—Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 360; *British Museum Guide to the Stone Age*, 1926, p. 110, fig. 108.

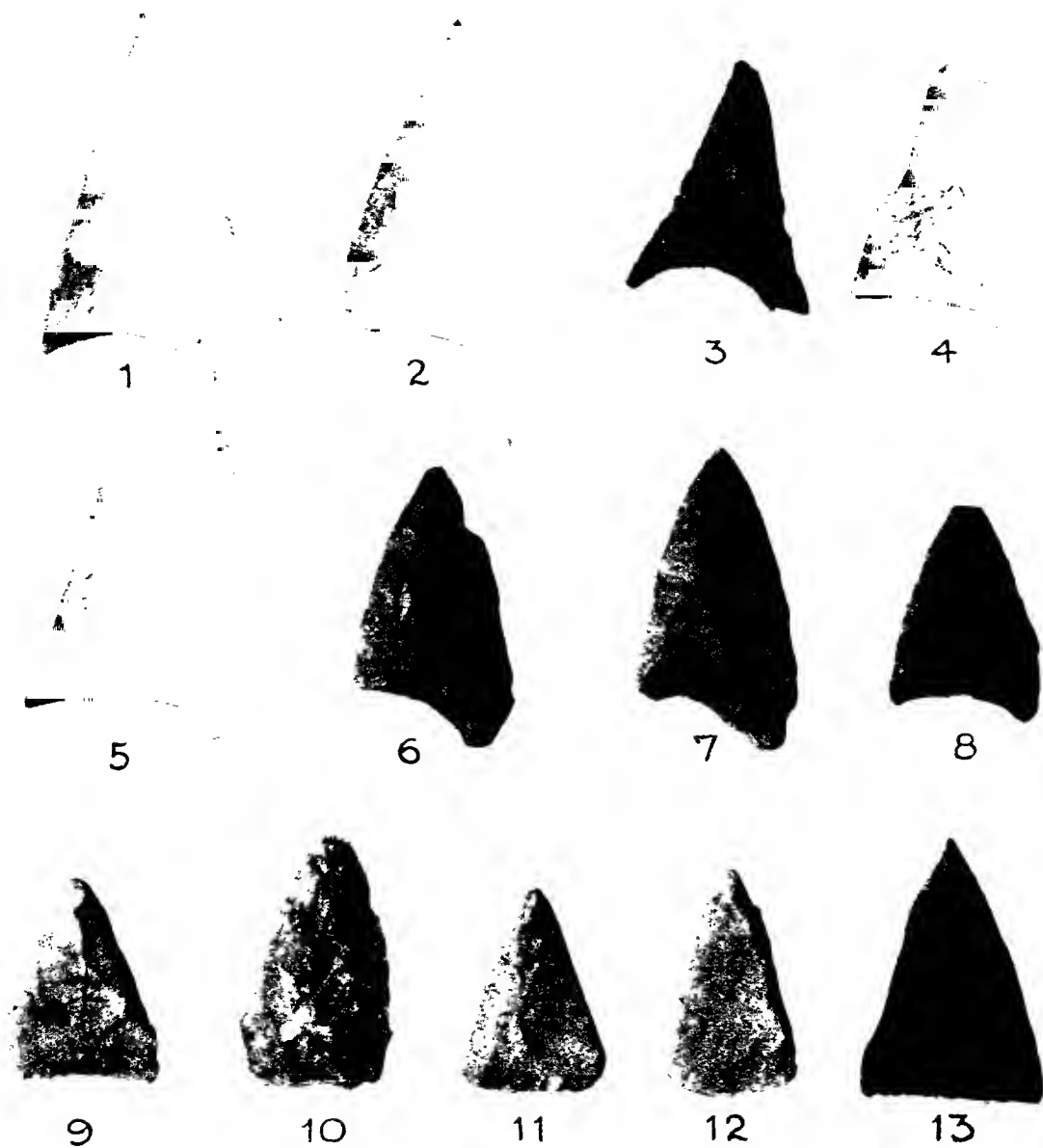


Fig. 5. Lop-sided and triangular Arrow-heads of Flint from Airhouse, Berwickshire. (1.)

fitted on to the point of an arrow-shaft, and it is quite easy to trace all the stages in the evolution of the triangular arrow-head from the extreme lop-sided implement, or *vice versa*.¹ Indeed it is amply demonstrated in the Airhouse collection without searching anywhere else for links to complete the chain (fig. 5). However, the barb of the largest specimen from Airhouse curves in so much, that if it had a shaft fitted in the main axis of the head, the barb would almost have impinged on the shaft.

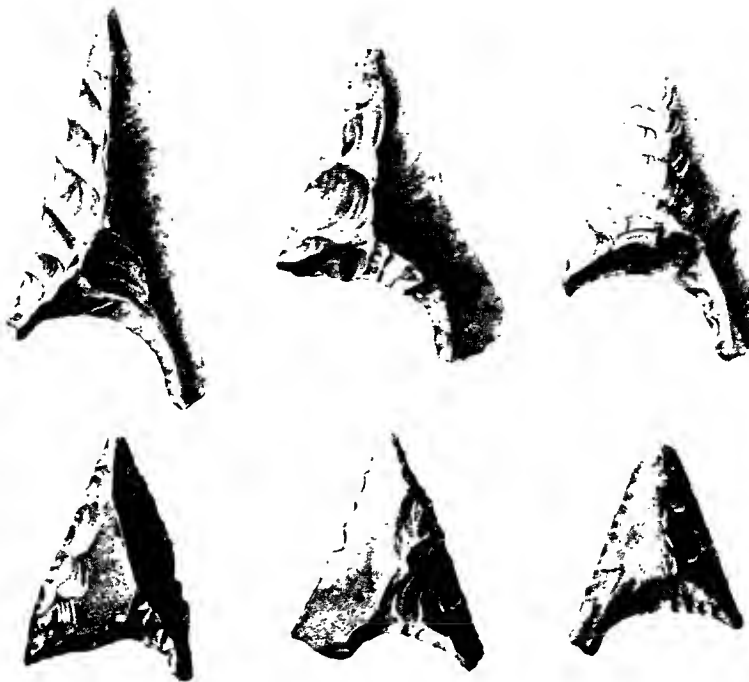


Fig. 6. Lop-sided Arrow-heads from Overhowden, Berwickshire.

On the other hand, if fitted with the barb clear of the shaft, the point would be distinctly turned to one side.

Irish archæologists do not seem to class them amongst arrow-heads, as Mr W. J. Knowles in his paper on "Irish Flint Arrow- and Spear-heads,"² in which he discusses over five thousand specimens in his own collection, does not include implements of the lop-sided type, although they are common in Ireland. The Rev. G. R. Buick, in a paper read before our Society, was of the opinion that such implements were used as knives, with the barb fitted into the end of a haft in such a

¹ This could be carried further and the triangular implements linked up with the lop-sided implements.

² *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. xxxii. p. 44.

way that they resembled the oblique-edged knife used by shoemakers, the thin undressed side being the cutting edge.¹

Another explanation of their use is that they were inserted into wooden shafts to form harpoons, the undressed edge being fitted into the side of the shaft and the dressed barb being left exposed.²

Why so many of what used to be considered a comparatively rare type of implement in Scotland should be found within a small area in Lauderdale, nine from Airhouse and seventeen from Overhowden,³ is difficult to explain, as in the National Museum we have only ten from the Glenluce Sands, and twenty from the Culbin Sands, localities which have each produced thousands of neolithic flint implements. We have also two others from Berwickshire, two from Morayshire, and one from Tannadice, Angus, in the Museum.

Perhaps the most interesting objects in the collection are the peculiar sub-triangular implements which are made from broad flat flakes, thin on one edge and thick on the other (fig. 7). The thin sharp edge is always the base, and the two sides which are much more frequently concave than straight are carefully flaked, as is the rounded apex which is usually chipped on both faces. The basal edge may be straight, but more often it projects in the middle, and it is as a rule formed by striking off several long narrow flakes transversely from one side of the edge. It is very seldom indeed that the sharp edge is secondarily flaked. In most of them the length from the apex to the centre of the base is greater than the breadth across the sharp base, although in an occasional case it is the reverse. In the Airhouse collection the length varies from $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches to $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch and the breadth from 2 inches to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Like the lop-sided implements, they occur but rarely in other parts of Scotland. In the Museum we have five from the Glenluce Sands, sixteen from the Culbin Sands, two from Tannadice, Angus, two from Peeblesshire, one from Speymouth, Morayshire, one from Banffshire, one from Berwickshire, and another from Morayshire, also I have seen a few found in Aberdeenshire.

The forty-two Airhouse examples were found on a restricted area in one field, about 300 yards west-north-west of the dwelling-house on the farm. This field occupies the highest part of one of the numerous small hills in the district, and shows a fairly deep hollow towards its

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xlv, p. 51.

² *The Antiquary*, vol. xliii, p. 30; *Proc. Prehist. Soc. of E. Anglia*, vol. i, p. 306.

³ The Overhowden collection also included sixteen triangular implements, some of which might have been arrow-heads; three leaf-shaped and four barbed and stemmed arrow-heads; sixteen scrapers and half of a perforated stone-hammer: the flint was of grey and black colour. The lop-sided implements were all found within 300 yards of a native hill fort and all on the north side (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xlv, p. 51).

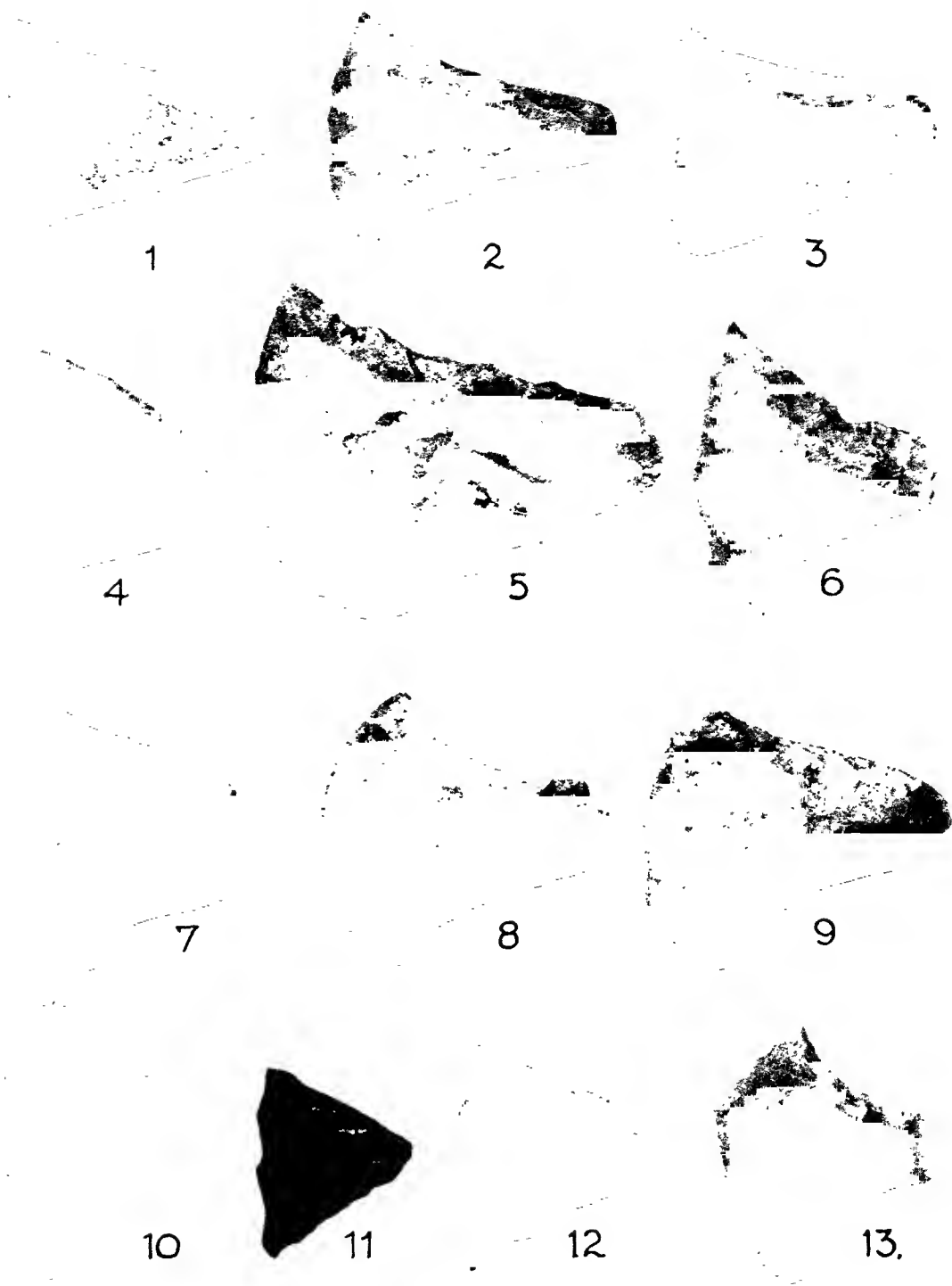


Fig. 7. Triangular Implements of Flint from Airhouse, Berwickshire. (L.)

north-western boundary. The flint axe already described was found in this field, and a fair proportion of the other flint implements also came from it. Generally speaking, however, the latter were well distributed over other parts of the farm. The most of the stone axes came from the adjoining field to the south-west. Many small flakes of flint are to be seen towards the north-western boundary of the field, in the same area that the triangular implements were found, and they also appear in mole-hills outside the drystone dyke on the boundary, just on the brow of the steep brae which dips down about 300 feet to the Mountmill Burn. Since reading this paper I have had the opportunity of examining the large collection of flint implements in the possession of Mr John Readman, Earlstoun. In this collection I saw over thirty triangular implements from the Airhouse site, and Mr Readman informed me that he had previously given away two frames each containing thirty-five specimens. I have thus been able to trace nearly one hundred and fifty examples of this rare type of implement from this site, and I am informed that considerable numbers more are in other collections. From the large number of implements found, and from the presence of many small chips of flint on the site, there can be no doubt that there had been a regular factory for this type of tool on this hill-top. From the large number of these objects found on the site, it might be expected that they were a fairly common Berwickshire tool and would be found frequently in general collections from the county. But this does not seem to be the case. Mr Readman told me that he had not found many on other farms in Lauderdale which had produced considerable numbers of flint implements, and that those which he had picked up were generally imperfect. In a collection of several hundred flint implements found on the farm of Foulden Moorpark, Berwickshire, described before the Society,¹ only one of these objects was included.

As in the case of the lop-sided implements, their purpose has not been explained satisfactorily. The question of their having been chisel-ended arrow-heads or borers has been considered.² But one can hardly believe that an example with an edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, like one of the specimens from Peeblesshire, and another with the edge 2 inches in length, like the largest in the Airhouse collection, could have been used as arrow-heads, and none of them seem sharp enough at the apex to have been used as a borer. That they were fitted into the sides of harpoon shafts has been suggested, as one of them is figured amongst a number of definite lop-sided implements which are claimed to have

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lviii. p. 122, fig. 7, No. 15.

² *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 324.

been harpoon barbs.¹ Many of them with the apex fitted into the end of a haft would have made efficient chisels, but the sharp edge generally shows no signs of wear.

Amongst the scrapers, four are end scrapers and a few are side scrapers, the others being either discoidal or sub-oval. The largest measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth. Very few of these Lauderdale scrapers retain any part of the cortex or crust of the flint. In this they differ from collections made in Aberdeenshire, Morayshire, or Wigtownshire, as the latter contain a considerable proportion which have part of the cortex left. Possibly the reason for this is that the Berwickshire implements were made from larger nodules than those in the north-east or south-west of Scotland.

Perhaps the rarest implement in the collection is a scraper of oval shape and measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length and $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth, which has its broader end very much worn down in a very regular curve (fig. 3, No. 1). Whether this is the result of long use or of intentional grinding it is impossible to say. Strange to say, Mr Fortune's gift contained another scraper which also was worn down to a finely rounded curve at its broader end (fig. 3, No. 2). This specimen, which was found at Ninewar, Duns, also in Berwickshire though not in Lauderdale, is larger than the one from Airhouse, but it does not show so much wear. These two scrapers are the only examples that I have seen worn down in this way, and I have handled and examined many thousands from different parts of Scotland.

It may be noted that near the foot of the steep slope to the north of the site where the triangular implements were found, a short cist was discovered, but its contents had been scraped out by rabbits; also that in a field on the north side of the road leading to the farm, about 650 yards north-east of the steading, on a slight slope, at an elevation of about 900 feet above sea-level, there seems to have been a fort. No trace of ditch or rampart can now be seen, but when the crops are growing a distinct circle showing a greener and more vigorous growth is plainly noticeable.

On the motion of the Chairman a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr Fortune for this important donation to the National Museum.

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc. of E. Anglia*, vol. i, pl lxviii.

II.

THE PLENISHING OF HOLYROOD HOUSE IN 1714. BY A. FRANCIS STEUART, F.S.A.Scot.

In "A wild moraine of forgotten books from the glacier of years gone by" a MS. work has appeared which relates to a bygone office—that of the Keeper of the King's Wardrobe in Scotland. It belonged to one "James Steuart, Esq.," who held the post and who died at the old Abbey of Holyroodhouse, 13th July 1750. We know but too little of his history.

He was elder son (baptised 8th Feb. 1707) of John Steuart, Writer in Edinburgh (eldest son, by Cecill Scott, his wife, of John Steuart, Writer there, who was a man of considerable wealth, and was known as "Atholl John," and as "Provost" from holding the Teinds of the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton. He had lands in the Lennox, their precept of seisin being granted by Frances Stuart, Duchess of Lennox ("La Belle Stuart" of Gramont). The mother of James Steuart was Marie Row (married 1706, died 1730) of a noted Presbyterian family.

Originally rich, the Steuarts became—perhaps by the Darien Scheme—poorer, and our James took for a time to a military career as a gentleman cadet in the Scots Brigade in the Low Countries. We only know this from letters of his father, mother, and brother, and one brief page of his Journal. The latter has the following:—

"Aprile 1st: Then listed wt. Captn. Geo. Nicolson¹ in Lieut. General Colyear's Regiment of foot (being wt. Gilb. Pringle in Mrs Alvins, vintner in Edn.) . . .

"Our voyage.

"May 15. 'about . . . 3 a'clock afternoon. I went aboard the Charles of Alloa carrying 160 gunns (John Nicol master, and James Baird skipper, Henry ffotheringhame mate) and that night sailed no further than the Bass.' 16. 'our ship took fire.' They were driven back and forward to Leith. Then on the 23rd 'to Tinmouth and had some fear of French privateers.' On the 28th they arrived at Campvire in Zealand (otherwise called Trevair) 'qr. we got a scout and sailed to Eastcapel, a strong fortified toun wt. a good garrison w^{ch}. toun we marched throw and from thence to Ghent . . . from thence to Drunen qr. we quartered yt night lying in a great hall upon Straw. It was their where I saw

¹ Afterwards Sir George Nicolson of Carnock, Bart. His second wife was Mary-Anne, daughter of General Walter Philip Colyear, in whose regiment he had served.

the 1st Roman Church. From thence to Danzie (Deynzie) being 3 leagues and $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. we dined, and the same night came to Menelbeke being 9 leagues, qr. we lay at night in a stable upon straw and the next morning we were all shaved. Next day we marched by Courtray being 1 league, from thence to Warelgliamer (Wareghem) qr. wee dyned, and while the Collonel and rest of the officers came and met us, and then after dinner walked by the Post-horn. Then into Menen being the 11th of June, tho in our countrie the last of May (1729)."

It is sad that the rest of the Diary has been destroyed.

His brother mentions (7th July) that his invalid mother is at the Baths of Corstorphine. He says that his father hopes to get a letter to the States General from "his cosine Mr. Steuart," and his father writes, Edinburgh, July 27th, new style 30th July 1729, "I exort you not to be corrupted wt. the erroneous and idolatrous worships of they people yow now are among. But be stedfast in that holly religion you have been brought up in," and urges him not to curse or swear but to obey the military oath. His brother also tells him "I design to send you a copy of the Rowes armes¹ wch. Ro^t. Veizet is to paint for you . . . I designed to send you a hair ring w^t. a emerald into it w^t. Ens. McQueen or any other officers of the Regiment." This was a strangely rich gift for a poor soldier and perhaps was to be partially repaid by the request "send me ane exact account next occasion how these criminals (military mutineers in Breda) were put to death." His mother's letters² are mainly hortatory. "Keep good company, do not curs or swear nor drink more than is neidful. Take care to keep the Sabath day and not spend it idley," but one says "Mr Steuart the only friend ye could expect serves from is dangerously ill at Pirmon^d. wells."

We do not know how long he wandered in foreign lands, but we do know that his father's cousin, William Steuart,³ advocate, King's Remem-

¹ These (wrongly tintured) quartered with those of Steuart (with the charges of the family of Lorn and Innermeath, matriculated by his cousin, William Steuart, Esq., King's Remembrancer and Secretary to the Prince of Wales, 19th Apr. 1724, but imperfectly placed) are found on James Steuart's bookplate. His crest was the key of the Innermeath family but he added a crown on the top and the motto "Paratus sum ad nutum" perhaps indicating to his office of Keeper of the King's Wardrobe.

² Directed to James Steuart thus:—

"à monsieur, Monsieur Jacques Stewart, cadet dans compagnie de M. le C^t. Collonel De Laet Regiment de Genr. Colyear en garrison à Menen, Flandres. si fot . . ."

³ First cousin of John Steuart and Charles Steuart, Stewart clerk of Orkney, and son of Thomas Steuart, commissary and Stewart clerk of Orkney. He was born in Kirkwall, 25th May 1686, and obtained a place in the Exchequer through his grand-uncle Sir Thomas Monerieffe of that ilk Bart. He rose in this to the position above mentioned, and was as the secretary to the Prince of Wales, in Scotland, a person of no mean note. As we have seen, he registered arms in 1724, and he was at the Baths of Pyrmont in 1729. He was M.P. for Inverness Burghs 1715-22, for Ayr Burghs 1722-27, and for Elgin Burghs 1734-41. During his English sojourns (after 1713) he lived at "Twittenham."

brancer of the Court of Exchequer, and the "Universal Provider" for his family at last did something, and the next we find is that James Steuart was made Under Keeper of the King's Wardrobe in Scotland at a yearly salary of £40 with perquisites. His little book, which deals entirely with this Office,¹ begins:—

George By the Grace of God King of Great Britain. France and Ireland. Defender of the Faith: To all and sundry whom these presents do or may concern fforasmuchas Wee understanding the place of first Under Keeper of our Wardrobe in that part of our Kingdom of Great Brittain called Scotland is now vacant by the death of James Oliphant Esq^r. and being informed of the Loyalty and Integrity of James Stenart Esq^r. Therefore will ye us to have nominated and appointed Likeas we by these presents nominate and appoint the said James Steuart dureing our pleasure only to be first Under Keeper of our Wardrobe in that part of Great Brittain called Scotland and of all Tapestry, Hangings, Plate, Plenishing and others whatsoever belonging to any of our houses, Palaces, Castles, or other Buildings in Scotland Under the Master or Chief Keeper of the said Wardrobe present or for the time being, giving granting to the said James Stenart dureing the space aforesaid the said place and office with all fees, profits, priviledges and emolments thereunto belonging: And further We with the advice and consent of the Lord Chief Baron and the remanent Barons of Exchequer in Scotland By these presents give and grant to the said James Steuart a yearly salary of fforty pounds sterling being the ordinary salary establisht upon the said office, and with power to him to name and appoint Deputies under him for whom he shall be answerable. Given at our Court at St. James's and under our Privy Seal of Scotland the Twenty second day of December One thousand seven hundred and thirty seven in the eleventh year of our Reign. Per signaturam manu S. D. N.

Regis suprascriptam Manibus quorundam Baronum seaccarii
scotiae subscriptam.

Sealed at Edin^r. the sixth day of March 1738. sic. sub^r. Arch. Stenart.

Edin^r. 7th March 1738 Enter'd in King's Remembrancer's Office in Exchequer.
pr. sic sub^r. James Bogle.

His chief title to fame is given in Lord Hervey's memoirs (i. 336), which shows that he was the go-between between John, Duke of Argyll, and his brother Lord Isla, and this accounts for his being called "friend and confidant" of John, Duke of Argyll. His wife, Frances Cheyne of Bath, was a kinswoman of Bishop Burnet. He died in London, 23rd September 1768, having gone there with the Suite of the Princess Dowager of Wales, leaving much money. His heir was his cousin Baron David Stenart Moncrieffe of Moredun (died aged 80, 17th April 1790, buried at Holyrood) who took his name and arms; but he did not forget his Steuart relations, some of whom benefited by his will, leaving even the Jacobite branch legacies.

¹ We have an account of what Holyroodhouse was like on 11th July 1698, when George Home of Kinnerghame writes in his Diary (kindly communicated to me by Lady Skerrington) "I went with my Lord Polwarth to the Abbey where I see some furniture they (the Earl of Marchmont, the Royal Commissioner and his Lady, consins of the writer) had put up which is very fine. The hangings in the drawing-room have silver on them, and chairs of crimson damask. The bed of state is very fine, the curtains of damask blew and white etc., and lined with green satine and orange fringes. I never thought blew and green suited well near other. Also two cabinets, 2 tables, 2 large glasses, 4 stands, all finly Japan'd.

"I see the coach, which is very fine, and very high, but they say the painting was spoilt in the ship, but it is done up again, though not so well. My Lady has also a very fine chair Japan'd. They tell me they have spent £1.200 more than their allowance."

Written to the Privy Seal and Registered the sixth day of March 1738, sic sub^r. Alexr. Syme Dept. Edin^r. 13 March 1738. Enter'd in the Auditor's Office in Exchequer pr. sic sub^r. John Philp. D. Aud^r.

Bank precept Lady Day Qr. 1738.

By virtue of his Majesty's Privy Seall to us Directed, we do hereby will and require yow to pay out of the moneys impressed ynto your hands from compositions and seizures of prohibited and unacustomed goods and from the hereditary and temporary exise unto James Stewart the sume of Ten pounds six shillings and ten pence three farrthings in full of all ffees and salaries due to him as first Underkeeper of the Wardrobe from the 22nd day of December 1737 the date of his Commission to Ladyday last past. And for so doing this order and his Receipt shall be your warrant, or the receipt of any having power from him shall be your warrant. Edin^r. 4th May 1738. sic sub^r.

George Dalrymple
Tho: Kennedy.

Wardrobe Office Edin^r. 26. August 1742. Salaries and Perquisities established by act of Parlia^t. for the Master and other officers of his Majestie's Wardrobe.¹

Imp^r. to Mr. Thomas Hamilton, master and first Keeper of his

Majestie's Wardrobe in Scotland per annum	55	11	4
James Stewart first underkeeper	40		
Patrick Lindsay underkeeper	20		
James Baird of Chesterhall (now James Innes son to Edingait) clerk to the Wardrobe	30		

The Perquisites are interesting. They were:

1 ^{uo} From all persons that receive Knighthood	£2	5	4
2 ^{do} Upon the creation of a Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; Vide. 32 £ as Prince of Wales and 10 £ as Earl of Chester.	42	0	0
3 ^{io} Fees of Homage due to the Wardrobe Office from all towns corporate throw which his Majestie shall pass	1	16	8
4 ^{to} Due to the Wardrobe Office upon the creation of severall Degrees of Noblemen. Viz., A Duke	16		
A Marquis	13	6	8
A Earl	10		
A Viscount	8	0	0
A Baron or Lord. from each of the Sixteen Peers of the Kingdom of Scotland, at gr., general, or separate elections, and which is usually given.	2	2	0
from The Commissioner of the Generall Assembly	2	2	0
A Knight of the Order of the Thistle	1	10	0
A Knight of the Order of the Garter	1	10	0

¹ About this time we learn that Walt. Mitchell was "His Majesty's Porter of Holyroodhouse." Under this designation he joined the Royal Company of Archers on the 20th of June 1734.

The Receipt usually given upon receiving the foresaid perquisites is as follows . . .

We, I. S. & B. L., Keeper of his Majestie's Wardrobe in Scotland, Have received from the Right Hon^{ble}. (or his grace) L. Marq. or D. the sum of . . . Sterling as the gratuity in use to be given to us as Wardrobe Keepers (for transporting and laying the carpets, etc.) by each of the sixteen peers elected att a general Election to Represent the Kingdom of Scotland in the British Parliament . . . etc.

And now (as it needed Inventories) we come to a history of the Office of the Wardrobe.

(23 January, 1714. Jurat corum. Io. Clerk.)

It appears that the offices of Master and Keeper of the Wardrobe, the Clerk and Under Keeper thereof are of ane very antient Constitution and established by the Government of Scotland long before our Kings went into England, and ever since, and the said Office of Master, and principall Keeper has been continued from father to son in the name and family of Auchmuty for upwards of a hundred years by Commissions from the Sovereign under the Privy Seall of Scotland, founnd in the possession of John Auchmuty, late master y^r. of deceased.

First by James VI. to John Auchmuty, one of the ordinary Grooms of the Bedchamber¹ appointing him "for very honourable causes" to be Master and Keeper of H.M. Wardrobe, Tapestry, hangings, household staff, etc. 1000 merks Salary, durant vita. 20 March, 1611.

Renewed by K. Charles I. for life. 4 March 1620.

To Sir John Auchmuty (the same) Elder of Gosford and to Sir Alex. A. his son and the longest livers. Newcastle, 4 July 1640.

"The said John Auchmuty lately deceased, son to the above Sir Alexander and designed in his commission of Scotland, made Master and Keeper with the ordinary salary of 1000 merks, by K. Charles II." at Whitehall, 27 August 1662.

"And since the Revolution obtain'd it renewed to himselfe durement life, and the surviveancy to his Son for Life. But he Dying before himself so that the post is now vacant and att the Queen's Disposal."

King Charles I. wrote from Whitehall, 13 April 1626, that the "blacks and mournings and dull hangings," which had been used for mourning his Father King James VI. at Holyrood, should be given to John Auchmuty of Gosfoord, Master of our Wardrobe.

King Charles II. wrote to the Master of the Wardrobe from Perth, 13 Jany. 1651, to require him to repair to Burntisland and remove . . . "the stuff belonging to our Wardrobe which was transported from the Castle of Edinburgh thither, and that you make transport throw Ffyfe to Dundee, and provide there fitting rooms for the laying of it up untill you get further orders, whether to dispose of, or send it. Leaving always ane Suite of Stuff at Falkland for furnishing that place for our person."

Sir John Auchmuty and Sir Alexander his son, Masters of the Wardrobe, received two letters from General Monk to go to Dmottar and bring the "Stuff as he has there" to Edinburgh. This is dated 11 Dec^r. 1651. The second is dated at Edinburgh, 28 Nov. 1658, requiring him to "bring in to me all such Books, Writeings, Inventories and papers as are in any of your Custodys, Relating to or concerning the saids Goods." This is directed to "Sir Alex^r

¹ Alexander Auchmoutie, Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, married (after 1617) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston, widow of James, Sixth Lord Ogilvy of Airlie.

Auchmuty, K^t., Late Master of the Wardrobe, Patrick Sandilands, and James Murray, Keepers thereof: Mr Laurence Oliphant, Tutor to Mr William Oliphant's children, and to Martin Loch, one of the Servants of the Wardrobe . . . or others whom these do or may concern."

King Charles II, from Whitehall . . . Nov^r. 1660: (Signed "Lauderdail") directs Sir Alexander Auchmuty to "make search" for goods lost which are "by reason of the Late Troubles miscarried out of our houses and present possession."

It is evident that when any addition was made to the furniture belonging to the Wardrobe in Scotland or when any parts thereof were removed, the order for that Effect was always Directed to the Master of the said Wardrobe, and to mention no more. The last is as follows:—

It is

Edinburgh, 14 of . . . 1681.

Commanding the Master to provide for his Majesties use "One great Cushion to lye before his Royal Highness in the Parliament House, very large, having fringes around it. The edges yrof. of Crimson Silk mixed with Gold, having great Knopes at each corner conform. The fringe must be ane inch deep."

^{2d} "A cushion" ffor the Lord Chancellor—"good but not so good."

3. Another for "carrying the Crown at Rideing the Parliament."

4. "A Carpet for the Table q^r. the honours are to lye."¹

"Warrant

Ffor securing her Majestie's Wardrobe, and the effects thereof in the possession of the late Keeper John Auchmuty.

Edin^h. Treasury Chamber, 3rd of Decr. 1713.

"Whereas Mr. Lownds by Letter Dated the 14th of November last, did in obedience to the Commands of the Lord High Treasurer, signify to the Keeper of her Majesties Wardrobe att Edin^h., That it was her Majesties pleasure that he should forthwith transmitt to his Lop., ane exact inventory of all her Majesties goods and other things that were in her Majesties Palace of Holyroodhouse, or elsewhere and put under his Custody and Care att the time of his being appointed Keeper of the Said Wardrobe, and whether the same were now remaining in his custody, or if any of them were disposed of, or given away, and, if so, to whom and by what warrant, and therein to make a distinct List of all her Majesties Pictures att the time of his comeing to the said office, and if any of them had been given away, or lent out, To whom, When and by what Warrant." This the R^t. Hon. Barons of Her Majestys Exchequer sent on 19 Nov., ask for all assistance.

They give a warrant (signed Tarder & Steuart, Remr. Regius., 12 Jany. 1714) from the Treasury saying that the Queen (14 Nov. 1713) desired an "exact inventory of Her Majestys goods and other things that were in her Majesties Palace of Holyroodhouse or elsewhere att the time he (the Keeper of her Majestie's Wardrobe) was appointed."

"Unto the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Chief Baron and Barons of her Majesties Exchequer in Scotland, James Baird, Writer to the Signet and Clerk to the Wardrobe and Rob^t. Morison, Under Keeper thereof.

¹ There is also an account in the Book of the Regalia of Scotland, but as it is mainly the same as that in the Bannatyne Club Book (Papers relating to the Regalia of Scotland, pp. xc-xcii) it is not essential to print it here.

Humbly Sheweth.

That whereas M^r. Lownds Be Letter of the 14 of Nove^r. last, Did in Obedience to the Commands of the Lord High Treasurer. Signifie to the Keepers of her Majesties Wardrobe. att Edin^b.. That it was her Majesties pleasure that he should furthwith transmitt to his Lo^p. ane exact Inventory of all her Majesties goods, and other things, that were in her Maj^{ties} Palace of Holyrood-house, or else where and put under his custody and care. att the time he was appointed Keeper of the said Wardrobe." But time passed, and though their Lordships did their best, the world was against them. John Auchmuty who was then Keeper of Her Majesties Wardrobe had, although the letter was addressed to him, the temerity to die " immediately thereafter without giving the aforesaid accounts." So a new inventory was made from his and the Queen's effects and a list was made out of the Royal Plenishing as it existed before 1715.

Palace of Holyrood house.

Imp^t. One suit of fine Brussels work hangings, consisting of *seven peece*,¹ wherein is described the history of Diana.

Depth 4 ells.

Circuit 27 ..

2^{do} A Crimson Velvet state, outer panel, and back with a large velvet cloath of the same colour, all mounted with Gold and Silver fringes, the roof and inner panel, of Crimson Taffety mounted with silk fringes.

3^{do} Ane Armed Chair and foot-stool belonging to the same state, all very old.

The above State, etc., is Disposed of by Mr Auchmuty since our Scots Parliament. But it does not yet appear to whom given, or who accepted of it.

4^{to} Three Crimson Velvet Cusheons, two large and one lesser, trimmed with Gold fringes, having slip covers of Green Baze, and belong all to the said State.

It's informed that some of her Majesties Cusheons, belonging to the said State, and Statesmen, have been unduly intermeddled with. But by whom it doth not yet appear.

5^{to} Ane other State of blew velvet flowered, the ground thereof of Gold, outer and inner panels, Roof and back all of the same, trimmed with gold, silver, and blew Silk fringes.

6^{to} A Chair of State and footstool, two Cusheons, the one large, and the other lesser, belonging to the said State and its mounted Conform.

7^{mo} One dozen chairs grof, half a dozen are Armed belonging to the said State trimmed conform, they've all slip covers of purple Baze.

All these Chairs are wore out long since and never any put in their places.

8^{vo} Two Carpets, old and much spoiled.

Length 5 ells.

Bredth 4 ..

9^{mo} One new Carpet, length two ells, Bredth one and $\frac{1}{2}$.

10^{mo} One new Chamber box of Cedar Wood.

¹ The official list says six pieces (so one other must have been included). They are called French Tapestries woven in Paris representing the story of Diana, and are after designs of Toussaint Dubrenil. There exist :

(1) Actaeon turned into a Stag; (2) Latona on the Island of Delos; (3) Niobe dissuading the people from making offerings to Latona; (4) Diana in supplication before Jupiter; (5) Destruction of the sons and daughters of Niobe; (6) Diana and her nymphs. See later, p. 189.

11^{mo} Five pair of rich Gilt Candlesticks with Sockets, Snuffers and Snuff pans all new.

12^{mo} Two dozen of carpet chaisers wt. an Armed Chair, having slip covers of Green, all new.

Treasury Room and Council Chambers.

Impr. Eightpiece of Brussels Work, Landscap hangings.¹

Depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Circuit 31 ..

2^{do} Ane other Suit of hangings, being the history of the Destruction of Troy, consisting of five piece.²

Depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Circuit 22 ..

3^{to} A large Turkey Carpet.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth $3\frac{1}{2}$..

4^{to} Another Ditto.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth $4\frac{1}{2}$..

5th Another Ditto.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth $2\frac{1}{2}$..

6th Another Ditto.

Length.

Bredth.

7th A fine Turkey Carpet.

Do. do.

8^{vo} Another Ditto.

Do. do.

9^{mo} Ane Chair of State with two Cushions and one footstool of Crimson Velvet, mounted with Gold and Silver fringes, old and much spoiled.

10^{mo} The King's Arms Embroidered.

11^{mo} King Charles the 2^d Picture att full length, wt. a Cushion of Moynhair.

12^{mo} Four dozen Carpet Chairs, with an old Armed Chair.

13. Two dozen of Ditto new with ane armed Ditto.

14. Eight Sconces six grof. are plaister gilded, and two of Brass old.

These are thrown by as useless, but the two brass ones are in James Stevens' possession yet remaining.

15. Five pair Brazen Candlesticks gilded, with two Snuff-pans and two pair Snuffers.

16. Four Window Curtains of Red Shalloon, and eight Ditto of White Shalloon.

These induly medled with by the Servants of the Exchequer, being spoild and torn with carrying. Books etc., at the fire in the Parliament Closs.

17. Two Pendulum Clocks, whereof one is new.

18. Ane Broad with the Ten Commandments.

19. A large Press for keeping of papers.

¹ Perhaps including the 4 Brussels Tapestries of late 17th Century date and were woven by F. Van den Borgh. It is suggested that these were designed by Teniers.

At Holyrood (1) Asia; (2) A vegetable market scene; (3) A fish market scene; (4) Africa. There are other landscapes at Holyrood.

² History of Troy. (Now at Holyrood.)

(1) Aeneas carries Anchises from the flaming city; (2) The Greek Sinon contrives to be brought before King Priam as a captive.

A tapestry called "The Captive," part of a Triumphal Procession now at Holyrood, may have been one of those taken in the 1715 inventory as belonging to the Troy Set.

20. Five Table Cloaths of Stamped Leather. These wore out and (were) altered for other more fashionable Tables.

21. Three Chamber boxes.

22. Two Chamber pots.

23. Six Standishes for ink and pens. these Standishes were renewed in King Williams' Time.

Councill Chamber of Holyroodhouse.

Imp^r. A Chair of State. footstool and two Cushions momited with Gold fringes, having slip covers of Crimson Taffety, all new.

2^{do} A very large Carpet. Length 9 ells.

Bredth 6 ..

3^{to} Two small Ditto. Length 2 ells.

Bredth 1½ ..

4^{to} Two dozen new carpet chairs wt. Slip covers of green Baze.

5^{to} One Dozen new plaister gilded Sconces, Long since cast by as useless.

6^{to} His present Majesties Picture att Length. with a curtain of Purple Damask, hanging before the Same.

7^{mo} King Charles the 2^{ds} picture with a curtain of Ditto, hanging before the Same.

8^{vo} One Chamber of Cedarwood, and two Chamber Pots.

Session House.

1^{mo} One snit of Arras hangings, consisting of Eight piece, Depth 3½ ells.
Circuit 31 ..

2^{do} One piece of Arras with the King's Arms, Depth 3½ ells.
Circuit 6 ..

3^{to} A Turkie Carpet, Length 4½ ells.
Bredth 4½ ..

4^{to} Another Ditto, Length 4½ ells.
Bredth 4½ ..

5^{to} One purple velvet cloath and ensheon, for the President, Old, the Chancellours, Treasurers, and Commissioners of the Treasury their maces belong to the King. These are the haill goods belonging to the King, and that were given up in the foregoing Inventory to the Treasurer on the said 29th of July 1685 by the Master of the Wardrobe, and the above remarks, clears what may such of them as are disposed of, and now awanting (att least most of them) come to be amissing, length of time wears and consumes such things, and there has not been much addition to the household stuff belonging to the Wardrobe, these many years, and there is loss as well as wearing in changeing, and transporting such publick furniture as the publick exigencies require, as their frequently happen'd. Holyroodhouse, the first of January, anno 1714.

Inventory of his Majesties goods, and furniture, at present under the care and inspection of the Clerk and Underkeeper of the Wardrobe.

Abbey of Holyrood-house.

1^{mo} A snit of fine Brussels hangings consisting of seven piece, being the history of Diana, 4 whereof are in the presence chamber, and the other three in the Anti chamber of the Abbey.

Depth 4 ells.

Circuit 27 ..

2^{do} Five dozen Carpet chairs and one Armed Chair in the said presence chamber—where the Peers meet for Electing out of their number 16 to represent them in Brittish Parliament.

3^{uo} Ane Crimson Velvet two Armed chair belonging to the State (which Mr Auchmuty disposed of) with a Crimson Velvet Tollet which is placed in the Church before the Commissioner to the Generall Assembly, and is lined with Red Callicoe.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth 2 ells.

4^{to} A large Cusheon belonging to the Tollet having three large Tazels.

5^{to} A Footstool of Ditto Velvet.

6^{to} A Blew velvet flowr'd State, the ground whereof is of Gold, onter and inner panels, Roof and Back all of the same trimmed with Gold, Silver, and blew fringes. Lined with blew Callicoe.

7^{mo} Ane Chair of State, footstool and two Cusheons, one large and the other less, belonging to the said State, and monnted conform.

8^{vo} Five piece of Arras hangings being the Destruction of Troy, three piece whereof is hung in the Queen's bedchamber, and the other two in the Dining room.

Depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Circuit 22 ..

9^{mo} Eleven Tables that used to be joined together for the publick entertainment the first Parliament day.

10. One foot Carpet used to lye under the Commissioner's feet, when he Dines in publick (or in State) much spoiled and torn.

Length 4 ells.

Bredth $4\frac{1}{2}$..

11. One Carpet which used to lye upon the Conneill Table.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth 3 ..

12. One large Turkey Carpet which covers the steps of the Throne, when in the Parliament House.

Length 9 ells.

Bredth 6 ..

13. One Ditto which covers my Lord Commissioner's Seat in the New Church.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth $2\frac{1}{4}$..

14. Ane Black Velvet Tollet and Cusheon which lyes above the said Carpet. The Tollet is in Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ ells.

Bredth $2\frac{1}{2}$..

the Cusheon has four Tazels, and is in Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth $3\frac{1}{4}$..

15. Ane Carpet which is Laid before the Lords of Session in the Laigh Seat of the New Church.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth $2\frac{1}{2}$..

16. Another Ditto which is laid before their Lop^s. in the other Lesser Seat there.

Length 4 ells.

Bredth $2\frac{1}{2}$..

17. One Purple Velvet Tollet and Cusheon that lyes above one of these Carpets with Crimson Silk fringes around the Tollet. The Cusheon has four Tazels and lyes before the President of the Session in the said Church.

18. Another large Carpet which now lyes upon the Exchequer room Table, and is that which is in use to be laid upon the Cross, in time of Proclamations, or other such like Solemnitys.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Bredth $2\frac{1}{2}$..

19. Eight piece of Brussells work Arras hangings, Landskip that formerly hung in the Councill Chamber wch is now appointed, and made up orderly for the Court of Exchequer, four pieces whereof still remain in the Exchequer room, and the other four hang in the Dining Room of the Abbey, for preservation.

Depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Circuit 31 ..

Exchequer Rooms and other Offices.

1^{mo} The Queen's Arms Richly embroidered on white satin all raised work upon fine green cloath in a square frame, with gilded draughts about the same, and is hung upon the wall above the Bench.

2^{do} The Ten Commandments set in such like a frame with a glass before them, hanging in the side of one of the windows in the said room.

3^{do} Two hangings of green Shalloon for the windows thereof. Each $2\frac{1}{2}$ ells long and both $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells broad.

4^{to} At the Entry of the said Exchequer Room, are two large Presses the one above the other for papers and Records.

5^{to} The large Dutch press standing upon the left hand entering the Trance to the Treasury room where many of the Registers and Warrants of Treasury were kept before the Union, and it opens with four leaves.

6^{to} Two Pendulum clocks, the one stands in the Treasury room as formerly, and the other in the Clock-Makers mending and ought to be in the Exchequer Room.

7^{mo} A large Ovall Table covered with Russia leather in the Treasury room, with two drawers in each end.

8^{vo} The Ten Commandments.

9^{mo} The Royall Oak.

10. A List of the Nobility all sett in Black frames.

11. Two Tables of Cyphers for Accompting.

12. The Plan of ffort William in a Gilded Frame.

13^o A Brass Rotula for accompting.

14. Eight Standishes for ink and pens, three whereof stands on the Treasury table, and the other five, are in the possession of the Severall Offices in Exchequer. They were all furnish't in King Williams' time, with his name and Crown are of fine Peuther.

15^o Seven pair of Candlesticks that were in possession before the Union, finely double gilt with two pair Snuffers and Snuff-pans.

16. The Great Mace for Tipstaff that belongs to the Exchequer, stands in a Box made of purpose in the Treasury room, when its' not in use.

17^o A Bell hanging in the said room for calling the Servants as occasion offers.

18^o The Chancellours Great Mace is att present in his own possession.

Session House where the Lords sits.

1^{mo} Eight piece of Arras hangings, Deepness $3\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Circuit 31 ..

2^{do} Twenty eight Carpet Chairs whereof nine are laigh back'd the other 19 newer fashion'd. But old Carpets.

3^{do} The Chancellours Green velvet two armed Chair.

4^{to} One purple velvet cloath that goes along, and covers the whole Bench, with a purple silk fringe.

5^{to} Ane lesser one of Ditto velvet for the outer house Bench.

6th One Pendulum Clock which goes a month.

These three last Articles were furnished by a fine from Sir Alex^r. Brand.

7th The Queens' Arms done in white Satin raised work upon fine blew cloath, set in a gilded frame standing upon the Chimney piece.

8th The Ten Commandments in a frame with a glass before them.

9th My Lord Advocate's Chair for the outer house of green cloath.

10th Ffour Green hangings and two iron rods for the windows.

11th A Bell for disolving the house, calling the Macers & each day as occasion offers.

12th The Six Clerks table covered with Russia leather, having four drawers.

13th Ane Table for the ordinary and Clerks of the Bills, covered with the same.

In Mr Anchmuty's own possession at the time of his Decease.

1^{mo} Ane Chair of State very old.

2^{do} The Queens' Arms Embroidered upon white Satin with silver and gold raised work, which used to be placed in the Abbey chaple also very old.

3th Three carpet Chairs in like case.

There are two brass Sconces in the Court of Exchequer: and are still remaining in Mr Stevens' custody.

Great Wardrobe and Gallerie.

1^{mo} A very large Table for laying furniture upon.

2^{do} There were two pictures of King Charles the 2^{ds} and two of the late K. James's mentioned in the first Inventory. One of K. Charles' and one of K. James's are put in frames in the Gallery among their Ancestors, and the other of K. Charles was given to the E. of Marr. By warrant under her present Majesties hand and dated at Kensington the 3rd of Aprile 1708. Countersigned by Sir David Nairn, and Directed to the Master of the Wardrobe. The other of K. James's was sent to Duke Hamilton to copie.

3^{uo} K. William and Q. Mary's which hung in the Councill Chamber were in like manner by order of her present Mat^{ie}. Dated att Kensington the 13th May the said year 1708, and Countersigned by the E. Marr. Directed to the Master of the Wardrobe, Gifted to the Duke of Queensberry and Accordingly delivered to him. As is evident by the said order and his Graces' receipt thereon.

4th Her present Majesties picture that hung in the said Councill Chamber, before the Union, was by like order Directed (By mistake) to James Steven, Usher: Gifted to the said principall order and receipt thereon by my L^d. Grange.

5th The hail other pictures of the Kings and Queens of Scotland, from Fergus 1^{mo} to K. W. and Q. M. and her present Majestie being in number 111 are placed in order in the Gallery of Holyrood-house.

If a more particualar account of their names, lives, and deaths be required it can be seen in print.

Inventory of new Reparations made, and additions of furniture, about the Severall Offices in the Court of Exq^r. att the Q's expence since the commencement of the Union.

Court House.

1^{mo} The Whole Bench all raised up, the large Table below the same, and seats for the Clerks and other Servants round about it, all covered with Green Cloath. There are also Benchs for the Jury men and convenient places made for the parties, and Lawyers appearing in Court.

2^{do} Ffive armed Chairs, and five smal ones of Carpet. The first five is for the Barons.

3^{tho} Ane Lattern uppon a frame covered with green.

4^{tho} A Table with Drawers covered in the like manner.

5^{tho} One Press for the use of the Presenter of Signatures.

Auditor's Office.

1^{mo} Ffour large Desks whereof one opens with two leaves. All covered with Green Baize, with one ffolding Table covered in like manner.

2^{do} Two Russia Leather Chairs with their stools.

3^{tho} Two Double Presses, and one single for Books, Warrants and Records.

4^{tho} One folding Table with two leaves.

King's Remembrancers' Office.

1^{mo} A large Desk with a Drawer, and other necessarys' belonging therto in the Master's office or Closet.

2^{do} One large press opening with two leaves.

3^{tho} Two Russia Leather Chairs.

In the King and Subjects Attorney Office.

1^{mo} There is a new partition made that inclosed the same, and gives allowance to the subjects to walk without, and make orderly demands, as occasion offers.

2^{do} A large Desk opening with four leaves upon a frame for the use of the said Attorneys, with other two Desks in the same Room for the use of their Clerks all covered with green cloath, with a little one in the Window covered with Baize.

3^{tho} Ane large press for the Baron's Gowns, with a lesser ditto, above the same, about ten foot high, seven foot broad, and 1½ foot deep.

4^{tho} Other three presses in the said room, but without the partition, all joined together consisting of six Divisions of the same height and Depth with the former and about ten foot in Bredth, all for paper and Records.

5^{tho} Two other little presses there, for other necessary uses about 3½ feet high, 6 foot broad, and two foot deep.

6^{tho} Ffour Russia Leather Chairs.

7^{mo} Two Bigg Back'd and Rush bottomed ditto.

The Treasurers Remembrancers Office and the Closet thereof.

1^{mo} A large Desk with a Drawer and other smaller drawers conform.

2^{do} Another Desk for the use of his C^{lk}. Both covered with Green Cloath and having a folding table.

3^{tho} A large Press opening with two leaves for Warrants and Records.

4^{tho} Two conveniences of Dovecot holes above the two Desks, open for holding papers.

5^{tho} Three Carpet Chairs.

Solicitor's Office.

1^{mo} A Desk upon a frame.

2^{do} Two Russia Leather Chairs.

Clerks of the Pipe their Office.

1^{mo} A large Desk with two leaves upon a frame cover'd with green Baze.

2^{do} four Russia Leather Chairs.

3^{tho} A smal press with three leaves for Records.

Clerks' Office.

- 1^{mo} A large Desk with a Drawer, covered with Green Baize.
- 2^{do} Ane Russia Leather chair.
- 3th A press opening with one leaf.
- 4th Two other little presses belonging to the Presenter of Signatures.

The Register of Signatures' Office.

- 1^{mo} One Desk with a leaf.
- 2^{do} Two Carpet Chairs.
- 3th The large Press for holding the Registers.
- 4th There are seventeen flat Candlesticks, and Iron Snuffers Conform. for the use of the Clerks, all furnisht since the Union.

James Baird, Clerk to her Majesties' Wardrobe maketh oath, that the Two foregoing last Inventories are just and true according to his knowledge and contain the hail goods, and furniture presently belonging to her Majestie, and are under his care as Cl^k thereto. As is mentioned in the said two last Inventories, and knows not how any goods mentioned in the first Inventory given in Anno 1685 are wanting. But according to the remarks made by him thereupon which are to be enquired after, according to the Warrant and order Directed to him By the Chief Baron and Barons of Exchequer thereanent, Sic Subse^a.

Ia Baird.

23 January, 1714.

Jurat coram. Jo. Clerk.

We have now come to an end of inventories and are left with only a few of James Steuart's notes on the end leaves of the little book. In 1745 there is but one entry, namely that, by Act of Parliament, George Van den Bempde, Marquis of Annandale, is enabled to use the surname and arms of Van den Bempde according to the will of "John Van den Bempde deceased." There is good and sufficient reason why there were no more entries by James Steuart that year. Prince Charlie entered Holyrood-house on the 17th September, and with intervals held a shadowy court, thought to be real enough at the time by his followers. James Steuart had no doubt to flee or keep quiet until the Prince led his army to England on the 31st of October. It seems that one of his subordinates, a Jacobite, joined the enemy¹ and he had relations of his own² on that side which would make it necessary for him to be cautious. He came

¹ Patrick Lindesay, hanged at Brompton 21st October, 1746. *The State Papers Dom.* give (88'16") in the Carlisle Trials "Peter Lindsey said by Mr Webb [Solicitor for the Crown] to have been Wardrobe Keeper at Holyrood House when he went into the Rebellion." It is curious that no mention of his appointment is made in his letters [v. "Patrick Lindesay the Jacobite," by A. Francis Steuart, privately printed 1927]. He was a younger son of John Lindesay of Wormeston in Fife and was forty-seven years of age at his death.

² It is interesting to think of his cousin James Steuart, the Jacobite writer in Edinburgh, 1718-1802, who married 1747, the sister of the Jacobite "martyr," Thomas Ruddiman Junr, taking a place at Holyrood in his absence as "a personal friend of Prince Charlie's."

back, however, and he had married.¹ He married *circa* 1744, Barbara, daughter and co-heiress of William Borthwick of Fallahill and his wife Barbara, daughter and sister of Colonels William Borthwick of Johnstonburn, both *de jure* Lords Borthwick. He continued to live at Holyroodhouse and amassed wealth in books, if not in money, for he owned a very pretty little library, also a "broad sword" a "mourning one" . . . and a "blunderbush" and "cartrag bag," which may perhaps have been his salvage from the Dutch Brigade.

In the book there are the following final notes:—

"Edin. 26 May, 1746. Delyver'd to James Stevens, Porter in the Abbey—Item Carpet Chairs etc., Yse in good case. perfectly clean, which chairs belong to the Wardrobe.

Sanders Erskine, Carter in the Castle Wynd, has caried the Commissioner's Throne in, and from the Abbey to the new church isle and from.

Do. To the Wardrobe for 40 years past.

The carpet that laid upon the Cross att the proclamations Lyes upon the Exchequer Table.

The Carpet and Big Square Table that's used att the election of Peers, or Instalment of Knights of the Garter is in the Wardrobe as also the Large Carpet that covers the floor att those occasions. . . . Hunter Wright in Edⁿ. puts up the Commissioner's canopy etc."

"In Anno 1746, the room commonly called the great wardrobe was taken possession of, for the use of ye Prince of Hesse, and Earl of Albemarle for Depositing their Baggadgs. and the otheris Lumber where some of which still continues. and the key was Lodg'd with Duke Hamilton's agent and their substitutes . . . who still have it in possession.

May 10th. Anno 1748."

"May 27. 1748. In the Inner Wardrobe of flowered embroider'd Throne of State. a Chair of State belonging to Dⁿ. a crimson velvet Chair of State. a footstool of Dⁿ.

Another old crimson velvet Chair of State.

A crimson velvet Toilet and cushion. His Mat^{ties}. arms embroidered.

¹ His child, William Stenart, advocate (1748–1796), survived him. He was a Captain of Volunteers in the Napoleonic days. By his wife Jane Cornfute, he had three surviving children, (1) James Stewart, Lieut. H.E.L.C.S. (5th Reg. Native Infantry), died, aged thirty-two, at Poona in 1807; (2) William Stenart, Lieut. R.N., died Oct. 1807, of wounds received in a naval fight off Rio de la Plata and (3) Anne Jane (1796–1881) married 1821, Arthur Mower of Woodseats, Kent, Physician to Sir John McNeill's Mission to Persia. She was the owner of the book on which this article is founded. The writer has a slight link with her, the last of her line, as she presented his father, on his marriage, with that refreshing work, Paley's *Evidences of Christianity* and (he thinks) Drelincourt on *Death*.

Two Carpets.

The Carpet for the Proclamations over the Cross lyes alwise on the Exchequer Court Room table. 25 Carpet Chairs, 8 of which goes up to his Ma^{ties}. Loft in the new church for the Commissioner to ye General Assembly.

The two pieces of Arras being part of the history of ye destruction of Troy, which hang in the Dining Room was Anno 1748. taken down by Duke Hamilton's Housekeeper (one Ro'son.) and transported to the Room opposite to the Gallery entry and there hung up for the use of Cap. H. Campbell, one of Gen^l. Bland's Aid D. Camps.

The same Ro'son. disposed of several carpet chairs, a green form and other things which as yrof we can get no account of.

July 5th, 1748."

"Sept^r. 9, 1748. I delyvered out of the Inner Wardrobe To . . . Pitcairn. Sadler in Edinburgh, one old carpet for the use of Captt. Campbell And D^r. Camp to Gen^l. Bland.

Ditto. Carpet Returned. May 9. 1749.

But Delyverd."

"May 9th. 1749. D^r. Capt. Campbell June 6th thereafter who now has it.

Sent up for the Commissionuer's use

8 carpet chairs.

Canopy and Chair of State of Ditto.

The crimson velvet Toilet cushion, chair of state w^t. the foot stool of ditto velvet. and the carpet for the steps of the throne. Being the whole in use to be sent for the Assembly's use."

There are these two notes about his Office.

"Mr Hamilton dyed May 7th 1749."

"Edⁿ. Evening Courant.
June 27. 1749.

By a private Letter from London,

Mr Campbell of Ballemore (of the Kaimes) is made Keeper of the Wardrobe of Holyroodhouse."

James Steuart at length, however, became (the chief) Keeper of the King's Wardrobe,¹ but did not long survive his elevation. He died as we have seen within a year and a month later.

¹ The present Kings Remembrancer kindly informs me that the Office was in 1774 given to Richard Carter, but since May 1843 has not been refilled.

III

FRAGMENTS OF ALTAR RETABLES OF LATE MEDIEVAL DATE IN
SCOTLAND. BY JAMES S. RICHARDSON. F.S.A.Scot., CURATOR OF
THE MUSEUM.

A retable of late mediæval date consisted of a number of tables or panels carved in relief, set in a framework of architectural character, and sometimes furnished with hinged shutters. This screen occupied a position immediately above the back of the altar. The scenes carved on the tables were in sets, the most usual being those depicting the "Passion," and the "Life of the Virgin": other sets illustrated the Bible life of St John the Baptist, the Martyrdom of St Catharine, and episodes in the lives of saints and martyrs.

The "Passion" set, comprising the Easter Cycle, is represented by the *Agony in the Garden*, the *Betrayal*, *Christ before Herod*, *Christ before Pilate*, the *Flagellation*, *Christ crowned with Thorns*, the *Mocking of Christ*, the *Carrying of the Cross*, the *Crucifixion*, the *Taking down from the Cross*, the *Entombment*, the *Descent of Christ into Limbo*, the *Resurrection*, *Christ the Gardener*, and the *Ascension*.

The "Virgin" set presents the Christmas episodes, and consists of the *Annunciation*, the *Immaculate Conception*, the *Salutation*, the *Nativity*, the *Adoration of the Shepherds*, the *Adoration of the Three Kings*, the *Circumcision*, the *Presentation in the Temple*, and the *Flight into Egypt*. Further scenes from the Life of the Virgin are the *Birth*, *Marriage*, *Death*, *Assumption*, and the *Coronation*.

The usual arrangement of English alabaster retables was in sets of either five or seven scenes, sometimes with images of saints at the ends and between the tables (fig. 1).¹ The central panel was given more prominence by additional height: in most cases it was the *Crucifixion* or the *Assumption*. This central feature was carried up to an even greater height in the Flemish retables of wood of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The "Passion" and the "Virgin" scenes frequently appear together on Flemish retables, those of the "Passion" being the larger and placed over the "Virgin" set: small scenes and images are introduced into the richly carved framework.

In Scotland the remains of the tables are represented for the most part by broken pieces. These are of stone or wood. How they were assembled it is impossible to say.

¹ Prior and Gardner, *Medieval Figure Sculpture in England*, Society of Antiquaries, *English Medieval Alabaster Work*.

Owing to the destruction of the actual retables and of documentary evidence it is unknown to what extent this type of altar sculpture was in use in Scotland. It is important to note, however, that many of the Scottish mediæval churches resemble those on the Continent, in that they have unbroken wall-spaces at the back of the altar sites, designed for the display of reredoses or retables, which in certain instances must have been of considerable height. Whitekirk,¹ Mid-Calder,² and Fowlis Easter³ parish churches, and the ruined presbytery of Dalkeith Collegiate



Fig. 1. English Alabaster Passion Retable of Ten Tables, Compiègne, France.

Kirk,⁴ afford good examples of wall-spaces at the back of High Altars. Wall-spaces over altar sites occur at Melrose Abbey⁵ in the choir and nave aisle chapels, at the east end of choir aisles at Haddington Collegiate Kirk,⁶ at the east end of nave aisles at Dunkeld⁷ and Dun-

¹ *Inventory of Ancient Monuments (Scotland): County of East Lothian*, No. 200.

² MacGibbon and Ross, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 279.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 189.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 205.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 344.

⁶ *Inventory of Ancient Monuments (Scotland): County of East Lothian*, No. 68.

⁷ MacGibbon and Ross, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 28.

blane Cathedrals,¹ and in the remaining transept of the Priory Church of Inchcolm,² and the transepts of the Collegiate Kirks of Haddington, Seton,³ Dunglass,⁴ and Rosslyn.⁵ At Inchcolm, above the remains of an altar, are features on the wall indicating how the altar-piece was affixed. At Rosslyn, on the walls of the ruined transepts, the height and the length of the altars are clearly traceable. There is a space for the retable. Above this there are the three corbels for altar images (fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Rosslyn Chapel. East Wall, South Transept.

Corbels.
 Sacrament House. Space over Altar. Piscina.
 Altar Site

From a register of the furnishings of King's College Kirk, Old Aberdeen, dated 1542,⁶ we learn that two of the altars had stone retables displaying sculptured panels of figure composition and images. One of these altars, described as being in the nave, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the statues being those of Our Lady and St Kentigern.

¹ MacGibbon and Ross, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 86.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ix. p. 251, fig. 12.

³ *Inventory of Ancient Monuments (Scotland): County of East Lothian*, No. 191.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 124.

⁵ MacGibbon and Ross, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 149.

⁶ Spalding Club, *Fasti Aberdonenses*, see *Registrum Omnium Vasorum*, etc., p. 560.

The dedication of the altar suggests that the tables belonged to the "Virgin" series. The other altar was dedicated to St Germain: the carvings suggested by the dedication probably represented episodes from the life of this saint. In connection with this altar the images inventoried were our Lord after the Flagellation and St Christopher. In this same building the altar of the Blessed Sacrament appears to have had a retable ornamented with a gilded diaper pattern. It had two alabaster figures of equal height, the one representing the Virgin and the other St Catharine, the patron saints of the College. These figures were probably from the Nottingham workshops. From Myln's lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld we gather that the altar dedicated to St Mary in St John's Kirk, Perth,¹ had a fine retable, and that, at Dunkeld Cathedral, the High Altar was furnished in 1461 with an *antemural* of considerable height depicting twenty-four scenes from the legendary life of St Columba.²

The reredos or *antemural* of the High Altar in St Machar, Old Aberdeen, survived the Reformation, but was destroyed in 1642. From the account of this destruction³ we gather that this feature must have been singularly imposing, "for within Scotland there was no better piece of work," it was "curiously wrought in fine wainscot" and had three richly carved and gilded canopies or "crouns" above, and an arrangement of smaller canopies underneath. This may possibly have been one of those remarkable, carved, gilded, and coloured retables of wood produced by the Carvers' Guilds of Antwerp and Brussels, who supplied Sweden, Spain, and other countries with their masterpieces, at the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. Scotland at that time was importing ecclesiastical furnishings from Antwerp and Bruges. From the latter town came the carved wood stalls that furnished the choir of Melrose Abbey Church,⁴ and the paintings by Hugo Van der Goes preserved at Holyrood Palace which once formed the wings of an altar-piece in Holy Trinity College Kirk,⁵ Edinburgh. The co-operation between the great Flemish masters and the Carvers' Guilds is well known, and it may have been that the Holy Trinity paintings formed the shutters of a Flemish retable resembling the one from the church of Fröstuna, now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Stockholm (figs. 3 and 4).

With the exception of the set of tables in Paisley Abbey, illustrating

¹ Scottish History Society, *Rentals Dunkeldense*, p. 323.

² The Bannatyne Club, Myln's *Vita Dunkeldensis ecclesiarum Episcoporum*, p. 23. In 1508 Bishop George Broun furnished the High Altar with a tabernacle imported from Flanders.

³ William Orem, *A Description of the Chanoury in Old Aberdeen*, p. 103.

⁴ *Archæologia*, xxxi, p. 346.

⁵ Sir Paul Lambotte, K.B.E., *Flemish Painting before the Eighteenth Century*, p. 15.



Fig. 3. Retable from the Church of FROSTUNA; end of the fifteenth century. (Antwerp School.)
National Museum of Antiquities, Stockholm.

<i>Carrying of the Cross.</i>	<i>Crucifixion.</i>	<i>Taking down from the Cross.</i>
<i>Annunciation.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Circumcision.</i>
<i>Visitation.</i>	<i>Adoration of the Magi.</i>	<i>Presentation.</i>

scenes from the life of St Mirin¹ (figs. 5 and 6), all examples of Scottish table stones have been recovered from the floors or from wall packings in churches, and from graveyards. These carvings were made during a period from the middle of the fifteenth century to the Reformation, and in some instances two or three scenes have been carved on a single stone slab. The scenes in the "Passion" and "Virgin" series closely resemble, in their composition and dramatic feeling, the miniatures and wood-block prints produced on the Continent. This is doubtless the source from which the Scottish sculptor drew his inspiration.



Fig. 4. FROSTUNA RETABLE—Dexter and Sinister Shutters.

The position of the ten tables from the legendary life of St Mirin in the chapel dedicated to this saint in Paisley Abbey suggests a later arrangement: it is not improbable that in their original setting they formed a reredos. Remains of stone retables are to be seen at Paisley Abbey; St Michael's Church, Linlithgow; St Salvator's College Kirk, St Andrews; Wemyss Castle, Fife; Mains Kirkyard near Dundee; the Town Museum, Banff; and the National Museum of Antiquities. The fragment found in post-Reformation masonry at Paisley Abbey depicts part of a *Crucifixion* and part of an *Entombment*, and can be dated approximately. The Linlithgow table stones, all of

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxv. p. 44.

which are incomplete, were recovered from the floor of the church during the restoration work. They all belong to "Passion" sets, and represent the *Agony in the Garden* and the *Betrayal*, the *Flagellation* or *Christ carrying the Cross*(?), *Christ crowned with Thorns*, and the *Crucifixion*, the only carving still retaining traces of the original polychromy. The two imperfect table stones at St Salvator's College Kirk are from a "Virgin" set; the one represents the *Annunciation* and the other the *Circumcision*. They were found during the recent work of restoration, and even in their present mutilated condition these carvings are of great value as illustrating a very high standard of sculpture. The arrangement and carving of the draperies bear a remarkable resemblance to the treatment of those on a sculptured panel assigned to the early sixteenth-century period in the Musée d'Art Ancienne de Courtrai (fig. 19), and also on a funeral bas-relief of fifteenth-century date, to the memory of Robert de Quingheim in the Musée de Tournai.¹ It is evident that the St Salvator's examples were produced either by a Franco-Fleming or a Scot who had been trained in Flanders. In this latter connection it is of interest to note that in the list of *Sculpteurs inscrits à la Gilde Anversoise aux x^ve et xvi^e siècles*² the following names occur: 1495, Thomaes Adam (apprenti); 1513, Jan Wraghe, Gillesone; 1520, Mathens Boentyn (tailleur de pierres), all of which might well have been Scottish. The Wemyss examples are the *Carrying of the Cross* from a "Passion" set, the *Circumcision* and *Flight into Egypt* from a "Virgin" set. The first is preserved at the Castle, and the others are built into a wall erected thirty years ago on the south side of a private burial-ground within the policies, where owing to exposure they have deteriorated very much. It is said that these tables were found on the site of a pre-Reformation church which stood adjacent to the Castle.

At Mains Kirkyard, near Dundee, there is a mutilated table depicting the *Annunciation*. It is built into the upper part of a gable of a reconstructed burial aisle on the site of a mediæval church. The stone is of local freestone and the carving is laminating badly. An interesting table representing *Our Lady of Pity*, of sixteenth-century date, is preserved in the Banff Museum.³ The upper part of the carving is mutilated, the head of the Virgin and that of the dead Saviour are missing (fig. 31). This relic was found in 1866 in the churchyard on the site of the church which was built in 1471.

¹ E. J. Soil de Moriamé, *Les Anciennes Industries d'Art Tournaisiennes à L'exposition de 1911*, p. 82, Pl. xlix.

² Jean de Bosschere, *La Sculpture Anversoise aux x^ve et xvi^e Siècles*, p. 179.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xx, p. 356.



Figs. 5 and 6. St Mirin Table Stones, Paisley Abbey.

1. The mother of St Mirin presenting her little son to St Congal.
2. St Congal putting the religious habit on St Mirin.
3. St Mirin taking oversight of the Monastery of Bangor.
4. St Mirin being driven from the door of the Palace.
5. The King suffering the pains transferred to him by St Mirin's prayer.
6. The Queen Mother and her child.
7. The King supplicating St Mirin.
8. The reconciliation of the King and Queen with St Mirin.
9. The monk spying on St Mirin.
10. St Mirin resuscitating a dead monk.

4



6

5

7



8

9



10

A fifteenth-century Edinburgh example is to be seen in the National Museum of Antiquities. The carving represents *Extreme Unction* (fig. 7), from a set portraying "The Seven Sacraments." This relic was found in 1859 when clearing the foundations of an old house in Mary King's Close.¹

During the late mediæval period there was an enormous output of retables from the workshops of alabaster men at Nottingham;² it is



Fig. 7. Carved Stone from Mary King's Close, Edinburgh. *Extreme Unction*.

remarkable, therefore, that no fragments of alabaster tables have been found in Scotland. Complete examples of these retables can be seen in France, Italy, Spain, and Iceland. In the National Museum of Antiquities there are ten fragments of an alabaster, pierced, tracery canopy (fig. 8) (KG 66-75), showing gilding and colour treatment. They were found in the floor of Dunfermline Abbey Church. It is impossible to say whether the canopy was part of a retable or of a tomb resembling that of the Duchess of Suffolk (d. 1473) at Ewelme, Oxfordshire.³

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. viii, p. 33.

² Prior and Gardner, *Medieval Figure Sculpture in England*.

³ *Ibid.*

It is interesting to note that at Rosslyn Chapel and Lincluden College Kirk there are stone carvings similar in subject to those on "Passion" and "Virgin" retables. The Rosslyn group, carvings set on the abaci of respond capitals and on the capital of one of the pillars, represents *Christ before Pilate*, the *Carrying of the Cross*, the *Crucifixion*, and the *Resurrection*. The Lincluden examples are to be seen on the



Fig. 8. Fragments of Alabaster Canopy from Dunfermline Abbey.

rood-screen, the subjects of which are not now recognisable with the exception of two carvings representing the *Annunciation* and the *Adoration of the Three Kings*.¹

Of the fragments of wood retables the following are in the National Museum of Antiquities: (1) Three pieces of different tables belonging to a "Resurrection" set. They represent the *Entombment*, the *Descent of Christ into Limbo*, and *Christ as the Gardener*. These carvings are of definite Scottish character, and were purchased in 1851 from the

¹ *Inventory of Ancient Monuments (Scotland): Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*, No. 431.

Sharpe Collection. (2) A complete table, the *Resurrection*, presented in 1861, bears a resemblance to the foregoing, and might have belonged to the same set. (3) A carving of the Antwerp School representing the *Taking down from the Cross*: its history is unknown. It is from the Bell Collection.

FRAGMENTS OF STONE RETABLES.

PAISLEY ABBEY.

The Crucifixion (fig. 9).

The lower right-hand part only of the scene, showing the legs of the crucified with the right foot placed over the left and nailed to a low



Fig. 9. Fragment of Retable, Paisley Abbey.
Crucifixion. *Entombment.*

cross, at the base of which lies a small open book. To the right and close up is the Centurion in plate-armour and wearing a long mantle, terminating in conventional folds and fastened at the neck with a clasp. The right arm of this figure is uplifted, and with the left hand he holds the pommel of his sword. A man in a quilted doublet, a cap on his

head and a small sword at his side, stands behind the Centurion, whom he is touching on the arm. The attitude of the Centurion is similar to that of the one depicted on a fragment of a French wood-block of late-fourteenth century date illustrated (fig. 10).

The Entombment (fig. 9).

All that remains of the representation of this subject is the naked upper part of the dead Christ, laid on a shroud which partly drapes the front of the tomb in which He is being laid. The front of the tomb is panelled with a Gothic window-like design. The projecting rim is splayed and the base ornamented with a "tablet flower" repeat.

Carved on one slab, the panels are divided by an engaged slender shaft, below the base of which is carved the coat of arms of Prior George Shaw (1472-1498). The remains of a two-lined inscription in Gothic ribbon letters is below the Crucifixion, and there has been a single-line inscription, of which the letters SEPU can be traced, below the Entombment.¹ Such inscriptions would describe the subjects portrayed above them. The slab is of sandstone and measures 11 inches in height and 10 inches in width.



Fig. 10. Part of Crucifixion, Woodcut, French, end of fourteenth century.

CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, LINLITHGOW.

The Agony in the Garden (fig. 11).

In the centre of this panel is our Lord kneeling in prayer and facing the cup of suffering ("If this cup may not pass from me, except I drink it, Thy will be done." Matt. chap. 26 v. 42). Seated and asleep in the foreground are St James and St Peter; behind Christ appear the head and shoulders of the sleeping St John, and in the background above St John is a landscape featuring an olive tree and rock, representing the Mount of Olives. With the exception of St John the figures are bearded and have long hair.

The Betrayal (fig. 11).

In the midst of the group is Christ being embraced by Judas Iscariot. With His right hand our Lord is touching the wounded head of Malchus.

¹ I am indebted to Mr J. Jeffrey Waddell, F.S.A.Scot., for having called my attention to this interesting fragment, a cast of which he has presented to the National Museum of Antiquities.

who lies in the left foreground. This servant of the High Priest wears a short embroidered tunic and tight hose. He holds a lantern with his right hand and in the other a stave. On the right, St Peter kneels sheathing his sword. The cloak which he wears is fastened by a large annular-studded brooch. Behind our Lord and gripping His right arm is a soldier in plate-armour, a quillonéd small sword hangs at his side



Fig 11. Fragment of Retable, St Michael's, Linlithgow.

The Agony in the Garden.

The Betrayal.

and the visor of the helmet is raised. The head of another soldier, wearing a *chapelle-de-fer*, appears in the background; this man holds a halberd in the right hand. Behind St Peter is the head of a third soldier, set in profile, with a halberd head showing in front of his helmet. Above Judas is the head of a man wearing a long-eared cowl, resembling the usual head-dress of a jester.

Both of these scenes are cut on the one slab, and are divided by a slender, engaged, decorated column. The canopy over each panel con-

sisted of twin ogival, Gothic arches, cusped on the under sides and crocketed on the upper, each terminating in a finial. Between these arched heads were small buttress-like features, and the intervening spaces were decorated with window-like designs in miniature.

With the exception of a small fragment of one of the arches, the upper part of the panels as they now are is an inaccurate nineteenth-century restoration in a cement composition. Fortunately the original arrangement can be determined from a detached fragment now in the church (fig. 12). The upper part of the cup is also a restoration, and the whole carving is coated with a cement wash.

This relic is built into the wall over the fireplace in the restored revestry on the north side of the church. Sandstone. Overall size of panels: H. 35½ inches. W. 35½ inches.



Fig. 12. Fragment of Canopy, St Michael's, Linlithgow.



Fig. 13. Fragment of the *Carrying of the Cross* (?), St Michael's, Linlithgow.

The Flagellation or the Carrying of the Cross (?)—a fragment (fig. 13).

A very small fragment of two scenes belonging to the same series as the foregoing, and similarly divided. The remains of a figure dressed in a tunic of diaper pattern and a head-dress with decorated fillet and plain crown occupies the left side of the remains of the table on the right. This man holds a birch with the right hand, the other hand is closed, and over his left shoulder appears the head of a soldier wearing a helmet. The birch or scourge suggests the only possible scenes which this table could have represented. All that

remains of the other table are two heads, both helmeted. Size: 10 inches by 10 inches.

The stone is set on a wooden base, and stands in a mural recess at the west end of the south aisle.

Christ Crowned with Thorns (fig. 14).

In the middle, the seated figure of our Lord wearing the purple robe, falling from the shoulders, leaving the breast bare and enveloping the legs in loose folds. In the lower left corner, a young man seated on the ground is presenting the mock sceptre. On his head is a conical hat of unusual design, and the costume he wears resembles that of



Fig. 14. Fragment of Retable, St Michael's,
Linlithgow.
Christ Crowned with Thorns.



Fig. 15. Oak Carving in Amsterdam.
Christ Crowned with Thorns.

Malchus in the *Betrayal* scene, and in attitude he is also somewhat similar. On either side of Christ and behind Him are other tormentors, who with crossed rods are pressing the Crown of Thorns upon His head. The figure on the right faces inwards, and stretches up from the toes as if endeavouring to put his weight on the end of the rod which he holds. His costume is a short tunic, drawn in at the waist in folds and completed by tight hose. Above are the mutilated remains of another man. In the left upper part there are three figures, one of which is now indicated by an arm only; another wears a crown-like head-piece,

a jerkin with slashed shirt, and his tunic sleeve is ornamented with a reticulated pattern. Under his arms appears the head of the third man, wearing a conical head-dress. The table is incomplete at the top. Two of the heads are defaced, that of our Lord and the tormentor on the right, and indications only of the rods and the sceptre remain.

The base of the table is ornamented with quatrefoil pateræ of similar design, and there is evidence of there having been an engaged column on the right-hand side. This relic is now built into the ashlar wall over the doorway in the east wall of the revestry. Sandstone. H. 22½ inches, W. 15½ inches.



Fig. 16. Fragment of *Crucifixion*, St Michael's, Linlithgow.

Fig. 15 illustrates a Flemish wood carving of this subject of late fifteenth-century date in the Netherlands Museum of Art and History, Amsterdam.

The Crucifixion (fig. 16).

A small part of this scene only survives. It shows the swooning figure of Our Lady overcome with grief being supported. In the left corner is one of the Holy Women kneeling; her hands are crossed. The figures are without heads.

This fragment, which represents the left lower corner of a table, shows traces of blue and red colour; it has a moulded base with pateræ on one of the members, and is finished by a pendant, repeating, quatrefoil



Fig. 17. Fragment of Retable, St Salvator's, St Andrews.

The Annunciation.

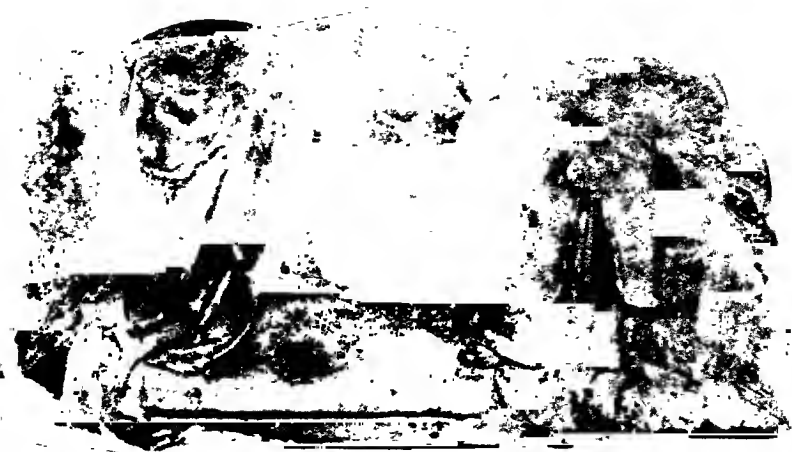


Fig. 18. Fragment of Retable, St Salvator's, St Andrews.

The Circumcision.

ornament, and is set up on a wooden base in a recess at the west end of the south aisle. Sandstone. Size of carving: H. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, W. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. H., additional with moulding, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

ST SALVATOR'S COLLEGE KIRK, ST ANDREWS.

The Annunciation (fig. 17).

The lower part only of a table. On the right, Our Lady dressed in a gown and mantle is seated on a stool set on a low platform in front



Fig. 19. Sculptured Panel, early sixteenth century. Musée d'Art Ancienne de Courtrai.

of a desk, on which lies an open book. She faces outwards, and her hands are crossed as in ecstasy. On the left, facing the Virgin, is the Archangel Gabriel clothed in a long albe and mantle.

The Circumcision (fig. 18).

The lower part only of a table. In the middle, upon a plain altar, is the Infant Jesus supported by His mother, who stands on the one side in a mantle which falls in well-arranged folds; on the other side is the High Priest, vested in albe and dalmatic, performing the rite.

The carvings, which are in high relief, have each been recessed within a Gothic architectural surround with a canopied top. The treatment

of the side elevations indicates that the tables were arranged apart, the space between being filled by an image. Sandstone. Size: H. 15 inches, W. $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches, D. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

WEMYSS CASTLE, FIFE.

Christ Bearing the Cross (fig. 20).

In the midst of a group our Lord is seen stumbling under the Cross, forced down to make it heavier by one of the tormentors. On the left



[Photo Roy. Com. Anct. Mon.

Fig. 20. Panel of Retable, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

Christ Bearing the Cross.

is a man with his arm raised in the act of striking with a scourge; with the other hand he holds a rope attached to our Lord's waist. On the right are two nimbed figures, the Virgin Mary and St John. The former stands in front in a long gown and mantle. Behind the Cross is a tormentor, his arm raised in a throwing attitude, with an undefined

object in the hand. The tormentors wear hose and girdled tunics with serrated hems, two of them wear cowls and have distinctly sardonic expressions. There is a shield now worn to a plain surface below the advanced foot of the Saviour. The carving is set within a splayed margin. Preserved at Wemyss Castle. Local sandstone. Size: H. 3 feet 4 inches, W. 2 feet 8 inches.

The Flight into Egypt (fig. 21).

The Holy Mother with the Infant in her arms is seated on the Ass following St Joseph, who bears the baggage. Sculpturings of this subject



Fig. 21. Panel of Retable, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

The Flight into Egypt.

are rare. It is unfortunate that the carving has now almost scaled off, consequent on the panel having been built into a modern wall and exposed to the weather. In Wemyss Castle policies. Local sandstone. Size: H. 2 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, W. 3 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Circumcision (fig. 22).

In the centre is the nimbed figure of Our Lady standing behind a low altar, on which she supports the Infant Saviour while the High Priest on the left, vested in cope and mitre, performs the rite. Behind him is a Clerk in rochet, his left hand raised, and holding in the right a torch. To the right of Our Lady is a woman carrying in a boat-

shaped basket the accustomed offering of young pigeons. On her left stands St Joseph with a hand raised. The altar is covered with

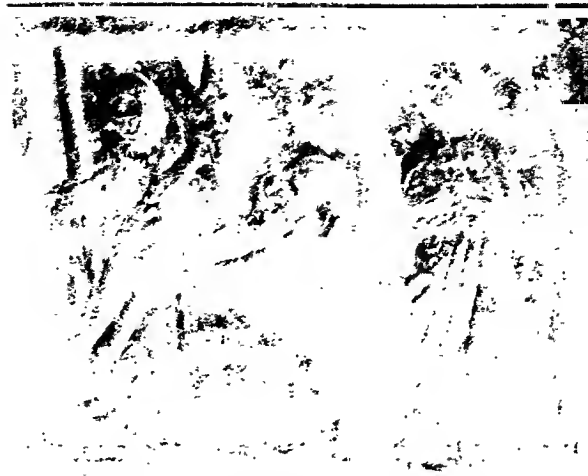


Fig. 22. Panel of Retable, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

The Circumcision.

a linen cloth and the front of it is relieved with a sunk trefoil panel. The carving is laminating owing to exposure to the weather; it is built into the wall before mentioned. Local sandstone. Size: H. 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, W. 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



Fig. 23. Fragment of Retable, Mains Churchyard.

The Annunciation.

MAINS KIRKYARD, NEAR DUNDEE.

The Annunciation (fig. 23).

On the right, Our Lady, gowned in a long robe and mantle, stands with hands held in the attitude of prayer. On her right are the remains of a reading-desk. On the left, the archangel in a girdled albe genuflects and presents the scroll on which has been painted the Salutation. Placed on an heraldic shield and set between the figures is the "pot of lilies." The head and hands of the Virgin, the head and right wing of the angel, the pot, and the desk have scaled off.

The shield is charged with the arms of Graham of Fintry.¹ The date is probably late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Local sandstone. Size: H. 22½ inches, W. 17½ inches.

FRAGMENTS OF WOOD RETABLES.

IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Fragment of an *Entombment*. KL. 12 (fig. 24).

Shows the head and shoulders of the dead Christ being laid in the tomb and supported by a cowed figure. In the left background is part of a weeping figure holding the hem of his garment up to his right eye; on his head is a fillet. Oak. H. 14½ inches, W. 5 inches.

Part of the *Descent of Christ into Limbo* (fig. 25).

The dexter side of a table showing Adam and Eve and other figures coming out from Hades to approach our Lord. The figure of Christ has been carved on the missing part of the panel, and would have been shown dressed in a loose mantle and carrying the Cross and Banner of Victory. The subject, which is a comparatively rare one, is also known as the *Harrowing of Hell*. Oak. H. 15 inches, W. 5 inches.



Figs. 24 and 25. Oak fragments.

Entombment.

Descent of Christ into Limbo.

Part of *Christ appearing to St Mary Magdalene*, otherwise *Christ the Gardener*. KL. 13 (fig. 26)

The sinister side of a table showing our Lord appearing to the Magdalene. A shroud is draped loosely round His body, His right hand

¹ My thanks are due to Mr J. H. Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A.Scot., *Marchmont Herald*, for having identified the coat of arms.

is raised in blessing, and with His left He holds a spade. Set on the ground in front is the Magdalene's box of ointment. Oak. H. 15½ inches, W. 5 inches. The illustration (fig. 27) shows a rendering of this subject by the Antwerp School, now preserved in the Riksmuseum, Amsterdam.



Fig. 26. Oak fragment.
Christ the Gardener.



Fig. 27. Oak Carving, Amsterdam.
Christ the Gardener.

This representation of the episode was carved during the late fifteenth century.

The Entombment, which is from the Sharpe Collection, might possibly have belonged to the same retable as the two others, which are undoubtedly by the same sculptor, and apparently Scottish.

The Resurrection (fig. 28).

Christ is seen stepping out of the tomb, dressed in a loose robe, the right arm and breast bare, the hand raised in blessing. The Cross and Banner of Victory has been held in the left hand. An angel figure is



Fig. 28. Oak Carving.
Resurrection.



Fig. 29. Oak Carving.
Taking down from the Cross.

removing the lid of the tomb. Two sleeping guards recline in the foreground, one is holding a halberd. In the dexter background is a sleeping soldier wearing a *salade*, an *écusson à bouche* hangs on his back. In general characteristics this carving resembles the Linlithgow stone examples. Oak. H. $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, W. $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The Taking down from the Cross. KL. 7 (fig. 29).

Three men standing on the ground receiving on a shroud the dead Christ, while a fourth, standing on a ladder resting on the Cross, is supporting His left arm. The lower part of the subject is not carved, indicating that the foreground has been on a separate block of wood. The moulding round the base is an addition of much later date.

Antwerp School. From the Bell Collection. Oak. H. $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, W. $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

CARVINGS AT ROSSLYN CHAPEL.

Carved on a convex surface, *circa* 1450. The three scenes illustrated are shown in a developed form on the drawing. No. 1 is on the west side, and No. 2 is on the east side of the south doorway; No. 3 is on the west side of the north doorway.

Christ before Pilate (fig. 30, No. 1).

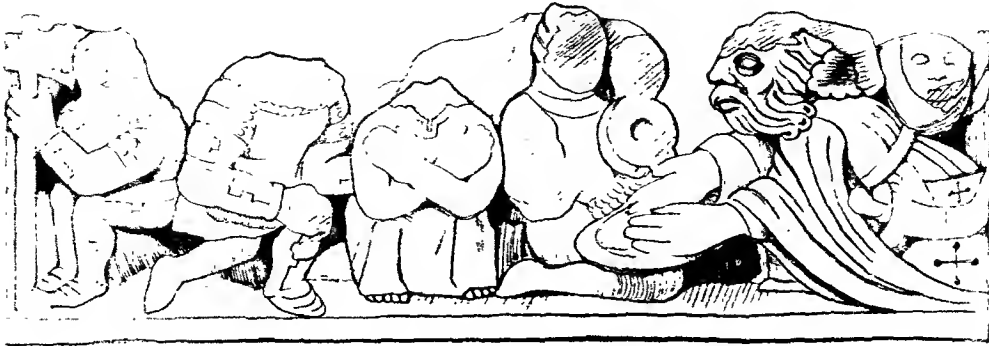
Reading from left to right—A soldier in armour seated and holding a halberd; a kneeling soldier supporting Christ with his left hand. Our Lord is seated with his arms folded; a soldier kneeling and pouring water from a pitcher into the basin in which Pilate is washing his hands. Pilate is shown as a bearded figure, seated on a chair, he is wearing a girdled tunic with long, loose sleeves, a scimitar is suspended from his belt; behind this figure is the head and hand of a soldier. H. 9 inches, L. 26 inches.

Carrying of the Cross (fig. 30, No. 2).

From left to right—A man's head; a figure holding a scourge in the right hand, the left resting on the shoulder of Christ, who is shown dressed in a long robe and holding the Crown of Thorns; Simon the Cyrenian carrying the Cross; St Veronica displaying the Sudarium; a soldier in armour(?). H. 8 inches, L. 25 inches.

The Crucifixion (fig. 30, No. 3).

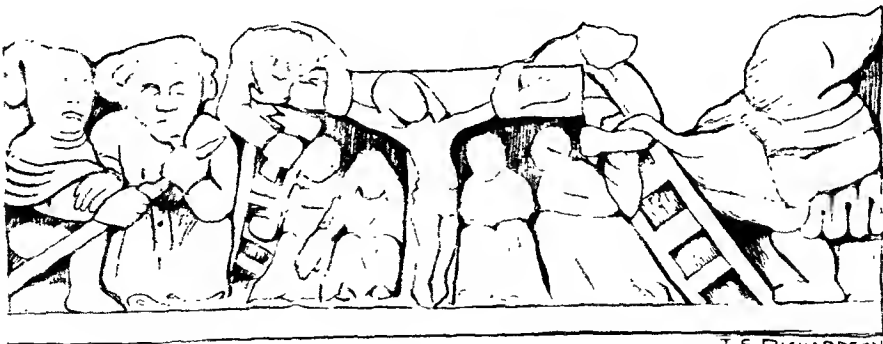
The scene appears to depict the first stage in the taking down the dead Christ. In the centre is our Saviour crucified on a low Cross,



Nº 1



Nº 2



Nº 3

J S RICHARDSON.

Fig. 30. Carvings at Rosslyn Chapel.

No. 1. Christ before Pilate. No. 2. Carrying the Cross. No. 3. Crucifixion Scene

below the arms of which are four seated figures representing St John, The Virgin, and Holy Women. On either side, mounted on a ladder, is a man supporting an arm of our Lord with one hand and holding a clawed hammer in the other. Over the right arm of the man on the right is the end of the linen cloth held up by Joseph of Arimathæa, who is shown as a cowed figure. On the left side of the scene are two figures, the one is holding a spear(?) in his hand, he is dressed in a cowl, tunic, and tight hose. The other figure is gowned, and appears to be arresting the arm of the first man with his right hand, while with the other he holds the end of the spear or reed. H. $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, W. $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



Fig. 31. Carving representing Our Lady of Pity in Banff.

The Resurrection.

This carving is badly mutilated, it has shown our Lord stepping out of the tomb holding the Banner of Victory in the left hand. at either corner of the sarcophagus are huddled the sleeping soldiers—one of whom holds a halberd. H. 6 inches, W. $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

MONDAY, 9th April 1928.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE in the Chair.

On the recommendation of the Council, JOHN ROBERT FORTUNE, Airhouse, Oxtou, Berwickshire, was elected a Corresponding Member.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

FREDERICK ANERLEY FERGUSON, Duncraig, Castle Street, Brechin.

Miss DOROTHEA E. HAMILTON, 48 India Street.

JOHN A. INGLIS, B.Sc., Portnalong Schoolhouse, Carbost. by Sligachan,
Portree, Isle of Skye.

Rev. J. DOUGLAS M'CLYMONT. M.A., B.D., The Mause, Cumnock,
Ayrshire.

Rev. JAMES B. MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., United Free Church Manse,
Caldercruix, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

Rev. JOHNSTON OLIPHANT, B.D., The Manse, Abercorn. South Queens-
ferry.

THOMAS ATHOLL ROBERTSON, Inveratholl, Alderman's Hill, Palmer's Green, London, N. 13.

Miss MABEL SALVESEN, Dean Park House.

ALEXANDER WALKER, 424 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.

An old Scottish signet ring (fig. 1) was exhibited by Mrs A. E. NELSON, F.S.A.Scot., who described it as "A ring of gold of the early part of the seventeenth century. Engraved upon the circular bezel a hart's head attired, and upon the shank John Colquhoun . . . Dumbarton.

"The ring, no doubt, originally belonged to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Dunbarton, who was created a Baronet, August 30th. 1625, and died in 1650, after having been excommunicated and outlawed. The arms of the family are silver, a saltire engrailed sable: the crest, a hart's head gu. attired sa., and the motto *Si je puis.*"

VOL. LXII.



Fig. 1. Signet Ring with Colquhoun Crest.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

- (1) By W. CROCKATT, 17 Ogilvie Place, Arbroath, through Dr W. J. DEWAR, Arbroath.

Leaden Fire-mark of Dundee Fire Assurance Company; the upper part, which is oval in shape, shows a pot of lilies (the Dundee coat-of-arms), and the lower part, which is rectangular with a beaded border, bears the name Dundee and the number 2216.

- (2) By ARTHUR ANDERSON, Punds, Eshaness, Shetland.

Pendant or Sinker of Steatite, measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and perforated near the narrow end; near the bottom is a small incised cross. Found in the ruins of an old church about 2 miles from Punds, Eshaness, Shetland.

- (3) By GEORGE DAVIDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Highland Powder-horn (incomplete), from Alford, Aberdeenshire.

- (4) By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Barbed and stemmed Arrow-head of light yellowish-grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, found on Inchmurrin, Loch Lomond.

- (5) By MONIFIETH PARISH CHURCH.

Fragment of a Cross of grey Sandstone, broken off just under the head (fig. 2), and measuring 1 foot $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth at the top, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the foot, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. It has been a free-standing cross with hollows at the intersection of the arms, but without a connecting ring. On the front there has been the crucified Saviour dressed in a tunic terminating at the knees, but the stone is broken off at the waist and only the lower part remains. On each side of the legs is a single human figure, SS. John and Mary. All these sculpturings are very crudely done. Below the crucifix is a panel which may have contained interlaced designs, but the stone is so worn that no pattern can be detected. The sides are bordered by a rounded moulding. The back also may have been sculptured, but only part of the marginal moulding remains.

Found in the foot of the kirkyard wall at the church of Monifieth, Angus.

This is the fifth sculptured stone belonging to Early Christian times found at this church, all of which are now preserved in the National Museum. One is a cross-shaft bearing the remains of a crucifix, much resembling that on the recently discovered example; it also has several

other figure subjects, including that of a harper, and elaborate interlaced designs carved on it. The other three are cross-slabs bearing a

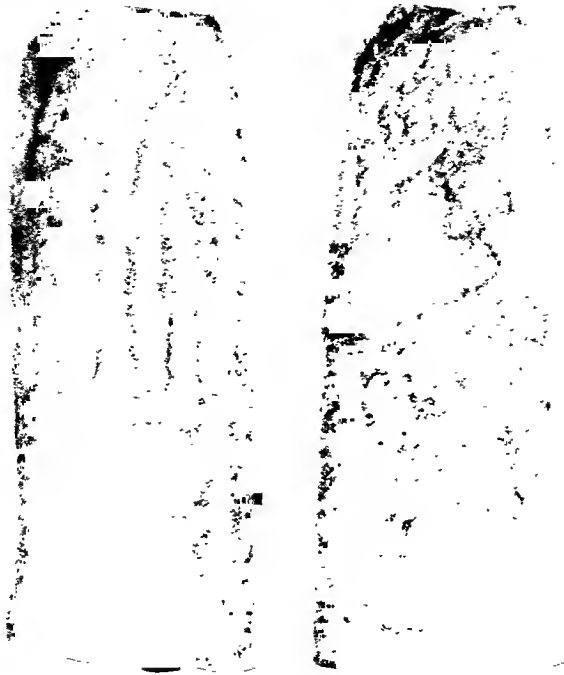


Fig. 2. Fragment of Cross from Monifieth.

cross on the face and symbols on the back (*Early Christian Monuments*, pp. 228-230 and 265.)

(6) By ALEXANDER WALKER.

Charter Box of Oak, of the Weavers' Incorporation, Old Aberdeen, dated 1716. The donor's grandfather was Boxmaster previous to 1826.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By Dr D. ROBERTSON DOBIE, Earncliff, Crieff.

Commission appointing George Stuart Quartermaster in The Princess of Wales' Light Dragoons, dated 1795.

Commission appointing George Stewart Ensign in the First Regiment of Midlothian Volunteer Infantry, dated 1804.

Musselburgh Burgess Ticket in name of Lieutenant George Stewart of the Edinburgh Local Militia, 1809.

- (2) By WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Scots Mercat "Cross": an Inquiry as to its History and Meaning. Glasgow and Edinburgh, 1928.

- (3) By the Committee of THE RYMOUR CLUB.
Transactions, vol. iii., part iv.

(4) By Dr WILLIAM LAMB, 88 Hagley Road, Birmingham.
The Sculptured Stones of Leith, with Historical and Antiquarian Notices. By D. H. Robertson, M.D., F.S.A.Scot., Leith, 1851.

- (5) By the MANX MUSEUM.
Journal of the Manx Museum, vol. i., No. 14. March, 1928.

(6) By ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
The Bagpipe in History and Anecdote. Privately printed. Aberdeen, 1928.

(7) By THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND.
Scottish National Portrait Gallery: Illustrated List, with an Index of Artists. Edinburgh, 1928.

(8) By F. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.Scot.
A Short-Title Catalogue of Books printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of English Books printed abroad. 1475-1640. London, 1926.

(9) By ALEXANDER KEILLER of Morven, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Interim Report upon such of the Stone Circles of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire as have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments. Compiled from the Morven Records, 1927.

It was announced that the following Books had been purchased for the Library:—

Dictionnaire de l'Ameublement et de la Décoration, depuis le xiii^e Siècle jusqu'à nos Jours. Par Henry Havard. 4 vols. Paris. 1888-1890.

The Arts in Early England, vol. v. By Professor G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. London, 1921.

I.

NOTICES OF A BRONZE AXE AND A FRAGMENT OF A TANGED
DAGGER FOUND NEAR GULLANE, EAST LOTHIAN, AND OF A
FOOD-VESSEL FROM CADDER, LANARKSHIRE. BY JAMES E.
CREE, F.S.A.Scot.

BRONZE AXE AND DAGGER FOUND NEAR GULLANE.

When examining one of the sandy ravines east of Gullane during
the summer of 1923, my son had the good fortune to find a small

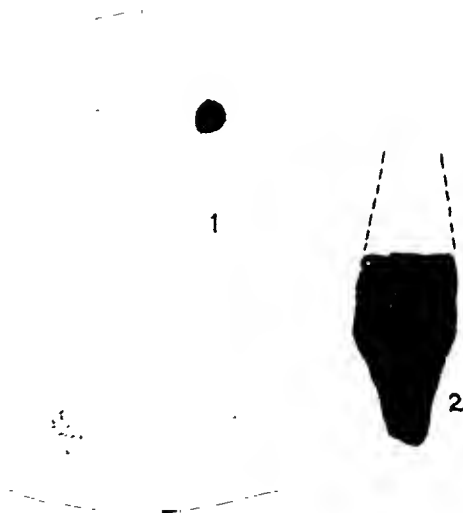


Fig. 1. Socketed Axe and Dagger of Bronze from Gullane. (1.)

bronze socketed axe which proved to be of more than ordinary interest. This was recovered at a point about 15 feet in a northerly direction from a burial—probably belonging to the Bronze Age. No artefacts were found with the interment, and it must not be supposed that I suggest that the bronze axe had any connection with this burial, although found in its vicinity.

Fig. 1, No. 1, shows the axe, which is covered with a fine green patina, measures almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and is in very good condition, although, owing to partial exposure, it is slightly weathered on one

side. The socket, which is circular, measures $1\frac{9}{32}$ inch in external diameter. It is trumpet-mouthed and is surrounded by two mouldings. Two wedge-shaped projections are placed opposite each other within the socket at right angles to the plane of the axe. This device, which is to be seen in other axes in the National collection, is a distinct improvement on what may have been the older method (a plain interior socket), and possibly may have been a late development. No doubt the purpose of these projections was to grip the plug firmly and prevent its turning in the socket. The loop is placed about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch below the rim of the socket and immediately under the lower moulding. The cutting edge, which is nicely rounded, measures $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch across. The axe is gracefully and symmetrically fashioned and is unlike any known to Scottish archaeology.

On another occasion my son and I were examining one of the sandy ravines in the neighbourhood of Gullane Point. Here we recovered a portion of a bronze dagger. Unfortunately the fragment (fig. 1, No. 2) was found on the surface and has therefore suffered from exposure to the elements. It is of special interest, owing to the fact that it is a tanged example—this being an extremely rare type in Scotland. The blade probably has been about 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth at the widest part. The upper portion of the blade is strengthened on both sides by a slightly raised triangular-shaped thickening of the metal. The edge of this thickening is ornamented by a series of small punctulations. Unfortunately only a small portion of the tang remains, and it is impossible to estimate its total length.

FOOD-VESSEL FROM CADDER, LANARKSHIRE.

The food-vessel urn illustrated in fig. 2 was purchased by me at Sir Arthur Mitchell's sale. Inside the urn, which was about two-thirds full of burnt human bones, was a letter from the Rev. J. B. S. Watt, formerly the minister of the parish of Cadder, to Sir Arthur, dated 31st December 1884, from which the following extracts relating to the discovery of the vessel are taken.

"I am sorry I cannot give a very clear account of the finding of this urn.

"Workmen in my parish, hearing that I was interested in such things, brought the urn to me some months ago. . . .

"I got the following facts regarding its discovery from the donor.

"He and other three labourers were engaged in opening a sand-pit, and when about three feet below the surface they came upon a 'rickle o' stanes' some five or six feet in depth.

"In removing these stones they came upon four urns—two large two small—of which the one I send is one of the larger pair. Two urns were broken in the removal of the stones: one was carried off by another labourer and has since gone amissing. These are all the particulars I could get from the finder.

"On examining the spot I found that the urn was not taken from beneath the natural surface of the ground, but that a mound about ten feet high by thirty in circumference had to be cleared away preparatory to opening the sand-pit, and that in this mound, composed of a 'rickle of stanes' and two or three feet of soil, the urns were found. The place where they were found is about one hundred and fifty yards to the north of Antoninus' Wall in the parish of Cadder and close to the Forth and Clyde Canal.

"I am sorry my information is so scanty, but as the finder was by no means an intelligent man and the whole appearance of the ground changed before I heard of the 'find,' I am unable to say anything further."

The urn, which is made of a brownish clay, is in an excellent state of preservation. The brim is slightly concave and the vessel is encircled at the shoulder, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches below the lip, by two cordons or mouldings. The top of the rim, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth, is bevelled downwards towards the interior. The vessel measures $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in external diameter at the mouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulder, and 3 inches across the base. The whole of the wall is decorated by upright zigzag lines incised with a pointed tool, and the top of the lip by similar markings set radially.



Fig. 2. Food-vessel from Cadder.

II.

THE CASTLES¹ OF RAVENSNOOK AND UTTERSHELL, MIDLOTHIAN.
BY IAN C. HANNAH. F.S.A.Scot.. F.S.A.

Upon the banks of the North Esk stands a remarkable series of ancient seats of very different character and date.

Brunstane supplies a fine specimen of the work of the sixteenth century. Penicuik House, prematurely in ruin, with its beautiful Square close by, now fitted as the residence, forms a most superb example of a great eighteenth-century mansion. Ravensnook, Uppershill, and Woodhouselee are interesting lairds' houses belonging to the sixteenth century. At Rosslyn is a striking castle clinging to the steep valley-side, presenting examples of the work of different periods ranging downwards from the fourteenth century. Hawthornden has the remains of a mediæval red sandstone tower, and close beside it stands a picturesque residence of the seventeenth century, magnificently placed. The palace at Dalkeith is a huge but not very successful eighteenth-century structure, which incorporates part of the ancient castle of the Grahams and the Douglasses. It is the only one of the series that is not peculiarly Scottish. So far as its external architecture is concerned it might equally stand in an English park. Other castles and seats stand upon the banks of the Esk, but as the river was never navigable they have no special connection with each other.

Among the least known, and yet assuredly by no means the least interesting, of the buildings named are the little mansions of Ravensnook and Uppershill, both locally known as castles. The former stands almost hidden among dense woods; the latter is a conspicuous object from the road that leads out of Penicuik for Peebles and the south.

Ravensnook Castle stands in a most romantic situation overlooking a wide sweep of the Esk valley from the higher ground; the whole countryside is now covered by the plantations of the policies of Penicuik House, and the ruins are close to the very long and now abandoned carriage-drive that comes out at the lodge on the Peebles road. Separated only by a field is the curiously planned obelisk which Sir James Clerk (builder of Penicuik House) erected to the memory of Allan Ramsay in 1759.

The name evidently suggested to Scott the well-known line:

Rest thee in Castle Ravensheuch.

(*Lay of the Last Minstrel*: VI. xxiii. 2.)

¹ So the structures are locally termed, but they were merely the houses of inconsiderable lairds.

A roll of David II. (1329-71) records a carta, given by Elizabeth Auldburgh, of the lands of Braid, Baulay, Colmanstoun, and Ravinnisnuick, to John Burgens Virgin.¹ The document is not dated.

In 1527 James V. granted to William Sinclaire de Rosling (with much else) "Estir et Westir Ravinnisnuke, et Carnehill, cum partibus, *le outsettis*, tenentibus, &c."² In 1542 he confirms and gives anew. *inter alia*, "terras de Eistir et Westir Ravynnysnuke et Carnehill, cum partibus, &c., ortis, pomeriis, columbariis, tenentibus, &c."³

The further particulars given in the confirmation seem rather to suggest that some development had been going on at Ravensnook since 1527. The character of the existing ruins would perhaps suit this date.

These entries appear to give no support to the local tradition that Ravensnook was once the property of Oliver Sinclair, the favourite of James V. and opponent of the Reformation, who was captured by the English at Solway Moss in 1542. That he owned Ravensnook is stated as a fact in the first *Statistical Account*.⁴ The idea may have originated from the circumstance that another Oliver Sinclair undoubtedly occupied Ravensnook. Oliver Sinclair "de Wester Ravynnysnuke" appears as the second witness to a document by which James VI. confirms a charter of Edward Sinclaire de Harbertschyre granting to his germane brother William Sinclair the barony, castle, lands, etc., of Rosling, and also "terras de Eister et Wester Ravynnysnuke et Carnehill, cum tenentibus," as well as other property.⁵

In 1594 Oliver Sinclair of Ravensnook was caution for £10,000 for Sir William Sinclair of Rosling to answer before the king and council. Relations between the two branches of the family were far from what might have been hoped, and in 1604 John Fairlie of Comistoun was surety for Sir William Sinclair of Rosling not to do bodily harm to his tenant, Oliver Sinclair of Ravensnook.⁶

In 1730 Sir John Clerk, the famous antiquary (d. 1755), secured from the Sinclairs of Rosslyn the superiority of Ravensnook, whose actual soil his family had for some years possessed. It still belongs to the Clerks, absorbed into the Penicuik policies.

Of the actual building at Ravensnook most disappointingly little survives. It met, during the eighteenth century, the fate that has over-

¹ *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, vol. 1306-1424, ed. John Maitland Thomson, App. 2, No. 1402, p. 607.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1513-46, No. 527, p. 117.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 2768, pp. 640-1.

⁴ Ed. by Sir John Sinclair, 1794, vol. x, p. 425.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. 1580-93, No. 615, pp. 190-1.

⁶ John J. Wilson, *Annals of Penicuik*, Edinburgh, Constable, printed privately, 1891, p. 36.

taken so many of the ancient monuments of Scotland, including Arthur's O'on. The circumstances are given in an account written by Sir John Clerk himself in the year 1741: "I have seen Ravensnook Tower 40 or 50 feet high, and it was against my inclination that it was pulled down: but as my father, who wanted stones for the park dyke, found here the readiest provision, I submitted. The tower of Penicuik was pulled down on the same account, but if I had stones in readiness I would repair them both. Old houses and Towers are, I think, the Honour and pride of a country."¹

The house was small, about 60 feet long and probably not more than about a third as much in width. Its remaining walls are nowhere over 6 feet in height, and to anyone with no interest in antiquities it might appear a most insignificant ruin.

It bears little mark of date, but seems clearly to belong to the sixteenth century. It is constructed of the local, gritty, nearly-black whinstone (usually employed for dykes) in good but rough rubble masonry, some of the blocks quite large, though there are no properly worked quoins. It is rather remarkable for the variety in the thickness of its walls, the west one being only just over 3 feet, the north one 4, and the east, which was evidently full of mural chambers, over 7 feet. No traces of the south wall appear above ground. Thick and rather clumsy walls are inevitable with such a material: no worked detail is possible.

There are two distinct portions, not regularly bonded together, though there is no indication of any difference in age. The east part had a tunnel vault of rubble on the same axis as that of the building, but only about 12 feet long. (This was always a favourite way of covering a basement in Scotland; at Whim House, Peeblesshire, it occurs in building of the late eighteenth century.) In the north wall, close to the north-east corner of the building, is a water inlet, commonly found in sixteenth-century work. The chamber above the vault was extended into the east wall by one of these mural recesses which are at all periods far more usual in Scotland than further to the south. The walling is so completely ruinous that its character is quite uncertain.

The hall was presumably in the western portion, but no detail of any kind is to be seen. As John Wilson in his *Annals of Penicuik* mentions two gables 57 feet apart, it seems possible that originally there were two storeys with an attic above. Large beech trees are now growing within the area of the tower, whose scanty remains are rapidly disintegrating. From a short distance it looks little more than a heap of stones.

¹ *Memoirs of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik*, ed. for Scottish History Society, 1892, p. 253, note.

Not far away, probably in sight before the plantations were made, is the Castle of Uppershill or Outershill, whose ruins are far better preserved, and the tower houses are so similar that the original appearance of Ravensnook may probably be largely restored from a study of Uppershill. Although, till about twenty years ago, in the parish of Lasswade, it stands practically in the town of Penicuik, high up above the Esk on Castle Brae, looking northwards over the whole settlement, with the Pentlands rising beyond—a perfectly magnificent view. The situation is very fine; below the bluff on which the building stands another stream—the so-called Leadburn, which below Uppershill becomes the Blackburn—flows into the North Esk.

Uppershill was formerly the property of the Prestons of Craigmillar, to whom it passed from the Penicuik family in the early seventeenth century, and in the *Register of the Great Seal*, under date 2nd February 1641, is an interesting entry in which Charles I. confirms a charter of David Preston of Craigmillar granting to George Preston, his son, and Jeanne Gibsoun, his future wife, and their heirs male "terrass et baroniam de Prestoun alias Gourtown cum maneriei loco de Uppershill, molendinis, piscationibus, tenentibus, &c., in parochia de Leswaid, vic de Edinburgh."¹ Before the end of the century the property passed to the Clerks, by whom in 1920 it was sold to the paper-mills, in whose possession it remains.

The structure is slightly longer than that of Ravensnook, and it was certainly finer in its appointments. It forms a simple oblong of two storeys with a former attic, but having lost its gables it presents a somewhat box-like and unsightly outline. The effect as seen from the road below is certainly poor, but the interior is singularly interesting, giving a very good idea of a compact little Scottish mansion of the sixteenth century. Uniform as it appears, there is no doubt that it was built at two different times.

The ruins are very tolerably perfect, except for a large gap on the south. The fabric forms a compact oblong of about 65 by 23 feet, standing east and west. The walls are rather over 3 feet thick, built of excellent rubble, improving into ashlar in parts and with large ashlar quoins. The stone is nearly all from the local carboniferous beds, but some varied material is used, including a compact and gritty conglomerate, probably taken from the bed of the river. The masonry is very much neater and better than that of Ravensnook. There are no absolutely clear indications of date, such as mouldings might supply, but the building has every appearance of belonging to two periods during the sixteenth century. Masons' marks do not appear to exist, but the

¹ Vol. 1634-51. No. 964, p. 352. Much else is included in the grant.

weathered, rather gritty stone is not a very suitable material for their preservation. Virtually the only detail is a plain, bold roll-moulding round the outer door, and some windows, all square-headed, mostly with relieving arches, of characteristically Scottish type. It is perfectly preserved round the east window of the solar.

The main entrance was by means of a door in the middle of the south side. Over it is a deeply-recessed panel, from which, most unfortunately, the armorial bearings have disappeared. It opens to a passage across the building, having the hall on the west and the imposing kitchen on the east. On the lower floor this passage was divided by a wall. The northern part was covered by a rough tunnel vault. The stairs must have been got into the corridor, but only a mass of ruin remains. Three steps on the left of the front door led downwards to the undercroft of the hall, entered also by a door at the north end of



Fig. 1. Plan of Uttershill Castle: Kitchen on the right, undercroft of hall on left.

the passage, which was on a lower level. The undercroft was roofed by a very massive, just pointed, tunnel vault, which has unfortunately fallen from the absence of any protection against the wet. The chamber was evidently a store: in its north wall is a narrow splayed window piercing the spring of the vault by a lintel. The work is very rough, but substantial and well built. This western portion of the castle is evidently a little earlier than the eastern, which was added when greater domestic comfort was desired.

The hall, as so frequently the case in Scotland,¹ was thus upon the upper floor: it must have been in its way a rather striking chamber, some 30 by 18 feet and better lighted than any other chamber in the tower. Upon the north are four very depressed mural arches resting upon the very simplest of piers, except in one case where the thinning of the wall necessitates a corbel. Such recesses were provided to permit buttery furniture to be inset. Two of the arches enclose windows;

¹ Sometimes in England too, *e.g.* the so-called abbot's lodging at Netley, the hall of Winchester College, the older hall in the palace at Chichester.

another window in the north part of the west wall has been partly built up before the house was allowed to fall into decay. The fireplace must have been east or south; perhaps the former is more probable. It is noteworthy that end fireplaces were much more usual in Scottish halls than in those of more southern climes, where the fire was usually in the middle of a long side. The roof was clearly a wooden ceiling, having an attic above. The hall was entered by two doors, one at each end of the upper corridor, the lintel of the northern projects from the wall.

The kitchen was on the lower floor, and its chief feature is the



Fig. 2. Mural Chamber and Kitchen Fireplace, Uppershill Castle.

enormous fireplace in the eastern wall, placed towards the south. It opens by a huge segmental arch of about 11 feet span, and the chimney being on the south the northern portion of the space behind is covered by a tunnel vault impinging upon the side of the large arch, which has proved strong enough to form a satisfactory abutment. The wall-space north of the great fireplace is used to form a small mural chamber which measures 5 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, and is entered through a door whose iron hinge staples remain. It had a small window on the east, later built up. It was used to store powder in recent times, both for the mines and the rifle-range.

In the south wall of the kitchen are three ambry-cupboards, the furthest west being a blocked doorway, and to the east of them, close by the fireplace, a slop sink with gargoyle on the exterior, locally known

as a jaw-box. The low windows on the north have been built up, though without them the kitchen must have been rather dark.

The holes for the great joists that supported the ceiling are very conspicuous, and above them the walls become a little thinner.

The chamber over the kitchen must have formed a very fine bedroom or solar about 1 foot lower in floor level than the hall. Both were, of course, entered from the upper corridor; it is remarkable that no trace of the stair remains. Possibly it was of wood, though this was very unusual in Scotland at the time. At each end of the corridor was a little square window of the usual simple type, but the northern is remarkable in that its lintel and jambs have holes for iron bars on what are now their outer edges; possibly these are re-used stones, but the grating may have been purely external. Other windows display less distinct traces of the same feature.

The solar had a large fireplace over that of the kitchen, of which only slight traces remain. The floor at this (east) end was supported on the masonry above the kitchen fireplace and the mural chamber to the north. Over the latter the solar has a large window in a deep recess. It is of the usual character, a bold roll-moulding surrounding the exterior, a relieving arch of depressed form appearing in the masonry above. Close by in the north wall is a deep cupboard recess. On the south there are two of these close together. That furthest east is rabbeted for a shutter; the other was originally pierced as a doorway, which was probably approached by an outside stair of wood. Further west is a small square window; to the east of the mural cupboards is a very remarkable ambry which extends into the wall eastwards at right angles to its opening.

There are now no indications whatever of the nature of the attics above. They were obviously of considerable importance to the household, seeing that without them the whole castle contained only three large rooms and a capacious store.

In 1899 there was found among the ruins a stone bearing the date 1511, and (with other marks that could not be deciphered) the letter P. (Penicnik). This has now been lost, but it was seen by the zealous, local antiquary, R. E. Black, to whom this paper is much indebted.

The date seems probably to belong to the western part of the building. In the Cowan Institute is now preserved a stone bearing, on a shield, the three unicorns of the Prestons, and on each side the initials O. P.—the first letter bearing some resemblance to a bugle. This probably came from Uttershill, but for a time it was built into Pomathorn farm. Neither of these stones would fit the panel over the door.

There are no traces of any outbuildings. The structure stands

among trees. What remains is in excellent condition though almost entirely neglected. It is impossible to resist the reflection that it could be restored to form a delightful little modern residence, though in winter the position might probably be found to be very much exposed to storms. The building is certainly worthy of more careful preservation. The kitchen doors were walled up fairly recently.

III.

NOTES ON A VITRIFIED FORT AT "AN-CNAP," SANNOX, ARRAN,
AND VITRIFIED STONES AT MID SANNOX, ARRAN, AND AT
PENNYMORE, FURNACE, LOCH FYNE. BY VICTOR A. NOEL
PATON, W.S., F.S.A.ScOT.

The publications of the Society contain numerous papers upon vitrified forts in Scotland. John Wilson, a mineral engineer, published a paper on the subject in 1777—just over 150 years ago. An excellent epitome of the literature of the subject down to 1905 will be found in the Report on the Society's excavations of forts on the Poltalloch Estate, Argyll, in 1904-5 by Dr Christison, Dr Anderson, and Dr Thomas Ross, at pp. 270-3 of vol. xxxix. of the Society's *Proceedings*. Since 1905, we have had papers such as Mr Alan Reid's "The Vitrified Fort of Lochan-an-Gour, Argyllshire" (vol. xliii. (1908-9), pp. 34-42), and Mr A. O. Curle's paper on the Mote of Mark (vol. xlviii. (1913-4), p. 125). Several other references to vitrification appear in later *Proceedings*. In a publication of the Geological Survey of Scotland, "Geology of Cowal, 1897," I find mention of two vitrified forts with a report of a microscopical examination of a specimen of partially fused rock from one of the Burnt Islands in the Kyles of Bute. There may be similar notes in other publications of the Survey.

The specimens of vitrified stones "knit together by the flux," referred to in Mr Reid's paper (p. 39), are among the prehistoric exhibits in the museum here, and I understand that the Society has other specimens in store.

A perusal of much of the literature leaves me unable to answer either of the first two questions that an exploration of one of these constructions must prompt, viz.: How the vitrification was produced and to what period the forts are to be assigned.

At two of the places I inspected, a layer of wood ash, with fragments of charred wood, occurred immediately beneath the vitrified stones, and

immediately above, in one case the living rock, and in another case the undisturbed soil. Similar conditions have been noted elsewhere as affording evidence bearing upon the question of how vitrification was produced.

My main purpose is to place on record the finding of three places—hitherto unrecorded—where vitrified stones occur. Two of these, of which one is a fort, are in Arran, and these seem to be the first recorded cases of vitrified stones found in that island.

(1) *Site at An-Cnap, Arran.*—The notes I here submit upon a fort at "An-Cnap," near Corrie in Arran, and the vitrification of its walls or ramparts, are condensed, because I think that it would be a mistake to burden our *Proceedings* with a full record of incomplete work. Such publication now might have the undesired result of delaying the thorough exploration which I should like to see undertaken.

The other finds, though apparently less important, are more fully noted here, because they seem less likely to excite such interest as would lead to further investigation.

The first of the Arran sites is undoubtedly a hill fort, although neither so marked by the Ordnance Survey nor noted as such in Mr J. A. Balfour's *Book of Arran*.

The position is indicated on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Sheet, ccxxxviii. (1896) by the name "An-Cnap," "△ 129."

It lies immediately above "the fine crag called the Blue Rock," referred to at p. 30 of the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey—Scotland: The Geology of North Arran, etc., Sheet No. 21 (Scotland) 1903." The Blue Rock is a sheer cliff, perhaps 100 yards long by 100 feet high at its highest point. It is a well-known landmark from the sea, between the mouths of the Sannox Burn and the North Sannox Burn, about a mile and a half as the crow flies along the coast north of Corrie village on the east side of the island.

The fort has two lines of rampart, each some 10 or 12 feet wide, composed largely of stones of varying size, for the most part covered by turf. All my measurements are only roughly approximate. The ramparts do not extend along the east side of the fort, where the ground falls in steep slopes to the top of the precipice.

Had their general lines been traced along the east side so as to enclose an area of ground, the inner rampart might have been described as an oval, measuring roughly about 70 paces from north to south and 50 paces from east to west. The space between the ramparts is generally from, say, 4 to 6 paces wide, and the greatest length, embracing the outer rampart, may be as much as 100 yards.

The ground plan of the Fort at Duntroon on p. 274 of the

Proceedings for 1904-5 would serve as a ground plan showing the general lay-out of the fort at An-Cnap. The dimensions are approximately the same and there is a precipice at one side of each, but the inner rampart at An-Cnap seems to follow the line of the outer rampart, and, I think, will not be found to complete a central enclosure as at Duntroon. The other characteristics of the sites are quite different if, after the lapse of fifteen years or so, I recall Duntroon correctly.

Both ramparts at An-Cnap, where easily visible, are of the same character—a sloping “step-up” of a few feet on the outside and running into the higher level on the inside, so that the inner faces are only faintly marked. They have the appearance of fallen “dry-stane-dykes” or mere banks of stone, roughly heaped together and overgrown by accumulations of soil. They are not clearly traceable throughout their length.

The surface soil, within the fort, has a peaty look. The whole area is deep in bracken and thickly clothed with natural wood—birch, hazel, rowan, oak, etc.—which has no appearance of having been cut for many years. It is fairly level and there appeared to be a considerable depth of soil above what would be the surface of the fort when occupied. It might therefore repay extensive exploration, and as the noble proprietors, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, permitted my small attempts at exploration and have since visited the site, I hope that this may be undertaken.

At one point at the south end of the fort I had a trench opened across the outer rampart. I found, at a depth of about 2 feet, on the top of the undisturbed red soil, a layer of from 1 to 4 inches thick of black vegetable ash containing fragments of charred wood, and, over that, mixed stones, much fired but not actually fused. The same line of trench, traced through the inner rampart but not cut down to the red soil, disclosed vitrified stones.

Following the line of inner rampart from that point west and north for about 30 paces, I found an almost continuous line of agglomerations of vitrified stones forming a sort of backbone to the rampart, sometimes slightly covered by soil and sometimes protruding from the surface. Further along, towards the north, I traced the same sort of thing at intervals. At the north end, there was a row of small granite boulders that may have formed part of a built wall. Wood ash was found under the vitrified stones at one point.

(2) *Site at Mid-Sannoc, Arran*.—The second of the Arran sites is at a distance of less than half a mile, as the crow flies, from the fort, but a wooded hill, 164 feet high, divides the two. It is in the midst of

the abandoned clachan of Mid-Sannox, of which considerable traces remain. The village is marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Sheet, ccxxxviii. (1895).

The spot where vitrified stones were found is at the toe of a slight ridge which runs from the Sannox-Loch-Ranza road towards the corner, furthest up the road, of the "dry-stane-dyke" which encloses the arable land of Sannox Farm. The road, at its highest point and before it begins to drop down to North Glen Sannox, passes a small cutting which, on the left-hand side (going towards Loch Ranza), exposes the red sandstone core of the ridge. The site is about 150 paces along the ridge from the road, and, in the opposite direction, about 18 paces from one corner and 12 paces from the other corner of a stob-and-wire fence which encloses a small area of marshy ground containing springs which include an old built well covered by a slab of concrete. The length of fence between these corners is about 22 paces and is practically on the line of the old abandoned road, which is easily followed from the high road above. The area where vitrified stones were found is so small that I have tried to record the position as definitely as I can in words.

In August 1925 the surface at this point was opened in lifting a small block of red sandstone which, by showing above the surface with an appearance of being hammer dressed, had attracted the attention of Mr Landsborough, the manager at Sannox Farm. His kindly interest in the local antiquities was of much service in rendering and procuring help in these explorations. The stone split in lifting, as if it had been subjected to considerable heat. A few strokes of a pick in the adjoining ground brought up a piece of vitrified stone. Further search exposed more specimens of similar material, and in August 1926, with the assistance of Mr Landsborough and his son, I opened out an area, roughly 5 feet square, with short trenches extending 3 or 4 feet in four directions. At a depth of 12 to 18 inches we found the living sandstone rock blackened on the surface, apparently by fire. The discoloration extended 8 or 9 inches into the rock, which was easily broken. Immediately over the rock was a layer of black vegetable matter containing small fragments of charred wood, over that an inch or less of what seemed like disintegrated granite, and over that perhaps a foot of mixed stones and sand. On the surface was a turf of rough grass. Among the stones were found a number distinctly vitrified, some "knit together by the flux." The underlying rock was less discoloured at a few feet in all directions from the point where the first opening was made and digging was discontinued where the appearance of firing ended. The vitrified stones were all within a

few feet of the first opening. Other small openings were made in various directions, but I found nothing more of interest.

I found no indication of a fort at this site. It seemed a most unsuitable spot for any sort of fort, but beacon fires have been suggested as an origin of vitrified stones, and a beacon fire burning here would have been visible southward, along the Arran shore and perhaps in Ayrshire, if not obscured by trees as it would be to-day. In other directions, rising ground at no great distance would have screened the beacon light from view.

Mr M. Macgregor, M.A., B.Sc., of the Scottish Geological Survey, kindly had a microscopical examination made of fragments of the vitrified stones, and informed me that they were artificially fused and not such material as would be expected to occur in connection with a bloomery.

(3) *Site at Pennymore Point, Loch Fyneside*.—As my notes on this site are not likely to be amplified by further exploration in the near future, I offer them without condensation as follows:—

Vitrified stones occur in considerable quantities over a small area on Pennymore Point on Loch Fyne, Argyllshire, which I inspected in August 1927.

Pennymore Farm lies on the shore road between the village of Furnace and town of Inveraray, about a mile and a quarter from the former and six miles or so from the latter. The point forms a bay which faces down Loch Fyne towards south-west. It is the south-west end of a high ridge, the highest part of which is marked "Bàrr Mòr" on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey—a rounded hill clothed in larch, Scots fir, etc., which falls precipitously towards the loch on the south-east. The ridge runs from north-east to south-west parallel with the loch side, and falls to a hollow, say, 20 feet above sea-level, to the east of the farmhouse. From this level Pennymore Point again rises in two hillocks, tapering off to sea-level at its extremity. It is less than 1000 feet long, and, at its widest, about 200 feet wide. The highest level of the higher of these hillocks is at about 400 feet from the extremity of the point. The lower hillock is nearer the hollow east of the farmhouse. The whole ridge from "Bàrr Mòr" is solid hornblende schist, which crops out on the summits and in cliffs. The point is clothed in stunted oak, beech, etc.

The vitrified stones occur on the higher of the two hillocks. On the landward side this hillock falls to the level "strath" of the bay. The actual point projects into the sea only about 400 feet, and no vitrified stones were seen on it.

The living rock comes up to the highest point of the higher hillock

at its north-east end. There is a small, fairly level, but irregularly shaped area on the top—some 6 or 7 paces across. The hillock extends south-west, in a ridge curving in a southerly direction, *i.e.* away from the bay, and partly enclosing a small hollow between the ridge and where the ground again falls steeply to the sea. Probed with a heavy crowbar this ridge seems to consist of a foot or two of smaller and larger broken stones between the living rock and a layer of turf. None of the stones exposed on the actual ridge, except close to the highest point, were definitely vitrified, but many, if not most of them, appeared to have been subjected to fire.

In a north-east direction on the summit, in a line running generally towards the sea, several large lumps of vitrified stones, some considerably larger than a man's head, outcrop on the surface. Then a face of the living rock about 6 feet high falls to the lower level towards the sea. At the foot of this face a number of lumps of vitrified stone are practically on the surface, and a line of similar stones extends eastward for a few yards to where the ground again falls steeply. In this direction the vitrified stones do not seem to extend further.

A few yards further south-west, on the lower level (*i.e.* on the level below that on which the other line of such stones ends), there is a large accumulation of vitrified stones.

A shaft, about 3 feet deep, with an opening of about 2 feet square, runs into the bank. The stones of this shaft have been extensively vitrified on the sides and on the lower side of the top. The bank itself appears to consist largely of broken stones.

There are two or three somewhat similar shafts close together, with large stones, perhaps shaped, forming lintels. One of these lintels was wedged up with two pieces of stone between it and an upright, but one piece of stone (vitrified) was taken out. There is no conclusive evidence of building, and even the shafts might conceivably be formed by the accidental fall of stones rolled from above.

A hole leading into the first of these shafts from above, about 3 feet back from the face, was easily opened by levering out stones with the crowbar. All the stones in these shafts were fired, some brick-red for, say, half an inch in from the surface, and some porous throughout. On the steep slope towards the sea, down towards a cleft in the rocks, considerable masses of agglomerated vitrified stones lay, some partly and some wholly covered by the turf, and all easily moved by the crowbar.

It does not seem possible to describe this as a fort. The area is small and the site seems unsuitable for defence, although the ridge is not easy of access from either landward or seaward side.

The fired stones do not seem to occur as if in the line of an encircling rampart.

If it is not a fort site, the alternatives seem to be that it may be the site of a bloomery or of a beacon, but I have failed to arrive at any conclusion on the problem.

A bloomery is a primitive furnace for melting ore, and on this subject I have referred particularly to "Notes on the Ancient Iron Industry of Scotland," by Dr W. Ivison Macadam (*Proceedings*, vol. xxi. (1886-7), p. 89), and "A Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Skipness," by Captain Angus Graham (*Proceedings*, vol. liii. (1918-9), pp. 112-3). Dr Macadam divided the slag heaps, widely distributed throughout Scotland, into four classes, according to the nature of their sites. This site does not readily fall into any one of these classes. Captain Graham catalogued and described briefly a number of bloomery sites in Skipness, but his observations upon these do not enable me to solve the present problem. All the evidence gleaned by me for or against this being a bloomery site is that, while no iron slag was found among the debris, the appearance of ingoing shafts on the lower level, with the considerable quantity of vitrified stones on the downward slope towards the sea, suggests that some process of manufacture had been conducted here.

I may add that Mr Macgregor of the Scottish Geographical Survey, who has seen the remains of many bloomeries in different parts of Scotland, after hearing what I could tell him of the facts, seemed disposed to think that it might prove to be a bloomery site. At Furnace, a mile and a quarter distant, there are the extensive remains of well-known old ironworks.

As to the other alternative of a beacon site, there seems to be no conclusive evidence that extensive vitrification of stones was caused by the action of beacons, and Pennymore Point does not appeal to me as a position that would have been selected for a beacon covering an area of the size here indicated.

I have to thank Mr Fergusson, the tenant of the farm of Pennymore in succession to his father, for having directed me to the vitrified stones on the Point in response to an inquiry as to whether he had seen on his ground such stones as I described to him.

IV.

A ROMAN BRONZE PATERA FROM BERWICKSHIRE, WITH NOTES ON
SIMILAR FINDS IN SCOTLAND. BY R. C. BOSANQUET, F.S.A.

By the kindness of Mr Graham Callander, I am permitted to give some account of a Roman patera of bronze, which came to the National Museum in 1920, along with other antiquities formerly in the collection of Lady John Scott (1810-1900), by the gift of Miss Alice Helen Warrender. It bore a label, believed to be in Lady John's handwriting, which was copied into the Museum register: "found in 1882 while a drain was being dug near the house at Whitehill, Westruther, Berwickshire."

The farm-house called Whitehill lies some 500 yards north of Westruther village, within two miles of Spottiswoode, the home of Lady John's childhood and also of her later years; for after the death of her mother, Mrs Spottiswoode, in 1870, she returned to it as tenant for life.

What may be a reference to this discovery—if it be a reference, it seems to be inaccurate—occurs in the *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club Transactions*, vol. xviii, (1901-1902), p. 115, in a description of Westruther parish by Mr Andrew Thompson, F.S.A. Scot.: "of antiquarian interest are the antlers of deer found at Whiteburn, and the bronze urn and Roman camp-kettle in Jordon-law Moss, where 10 feet down the large oaks of prehistoric times give a wholly hard-wood bed." Now the only other bronze vessel in Lady John Scott's collection is a small pear-shaped jar of bronze, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, "found in 1881 in Legerwood Churchyard." Mr Thompson was at one time schoolmaster at Westruther, and his paper shows local knowledge. It seems possible, however, that he was not well informed as to the contents of Lady John Scott's Museum, and that he had in mind the Legerwood bronze urn and the Whitehill patera, finds which were in no way connected. Jordon-law Moss is nearly a mile from Whitehill, and extends almost to the grounds of Spottiswoode House. On the other hand, he may refer to a different find, otherwise unrecorded.

Mr Thompson's phrase about "the large oaks of prehistoric times" deep down in the moss, recalls a passage in which Sir Walter Scott discusses such finds of Roman bronze vessels as made within his knowledge near Roman roads in the Lowlands. We may think that he had in mind a fine patera which hangs, unfortunately without record of its origin, in the hall at Abbotsford. "Camp-kettles of bronze of various

sizes are found on the lines of these roads, particularly where marshes have been drained for marl. It may in general be remarked that in Scotland the decay of a natural forest is the generation of a bog, which accounts for so many antiquities being found in draining. Sacrificial vessels are also frequently discovered, particularly those with three feet, a handle and a spout, which greatly resemble an old fashioned coffee-pot without its lid"¹—but these, as we now know, are mediæval.

Just such a deposit as Sir Walter Scott mentions came to light in 1890 in a great fen called Prestwick Carr,² a few miles north of the Northumbrian Wall—twelve bronze cooking utensils, large and small, including seven of the same saucepan shape as the patera from Whitehill. One of them has much in common with it and will be referred to again.

The export of Roman bronze vessels into northern lands was discussed by the late Heinrich Willers in two important books which materially advanced our knowledge.³ The present paper deals only with pateræ of saucepan form.

Typologically the oldest example in the Scottish museum is a fragmentary small pan (F.R.A. 1196) found at Newstead, with base $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and handle $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The base is almost flat, exhibiting only one circle in very low relief, as compared with the elaborate armature of later times.

Next come two exceptionally large vessels bearing the stamp of a Campanian maker, P. Cippius Polybius. One, found beside a crannog in Dowalton Loch, Wigtownshire, is probably the most perfectly preserved vessel of the kind in any collection. Its diameter is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, its full length $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bronze head and loop fixed under the rim on the side opposite to the handle may have been added after it reached this country. The still larger specimen, found near Barochan, Renfrewshire, is not in such good condition, nor was it originally so well finished. It is 9 inches in diameter, $17\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. Roughly contemporary with these was a patera found at Friar's Carse, Dumfriesshire, in 1790, and known only by description, bearing the stamp of L. Ansius Epaphroditus. These two makers worked in the neighbourhood of Capua in South Italy between A.D. 60 and 90 or 100. Their date is fixed by the fact that saucepans and other vessels made by them are found at Pompeii and Herculaneum.

¹ *Essay on Border Antiquities in Miscellaneous Prose Works* (1834), vol. vii. p. 24.

² *Northumberland County History*, vol. xii. (1926), pp. 41–50.

³ See in particular his *Neue Untersuchungen über die Römische Bronzeindustrie von Capua und von Niedergermannien*, Hannover, 1907, which contains fuller lists of the makers' stamps than had previously been brought together. My own material, collected before and since, supplements his in important respects.

An analysis of the find-spots suggests that the wares of both firms were shipped, probably from the neighbouring port of Puteoli, (1) to the head of the Adriatic—they occurred together in a large find at Siscia on the main road from Aquileia to the lower Danube: (2) to the North Sea, whence traders conveyed them (*a*) to the garrisons on the Rhine—both stamps were found in the legionary camp at Neuss: and (*b*) to the Baltic—two pans of Polybius and one of Epaphroditus were associated in a Danish grave. They were trade-goods which the barbarians valued and for which no doubt they paid a big price. The pans of Cippius Polybius found in a Wigtownshire lake-dwelling, and of Ansius Epaphroditus from Friar's Carse in Dumfries, show that a similar trade was done with the natives of North Britain

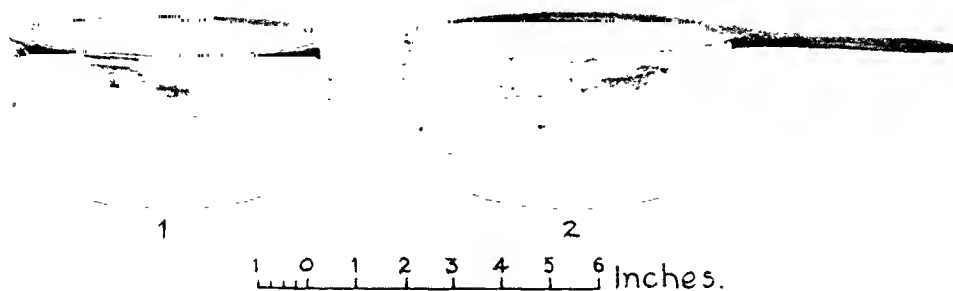


Fig. 1. Patere from Blackburn Mill and Whitehill.

The patera before us (fig. 1, No. 2), from Berwickshire, is an interesting example of a late type of provincial rather than Italian manufacture. The almost hemispherical body and spreading foot have been claimed as an invention of the Gaulish bronze foundries.¹ But I prefer to describe this piece as provincial rather than Gaulish, for the clumsy modelling, especially of the handle, betrays unskilful imitation. It may have been made elsewhere than in Gaul, perhaps on the Rhine or even in Britain.

It is well preserved, except for a break in the bowl on the side farther from the handle, and is covered with a smooth, very dark brown-black patina. "The handle has been broken off and mended after its discovery," says the register.

A narrow fillet below the rim bears a neatly engraved pattern of arcades, or rather gables, with little circles interposed between the

¹ Willers, *Neue Untersuchungen*, p. 80.

points. The pattern is familiar, since it occurs in the same position on one of the Lamberton Moor pateræ, and on the largest of the five from Stittenham, now at Castle Howard.¹

On the handle is a triangular group of punch-marks arranged thus:

3 semicircles
2 "
1 circle with central point.

Let us consider first the characteristic spreading foot.

The need for such strengthening is proved by actual examples such as a patera in the Prestwick Carr find. At the angle where the wall meets the base the metal had worn thin and cracked. This was repaired with a strip of sheet bronze bent over the angle and secured by three rows of twelve fine rivets—a neat piece of tinker's work. There is a similar patch among the fragments from Ruberslaw in the Hawick Museum.

The evolution of the base-rim, a new protective device, can be traced



Fig. 2. Patera from Longfough, Crichton, with view of top of Handle. (1.)

from small beginnings early in the second century. We have a thickening of the wall, designed to protect the most vulnerable part of the vessel, in the patera from Crichton on Dere Street (fig. 2).² And we have it fully developed in a silver patera found at Backworth in Northumberland with brooches and coins, the latest said to be of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 139.

It is a commonplace that the founders, who cast and afterwards chased these bronze vessels, copied prototypes in silver. One of the most famous, certainly the most ornate, of bronze vessels found in Britain, the patera signed by Boduogenus, found in a fen near Ely and preserved in the British Museum, is clearly inspired by silversmith's work.³ The elaborate handle is a rich but incoherent medley of classical motives, combined by the riotous fancy of a Celtic craftsman. Marine motives appear at the two ends, but on the central portion, in keeping with

¹ *Proceedings*, xxxix. p. 370; *Archæologia*, xli. (1868), plate xv. p. 325.

² In the National Museum, Edinburgh, *Proceedings*, v. (1865), plate v. p. 188.

³ *Archæologia*, xxviii. (1840), plate xxv. p. 436.

tradition, the design is a tangle of vine-branches, expressing the same meaning as the Thyrsus discussed below (p. 251). The bowl has the same spreading foot and shoulder pattern as the example from Whitehill.

Now the Backworth hoard was buried about the middle of the second century, and the silver patera which I mentioned as related in shape to the Gaulish type of bronze saucepan was made for dedication in a temple of the Mother Goddesses, probably on the English Wall and not before the reign of Hadrian. We may, I think, take it that this new shape made its appearance between 120 and 150.

I know of only one other example of the form found in Scotland. It was found in the same county near Blackburn Mill on the Water of Eye along with a great hoard of iron tools, evidently the stock-in-trade of a farmer, now preserved in the National Museum.¹ It is often referred to as the "Cockburnspath find," but the name is misleading for Cockburnspath is miles away in a different valley. The patera from Blackburn Mill, shown in fig. 1, No. 1, beside the one from Whitehill, has lost its handle, which has broken away at the very edge of the bowl. This happened not infrequently to pateræ of the new Gaulish shape, owing to the great weight of the solid spreading foot. A vessel in the Prestwick Carr hoard of the same shape as ours has had its handle broken in just the same way, and has been supplied with a make-shift handle attached by three bronze straps.

The two specimens just cited have a fillet on the shoulder with a pattern less carefully engraved than that of the Whitehill specimen. Indeed on the one from Blackburn Mill the pattern is reduced to a succession of vertical strokes. I have noted only one parallel for this simplification of the pattern; it is a vessel of the same shape, bearing a dedication to the God Alisanu, by one Paullinus, found at Gisé-sur-Ouche, Côte d'Or, and now in the Museum at St Germain near Paris. The gables and tiny circles have disappeared. The specimen before us has the ornament in a less degraded form. The arcaded fillet came into fashion about the beginning of the second century. This must be the approximate date of the Stittenham hoard, which contained two pateræ by the Campanian maker, Cipius Polybius, and three which bear no maker's name. The ornament appears on the largest of the latter, a deep pan with low foot-rim. It is found also on a series of rather shallow pans with low foot-rim, which seem to be the predecessors of the Gaulish shape. There was one such in the Prestwick Carr hoard (No. 14): the units of the pattern are widely spaced, and there is a beading of dots above. Another patera at St Germain, found at the confluence of the rivers Saône and Doubs, exhibits a rich leaf pattern

¹ *Proceedings*, i. (1855), p. 42; xix. (1885), p. 312.

on the fillet.¹ What I have called the gable pattern or arcading is a simplified version of a Greek leaf frieze, such as appears on the beautiful Campanian ewer from Newstead.

We have discussed the links furnished by the shape of the body and the fillet pattern; there remains the ornament on the handle, a triangular group of five punched semicircles and one circle.

Carelessly composed compass patterns, ovolos, and groups of circles are common on pateræ of the middle and later part of the century. Gaulish makers took over from their Italian predecessors the custom of engraving on the handles of specially well-finished pateræ the figure of a Thyrsus, or wand of Bacchus. This attribute of the wine god, familiar in the Greco-Roman art, was a stick tipped at either end with a fir-cone and twined with tendrils of ivy. I have suggested else-



Fig. 3. Handle of Patera from Lamberton Moor.

where that this ornament served to distinguish pans which were to be used for serving hot water at table from those made for ordinary cooking. One of three saucepans found at Ruberslaw in Roxburghshire, and one of four found on Lamberton Moor in Berwickshire (fig. 3), are distinguished in this way.² The classical custom of mixing wine with hot water needs no exposition here.

While the earlier Gaulish copies of the Thyrsus are faithful enough, it soon assumed other forms in the hands of designers who had no idea what it represented, and re-arranged its elements at their will. Thus on two Gaulish pateræ in the Copenhagen Museum we find an ornament composed of an ovolo bordering the expansion, detached circles large and small, an ellipse in the place occupied by the fir-cone, and triangular groups of three small rings. One of these is certainly Gaulish work for it bears the stamp of Nigellio, a maker whose nationality is indicated by

¹ It bears the curved stamp of its maker, Celsinus, *C.I.L.*, xiii. 3, p. 693, No. 16.

² Both finds were published in these *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. (1904-05), Ruberslaw by Mr A. O. Curle, Lamberton by Dr Joseph Anderson.

the finding of two of his pans in France.¹ On other examples we find the ovolo and triangular groups, sometimes at both ends of the handles, but generally massed next the expansion. The next step is to increase the number of circles forming the triangle to six, as on the handle before us, or to ten as on a handle bearing the name *Silvanus* at Wiesbaden, while a maker named *Talio*, whose signed works are to be seen at Berlin and Vienna, used triangular groups composed of six or seven rows.

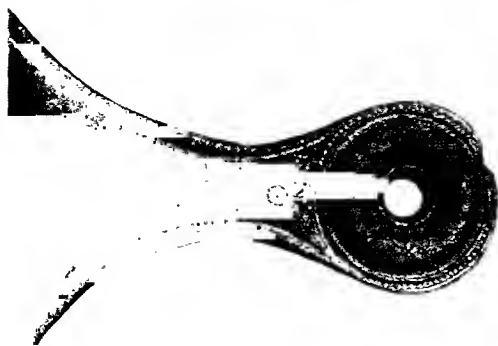


Fig. 4. Handle of Patera from Whitehill.

is unknown. The surface is much worn and the ornament difficult to detect. The curved maker's stamp, characteristic of the second century, begins with a "C" and appears to end as usual with F (*ecit*). The late Dr Haverfield thought that he read CIPPO for CIP(i)PO(lybi),² but careful scrutiny does not support the reading. The *Cipii* and their contemporaries in the first century used a straight stamp, and there is no instance of *Cipi* being abbreviated to *Cip*.

We have discussed the form of the pan and the ornament on its shoulder and handle. It remains to support suggestions already made as to its mid-second century date by quoting some cases of similar vessels found with dated objects.

There is only one class of objects in use in the Roman Empire that invariably bear a date—the bronze *diplomata*, called *constitutiones* in the corpus of Latin Inscriptions, certificates of citizenship issued to time-expired soldiers. We must remember that such a document was of value not only to the veteran but to his descendants, and might be preserved for many years.

A perfectly preserved pair of these tablets were found in 1867 at

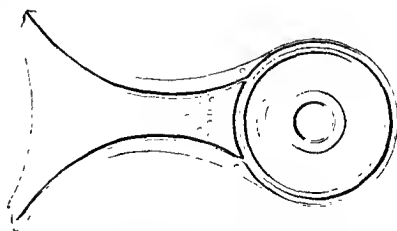


Fig. 5. Handle of Patera found in East Lothian. (?)

¹ This handle is illustrated in *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, II, i. p. 35, fig. 57.

² *Arch. Journ.*, I, p. 305; *Eph. Epigr.*, ix, (1913), p. 660, No. 1312 b.

Weissenburg in Bavaria, a fort slightly behind the Raetian Limes, in the remains of a burned house of the civil settlement outside the fort proper. The find was made in preparing a site for a railway station, but it was followed up by an archaeological excavation. Among the objects that came to light were two bronze pateræ, one of the Gaulish form under consideration, bearing on its shoulder a more elaborate form of the arcading, with groups of three dots in the blank spaces. Once more the handle is missing. The coins found, twenty-nine in number, were mostly of Trajan, Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, the latest being one of Julia Mæsa and two of Alexander Severus.¹

The diploma had been issued in A.D. 107 to a soldier of a cavalry regiment (*Ala I Hispanorum Auriana*) which succeeded an infantry cohort (*Cohors IX Batavorum*) at Weissenburg in or after the reign of Hadrian. The only dated inscription left by this *Ala* is of the year 153.

A second instance of a veteran's diptych associated with a bronze patera comes from Aszar near Kis Bér (south of Komorn and due west of Buda-Pest) in Pannonia. The deposit consisted of a bronze patera bearing the maker's name *Caratusu(s)*, a pair of smaller pans, a large fibula of local "Pannonian" pattern, and a quantity of silver ornaments. They were found in 1884, and sold with the Egger collection at Sotheby's in 1891. Where they now are I do not know.

This veteran's certificate is dated 148. The patera found with it has a plain straight-sided body.

The handle is decorated with three triangular groups of circular punch-marks, such as appear on the Whitehill handle and also on the one from East Lothian; one group is in the corresponding position adjoining the expansion, the other two are placed at either end of the curved maker's stamp.²

A third example of association, this time with coins, is a find made in 1857 at Rykenbach in Canton Schwyz, north-east of the Lake of Lucerne. There had been hidden beside a big stone two pateræ, a silver penannular brooch and bracelet, a blue glass bead, and eighty silver coins, ranging from Otho to Septimius Severus. There were three coins of Severus, and twenty-one of Antoninus Pius. This hoard passed into a private collection. The published account shows that one patera was of our Gaulish form, with a decorated fillet on the shoulder, and a curved maker's stamp, ACA.³

Typologically the Cockburnspath pan with its blunter foot and simplified shoulder pattern seems later than that from Whitehill. The

¹ *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, lief. xxvi, p. 38.

² *Archæol. Etszito*, 2 s. v. (1885), pp. 24 ff.

³ *Mitteilungen der antiq. Ges.*, Zurich, xv, plate iv, 10. cf. p. 80.

East Lothian handle with its curved maker's stamp and triangular group of punched circles represents the same later stage—for on the Whitehill handle the semicircles are derived from the traditional ovolo bordering the expansion-disc, used by Nigellio and others. We may, I think, conclude that these represent the type of saucepan that was being imported into Roman Scotland in the Antonine period. After the withdrawal of the Roman garrisons such importation seems to have ceased.

It is noteworthy that these three examples of the mid or late second century patera all come from the eastern Lowlands, whereas imported bronzes of the first century are more abundant on the west. This is consistent with the scarcity of Roman trade-goods in Ireland. The Roman fleet had opened up and surveyed the coasts of Ireland and Scotland in the days of Agricola and his successors, whose observations are recorded in the Geography of Ptolemy. But evidence of intercourse with Ireland or the south-western Lowlands during the second century is almost wholly lacking. One reason for the withdrawal early in the reign of Commodus may have been the difficulty of maintaining communication with the Clyde through narrow seas that were controlled by unfriendly tribes alike on the Scottish and the Irish side. The chain of Roman garrisons which lined the coast of Cumberland and Westmorland show that even south of the English Wall it was necessary to secure the left flank against attack from the sea. It would have been impossible to spare troops enough to maintain a similar screen of forts on the left flank of the advanced Antonine front.

I have to thank Mr Graham Callander and his assistant, Mr A. J. H. Edwards, for the photographs and line-drawings which they have kindly provided to illustrate this paper.

MONDAY, 14th May 1928.

PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE. M.D., F.R.S.,
VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

WILLIAM BONNAR, 51 Braid Avenue.
MISS ETHEL R. BOOTH, 39 St Bernard's Crescent.
MRS FLORA CAMERON, Ardsheal, Kentallen, Argyll.
JAMES M. COGHILL, 7 Downfield Place.
THOMAS WILLIAM HOARE, Viewbank, Kessock, Ross-shire.
JOHN LIGHTBODY, Solicitor, 46 Westport, Lanark.
CHARLES PATTERSON, F.R.S.E., 8 Dudley Grove, Trinity, Lecturer,
University of Edinburgh.
BRAMLEY NORMAN RADCLIFFE, 211 Mottram Road, Stalybridge, Cheshire.
REV. HERBERT A. WHITELAW, Moss Street Manse, Elgin.

There was exhibited by Mr John Readman, Earlstoun, a Stone Axe-hammer (fig. 1) found in 1911 at Mossburnford, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. The object is in a fine state of preservation and measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness opposite the perforation, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the butt; from the cutting edge, which is 2 inches in width, it contracts with a regular curve on the top and bottom to a depth of $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, swelling out again behind the perforation to a depth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and then contracting to $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch at the butt. The hole, which is beautifully drilled and measures 1 inch in diameter, is placed equidistant from both ends.

The butt half of a somewhat similar Axe-hammer was found at Fairnington, Roxburgh; it was smaller in size and not so relatively deep.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By H.M. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

Symbol Stone of Schist, bearing on one face two incised symbols, the so-called spectacle ornament and Z-shaped rod with foliated ends above, and the crescent symbol with divergent rods with foliated ends below. Found under the high-water mark at Fiscavaig, Loch Bracadale, Skye. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxi. p. 241.)

(2) By VICTOR J. CUMMING, F.S.A.Scot.

Toddy-ladle and eleven Silver Spoons, bearing Tain. Elgin, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, and Edinburgh hall-marks.

(3) By Mrs T. S. SMITH, 6 South Clerk Street.

Cam-stane Coggie of Wood, with a single handle projecting upwards at one side, measuring 7 inches square at the mouth and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in

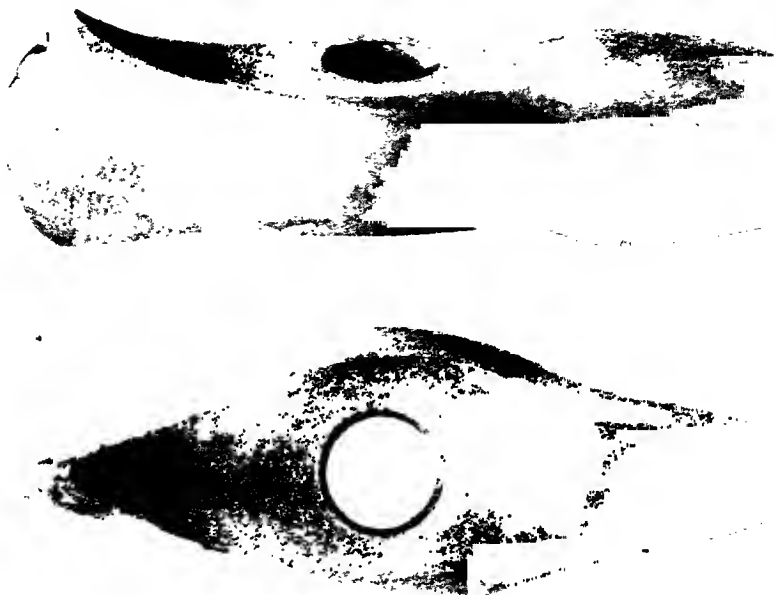


Fig. 1. Stone Axe-hammer from Mossburnford, Roxburghshire. (4.)

height, for holding cam-stane or pipeclay for hearths, stairs, and doorsteps.

(4) By THOMAS YULE, W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Leith Town Council Baton of Ebony and Silver, measuring $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter; at each end is a silver capsule, one bearing the royal monogram V.R., crowned, and the other the arms of Leith—a two-masted galley with Virgin and Child seated therein: round the centre is a silver band with the inscription LEITH TOWN COUNCIL, TOWN CLERK.

(5) By Mrs WAUCHOPE of Niddrie Marischal.

Flag of the Weavers of Yetholm, made of rose-coloured silk and measuring 5 feet 10 inches in width and 5 feet 2 inches in height. Painted on both sides are the following designs:—At the top a crown and the royal monogram G.R. III, with a wheat sheaf and motto INDUSTRIA DETAT below. In each of the four corners is a Scottish thistle. On the main body of the flag, on a blue shield with two leopards as supporters, is a gold chevron with a thistle on the angle, between three leopards' heads, each with a shuttle in its mouth. Above the shield is a helmet with a leopard's head and shuttle as above as the crest. Below, on a blue ribbon, in letters of gold, is the inscription: 17 · MENS · DAYS · ARE · SWIFTER · THEN · A · VEAVERS · SHUTTLE · 79.

(6) By Lieut.-General Sir AYLMER HUNTER-WESTON, K.C.B. D.S.O., R.E., M.P., of Hunterston.

Jet Bead of discoidal shape, measuring $\frac{2}{3}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, found with a cinerary urn at Fences Farm, Hunterston, West Kilbride. (See subsequent paper by A. J. H. Edwards, F.S.A.Scot.)

(7) By F. C. B. CADELL, F.S.A.Scot.

Child's Knitted Cap and a Kerchief which belonged to an ancestress of the donor, and a Table Cloth, a Side-table Cover, and a Table Napkin of linen which belonged to William Cadell of Tranent, great-grandfather of donor.

(8) By JOHN R. FORTUNE, Corresponding Member.

Butt-end of a Stone Axe, measuring $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches in breadth, calcined Flint Scraper, and a Flint Flake, slightly worked, from Airhouse, Channelkirk, Berwickshire.

(9) By JOHN READMAN, Earlston.

Seventeen Pigny Flint Implements (Tardenoisian), found on Craigsfordmains, Earlston, Berwickshire. Eleven are pointed tools, the first six with oblique dressed ends, and six small needle-like tools, some with battered backs.

(10) By J. JEFFREY WADDELL, I.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Cast of Fragment of Retable of Stone from Paisley Abbey. (See previous communication by James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot.)

It was announced that the following objects had been purchased for the Museum:—

Whaler's Harpoon and Lance. The iron head of the harpoon, which has a barb on one side only and is socketed, measures $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the total length, with the wooden handle, being 4 feet 8 inches; attached to the shank of the iron head, and also to the top of the wooden shaft, is a loop of rope. The head of the lance, which has a leaf-shaped blade, long stem, and socket, measures 2 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, while the shaft, which has part of the butt-end sawn off, measures 2 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the total length now being 5 feet 7 inches. From Sound, Weisdale, Shetland.

Stone Axe of Porphyry, measuring 10 inches in length, 3 inches in breadth, and $\frac{1\frac{5}{16}}$ inch in thickness, found at a depth of 6 feet in a peat moss east of Sefster, by Bixter, Sandsting, Shetland.

Axe of Mottled Grey Flint, measuring $4\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness. Flaked all over, it is ground only at the cutting edge. Slightly behind the centre, where the haft had been fixed, it is highly polished in one or two places, possibly by the friction of the handle. Found in 1914 near the gravel bed of a peat bank, about 10 feet below the surface, at Tong, Lewis.

Beggar's Badge: a round Communion Token of Lead, with the letter T on the obverse and the date 1800 on the reverse, pierced at two places for suspension, and used as a beggar's badge.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By RICHARD QUICK, F.S.A.Scot.

Bulletin of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bournemouth. Vol. vii. No. 1.

(2) By ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Everyday Life in Anglo-Saxon, Viking, and Norman Times. By Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. London, 1926.

(3) By L. MILNER BUTTERWORTH, F.S.A.Scot.

Characteristics of Stained Glass. By Walter Butterworth, M.A. Manchester, 1928. Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, vol. xliii.

(4) By THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

The Museum and its Contents: a Short Guide. 1928.

(5) By Rev. DONALD MACKINNON, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Annals of a Skye Parish (Portree).

(6) By W. PERCIVAL WESTELL, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Roman and Pre-Roman Antiquities in Letchworth Museum.

(7) By J. SEYMOUR LINDSAY, 24 Stotsnest Road, Coulsden, Surrey,
the Author.
Iron and Brass Implements of the English House. Plymouth, 1927.

(8) By Professor W. J. WATSON, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.
St Columba—Aberdeen University Review. March 1928. Vol. xv.
No. 44.

(9) By JOHN RICHARDSON, W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Certificate in favour of Murdoch McDonald, who had come forward
as a substitute in the Army of Reserve for Alexander Goodsir, Clerk to
the British Linen Company, dated 9th August 1803.

Receipt for One Guinea paid by Alexander Goodsir to J. Renney for
his trouble in procuring the above substitute, dated 9th August 1803.

It was announced that the following purchases had been made
for the Library:—

A Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical and kindred
Clubs and Societies. 1908-1927. With a Subject Index. By Cyril
Matheson, M.A. Aberdeen, 1928.

Reallexikon. Vol. xi.

The following communications were read:

I.

CINERARY URNS FROM HUNTERSTON AND SEAMILL, WEST KILBRIDE, Ayrshire: AND A SHORT CIST AT PHANTASSIE, EAST LOTHIAN. BY ARTHUR J. H. EDWARDS, F.S.A.Scot., ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

The urn about to be described was found on Fence's Farm, on the estate of Hunterston, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, about 150 yards north-west of the steading, or nearly 650 yards west-south-west of Hunterston House. The discovery was made by a ploughman, Andrew Hyslop, when ploughing there in December of last year. The discoverer informed Mr George Young, Sanitary Engineer, who happened to be passing, that he had ploughed over something that was hollow and resembled an old chimney-pot. A little later Mr Young returned, and, with some assistance, the object—a cinerary urn of clay—which was embedded in hard sand at a little distance from the surface, was carefully lifted and placed on the ground, prior to being removed to Hunterston House for safe custody. The urn, which contained some earth mixed with charcoal and incinerated human bones, had been placed mouth downwards in the sand with perhaps a few stones under it. A few days after the discovery I was able, through the courtesy of Lieut.-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.E., M.P., of Hunterston, to examine the spot, and I found in the cavity caused by the removal of the urn a few stones of no great size, which appeared to have been burnt. The hole was only 2 feet in depth, so that the base of the urn, which is now wanting, must have been very close to the surface.

The urn (fig. 1), which is made of a brownish-yellow clay, measures 14 inches in height as it now stands, wanting the base. In external diameter across the mouth it measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at its widest part $13\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It is encircled by two raised mouldings or cordons, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, one being 4 inches and the other $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches below the rim. The space between the brim and the upper moulding is decorated by impressions of a loosely made cord of three or more strands, crossed obliquely so as to form a lozenge design. This design is irregular, and the photograph of the urn shows that portion where it is most complete. Above and close to the edge of the brim there can be seen at intervals a transverse marginal line impressed in the same manner as the other decoration. The lip, which is plain but slightly

concave, measures $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth and dips downwards towards the inside. The vessel resembles two of the five urns found at Seamill, West Kilbride, which were described and figured by Mr J. Graham Callander in last year's *Proceedings*, vol. lxi. p. 249, figs. 8 and 9. The similarity to the urn shown in fig. 9 is more marked, however, this urn being also of the type which has raised mouldings or cordons. Among some of the sand and gravel thrown out of the hole when the urn was being excavated was found a single discoidal bead of lignite or shale. It



Fig. 1. Cinerary Urn (base wanting) from Fence's Farm, West Kilbride.

measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, with a central perforation for the purpose of stringing. It is similar to two beads of the same material found in the exploration of a burial cairn at Balnabraid, Kintyre,¹ and to others preserved in the Museum, from Brownhead, Arran, and Farrochie, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.²

One of the other urns from the find made at Seamill in 1830³ had been reported as having been handed over to Mr Robert Hunter of Hunterston shortly after its discovery, so on my visit to Hunterston

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. liv. p. 181.

² *Ibid.*, vol. l. p. 238. Lists from other localities are also published here.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. lxi. p. 247.

I made inquiries about it, and was gratified to find that it was still carefully preserved in the strong room there. This urn¹ was found when excavating foundations for one of the gate-posts of the house known as "The Fort," built and owned by Mrs Kenneth, at the south end of Seamill, on rising ground east of the present main coast road. It is a particularly fine example of the cinerary type and is in an almost perfect state of preservation (fig. 2). It is made of a reddish-brown clay, with an overhanging rim and constricted neck immediately below. It measures $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches in height, 7 inches in external diameter



Fig. 2. Cinerary Urn from Seamill, West Kilbride.

at the mouth, $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches at the widest part of the bulge, and $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches across the base. The top of the lip is bevelled downwards towards the inside. The overhanging rim is decorated with impressed vertical lines set in pairs between double transverse marginal lines, and the concave neck by a lattice pattern of double lines margined below by a pair of similar lines. The impressions on both rim and neck have been made by two separate cords, perhaps about 3 inches in length, one of which has been twisted from right to left, and the other from left to right. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston has most kindly presented both urns to the National Museum, and the cordial thanks of the Society are due to him for this gift.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxi, p. 250, fig. 10.

CIST AT EAST LINTON.

In December of last year, when excavations were being made at Phantassie, East Linton, East Lothian, in connection with the drainage system for some new cottages, the workmen accidentally uncovered a stone grave. The cist, which lay east and west, was about 3 feet below the surface of the ground, not many feet distant from the inside of the dyke which encloses the garden on the high ground above the south side of the Lynn Pool on the Tyne. It measured 3 feet 2 inches in length, 2 feet in width, and 1 foot 6 inches in depth. The sides and ends were composed of single slabs set on edge, and the cover-stone, which was made of stone similar to that obtained from Traprain Law, had a smaller slab on the top at the west end, as if to help to seal more effectually the interstice between cover and end slab. The cist was filled with a fine dust among which were a number of bones of what must have been an inhumed burial. A portion of the lower jaw was found, and from examination it would appear to have belonged to a young person of about eleven years of age, as two of the teeth of the secondary dentition were not fully erupted. I am indebted to Mr W. H. Laing, contractor, for information as to the exact position of the slabs, etc.

II.

CIST BURIALS IN HOLM, ORKNEY. BY HUGH MARWICK.

D.LITT., F.S.A. SCOT.

On the 7th of July 1927 a very curious, if not unique, type of burial cist was brought to light on the farm of Backakeldy in Holm, Orkney. The farmer, Mr Isbister, was engaged in "scuffling" a field of potatoes when his scuffer encountered a stone. In the removal of that stone, others came into view, and ultimately the top of the cist itself was exposed. With highly commendable foresight, Mr Isbister and his brother, who had been assisting him, decided to leave the contents of the cist untouched until a careful examination could be made and photographs taken of the remains. A message was sent to Kirkwall, and a day or so later Mr T. S. Peace and the writer, along with Mr Kent, photographer, went out to make a record of whatever was to be seen.

The structure consists of two cists placed side by side—a larger and a smaller—the former carefully planned and executed, the latter being rude and primitive in comparison (fig. 1). The larger is formed by

flagstones in the usual way, but the covering arrangements are such as to make it one of the most interesting so far discovered.



Fig. 1. Cists in Holm, Orkney.

The orientation is almost due north and south. The west side of the cist is 3 feet 6 inches long, the east a few inches shorter. The width is approximately 1 foot 9 inches and the depth about 2 feet 1 inch. The east side-slab projected beyond the ends—5 inches at the north end and 1 foot 5 inches at the south end. The total length of this slab was about 5 feet 2 inches. The west side of the cist was formed by two long flags, placed edge to edge one above the other, the upper being rather over a foot in depth and projecting 7 or 8 inches beyond each end of the cist. These flagstones were rather under 2 inches in average thickness. The lid-stone was 5 feet long and of breadth just sufficient to cover the cist.

So far nothing unusual has been described: the real interest of this cist is to be found in what follows (fig. 2). Above the lid-stone two long flags were placed longitudinally, to lean against each other like the

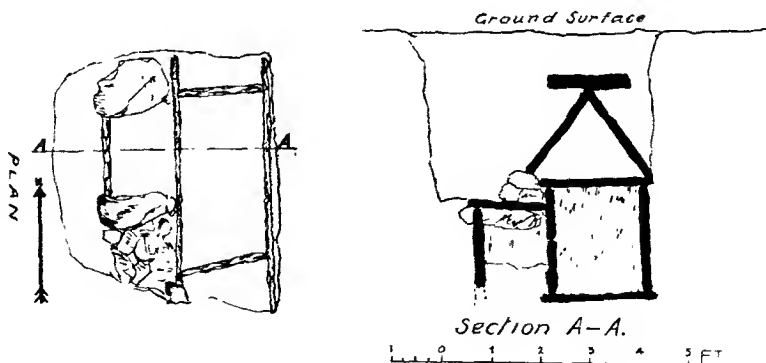


Fig. 2. Plan and Section of Cists in Holm, Orkney.

roof of a house. The east roof-stone was about 4 feet 8 inches long and almost 2 feet broad by 2½ inches thick: the west one was about 4 feet

6 inches long by 2 feet 1 inch broad and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. On the side edge of the former were two rounded excisions—one, 18 inches from the north end of the stone, was practically a semicircle of about 3 inches diameter: the other, a foot farther south, was smaller. Then, finally, lying horizontally on the ridge formed by these two "roof-stones," was another slab about 3 feet 8 inches long by 1 foot 9 inches broad by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

These "roof-stones," unfortunately, had been removed before I reached the spot, and I was unable to discover whether the east "roof-stone" rested on the edge of the cist-lid, or on the clay outside. The west "roof-stone" certainly did not rest on the lid itself, but was propped up by boulders, so that a space of 4 or 5 inches existed between the "lid-stone" and the "eaves," so to speak, of the "roof-stone." Mr Isbister was certain about that, for he put in his hand through this gap and felt about to see if anything were lying on the lid. A couple of very rude stone implements were actually found there.

The bottom of the cist seemed to be formed of a single slab, and the edges of the cist all round and along the top also, under the lid, were cemented with fine "sea-clay," as it is called in Holm—a kind found on the beach thereabout. Actual thumb-marks were still visible to show how the clay had been packed in. Curiously, the "ridge" also, where the roof-stones met, was cemented in the same fashion.

On the west side of this larger cist was a smaller, shallower, and much ruder type of cist. Its length was only about half that of the other, the northern half of the west side-slab of the larger being the east side of the smaller cist. There was no bottom slab in the smaller at all—merely virgin clay; and its other side and ends were formed of rough water-worn blocks of stone, taken apparently from the shore near at hand. Its length from north to south was approximately 20 inches, its width 16 inches, and depth probably slightly over a foot, but, as soil had fallen in, it was difficult to find the exact depth. The top of this cist was nearly on a level with the top of the larger, and it was covered by an irregularly shaped slab of stone. The lid-stones of these two cists were roughly 3 feet below the surface of the field.

In the larger cist a skeleton was found in rather poor preservation, and in the south-west corner lay a heap of calcined bones as well. The unburnt body had been buried on its right side, with head to the north and with flexed knees, the foot bones being found in the south-east corner. The calcined bones partly covered these foot and leg bones of the skeleton. The skull was in a very bad state of decay.

In the smaller cist a skull and complete lower jaw were discovered, and a number of other bones and teeth placed together apparently in

a heap anyhow. Earth had run in also, tending still more to obscure the original disposition of the remains. The bones have been carefully packed and sent to Edinburgh for expert inspection and report, and it is pleasing to be able to state that the cists are being covered over again and left *in situ* without further demolition.

REPORT ON THE BONES. By Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE,
M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.Scot.

CIST No. I.

This cist contained the bones of two individuals, but in the one case they had been deposited after the body was burned, while in the other there had been no previous cremation.

The burnt bones represent only a small part of the whole skeleton. The fragments of the shafts of certain of the long bones are rather larger than is usual, and the incineration is less complete than is commonly the case. A feature which I have not personally met with before is the presence of portions of slag adhering closely to the bones. These vary in size from minute nodules to larger irregular masses, many lobulated, reaching one or two centimetres in diameter. They have all a light greenish-grey colour, and one mass which has a broken surface shows cells like those of a honeycomb, the walls of which are formed of the grey-green material and have a glassy lustre.

Professor Henderson has kindly examined this material, and informs me that the glassy incrustation is a sort of slag resulting from the action of sand or clayey matter on the bones at a high temperature.

Of the long bones, only one, the left radius, has an extremity entire. There is no indication of an epiphyseal line, so that the individual must have been over seventeen years of age. Nothing in the character of the long bones justifies a statement regarding the sex of the individual.

The skull is represented by a number of fragments which indicate that the skull walls were relatively thin. The greater part of the left side of the lower jaw is preserved in two portions. The teeth have been lost, but the tooth sockets indicate that the dentition was complete and the wisdom teeth fully erupted. The proportions of the jaw, although there is no certainty in the matter, suggest that the individual may have been a woman.

The unburned bones do not represent an entire skeleton, but some points of general interest emerge from a study of the bones preserved.

The vertebral column is represented by only two broken vertebræ; there are a few broken ribs; and the limb girdles are so imperfect

that they yield no data. Unfortunately the hip bones, from which the sex may with greatest certainty be determined, are very much broken, and there is no fragment of the parts which show sex characters. Of the long bones, the humerus, the radius, the thigh bone, and the fibula of the right side, and the left shin bone are practically intact. The rest of the bones lack at least half of the length of their shafts. The ossification of the skeleton is complete, and the individual must have been over twenty-five years of age at the time of death.

The dimensions of the entire bones are as follows:—

Right humerus—maximum length	. . .	31.0 cm.
Right radius	„ . . .	24.8 „
Right femur	„ . . .	41.4 „
Left tibia—length less spine .	. . .	35.0 „

The platymeric index of the femur is 69.6, and the platynemic index of the right tibia 80.3. This index could not be determined with accuracy on the left tibia owing to an injury of the shaft at the upper end.

The relative proportions of the bones are indicated by the following indices. The radio-humeral index at 80 is high, indicating a long forearm. The tibio-femoral index is also high, being 84.5. The intermembral index ($H + R \div F + T$) works out at 73, and this figure indicates proportionately long arms. While there is said to be no appreciable difference between this index in the male and female, the high tibio-femoral and radio-humeral indices would support a conclusion founded on other more distinctive characters that the individual was a man. The long bones are short and not very robust, but the muscular markings are fairly prominent and may have been the bones of a short, not very muscular male. The stature of the individual on this assumption was about 5 feet 3 inches (1.600 m.).

The skull is too imperfect to permit of any measurements, being reduced to a few fragments of the vault. The bones are fairly thick. The largest part preserved includes the temporal, the parietal, and a small part of the occipital bone. The mastoid process is strong and prominent, suggesting that the person may have been a man. The ramus and part of the body of the right side of the lower jaw is preserved. The ramus, so far as one can judge from a fragment, appears to be inclined unusually obliquely, and is low and narrow below the processes. All three molars are *in situ* and show a considerable but not excessive wearing of the crowns. The jaw when entire cannot have been robust, and the determination of the sex is doubtful. It may have belonged to a person advanced in life.

CIST No. II.

This cist contained the skeleton of a young person. All the bones of the trunk and of the upper extremities, except for a few fragments, are absent. The leg bones are better preserved. None of the epiphyses had united at the time of death, so the age cannot have exceeded sixteen years.

The skull and lower jaw are better preserved than the rest of the skeleton, but the face bones are all gone. The jaw is complete save for the processes, which are decayed away to the level of the sigmoid notch. It is a robust jaw for a young person, yet the teeth are crowded in front and the canines have not had enough room. The left canine overlaps the lateral incisor, and the right had been delayed in eruption, perhaps from this cause: the milk tooth is still in place and the permanent tooth within its alveolus. The wisdom teeth have not erupted. The teeth show no attrition of the crowns. The evidence of the dentition indicates that the child was at least thirteen years old.

The main measurements of the skull are:—

Length	.	.	.	.	175 mm.
Breadth	.	.	.	.	137 ..
Height	.	.	.	.	129 ..

III.

NOTES ON THE LANDS AND MANOR HOUSE OF GORGIE, EDINBURGH.

By JOHN SMITH, F.S.A.Scot.

THE OWNERS.

Gorgie, a western suburb of Edinburgh, is now incorporated with and forms one of the wards of the city. For long a purely agricultural district, it owes its origin to a stream or burn which meandered through its lands. This stream, which bore the name of Gorgie Burn, had its rise a little to the south, at the ponds at the base of Craiglockhart Hill. Advantage was taken of its waters to drive a corn-mill which was erected on its banks, thus forming the nucleus of the little hamlet that arose to accommodate the miller and his servants. The lands of Gorgie and its mill are closely interwoven with one another, but the mill was of the greater importance, as for centuries the tenants and owners were designated as being, not of Gorgie lands, but always of Gorgie mylne.

The lands of Gorgie were acquired in 1236 by Sir William Livingstone, who was of a family closely connected with Renfrew. It continued in their possession for over three centuries after, as a sasine of the lands of Gorgie was granted to William Livingstone in 1467, and another to Margrate Levingstoun in 1513. This lady evidently had the right of disposal of the lands, as, although married to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, she consented to a charter being given to her husband's cousin, James Hamilton of Schawfield, of the half lands and half mill of Gorgie, to be held blench of the granter, and dated at Hamilton 16th February 1527-8, sasine being given at the manor and mill on 3rd February 1528-9. In the beginning of the next year this James Hamilton of Schawfield died, and thereafter the superiority of these half lands and half mill appears to have been quietly annexed by Thomas Otterburn of Reidhall, a property that was near Gorgie to the south-west. Up to this date no mention of the name or names of the tenants of the mill and lands is to be found, and the impression is formed that Thomas Otterburn ignored the claims of the Hamiltons of Schawfield with the letting of them. However, the matter was not forgotten by the heirs of James Hamilton, and, as will be seen further on, resulted in a rude awakening to the Otterburn family.

This was brought about by a matter which arose nearly fifty years after by an alteration in the ownership of the teinds. As is well known, King David I., when he founded the Abbey of Holyrood House in 1128, endowed it with a number of church lands, one of these being the Church of St Cuthbert's. As Gorgie was in the parish of St Cuthbert's the teinds formed a part of the endowment and, as such, had been paid to the abbey direct. In the year 1558 notice was given to those concerned that a change was to be made regarding the teinds, it being intimated in a grant by Robert (Stewart), commendator of the abbey, in favour of Mr David Makgill, advocate. This grant gave to him for his lifetime in yearly pension the teind sheaves of the lands of Gorgie and Mill, with 20s. payable from the said mill, for his services as procurator for the abbey. It was signed by the commendator and other officials of the abbey and is dated 9th December 1558.

Here we have a sidelight on the means taken to carry on the affairs of the abbey so near the Reformation, and it is strange that so shrewd a lawyer as Mr David Makgill accepted it, as the confiscation and repudiation of a large number of these pre-Reformation dues arose shortly afterwards; but his faith in the transaction was rewarded by the tenants of Gorgie mill and lands paying their teind dues as usual. He afterwards, with a far-seeing acumen, found means to convert this life pension into a tack or lease for nineteen years, and on the 6th

November 1575 he assigned and transferred this lease to Thomas Otterburn of Reidhall. It does not transpire what Mr David Makgill received for this assignation, but it is clear that it did not turn out as well as Thomas Otterburn expected. Seven years after, on the 8th March 1582, a charter was granted by this same Thomas in terms of a contract of sale granting and alienating to Archibald Napier of Edinbillie, and his wife and son, an annual rent of 120 merks to be uplifted from the lands of Gorgie with the mill. This was a heavy burden on these lands and was probably entered into as a means of providing for his son, and he accordingly resigned into the king's hands the lands of Auldhaime in the county of East Lothian and the lands of Gorgie and Mill, in favour of the said Thomas Otterburn, younger, and his future wife Marion Cockburn, in a deed dated at Edinburgh 28th January 1593-4. For a number of years after, Sir Thomas Otterburn and his young bride would enjoy the family estates, as he apparently had complete control over them, but he received a shock when a demand was made upon him regarding the rights of the Hamilton family in the half lands and half mill of Gorgie.

For nearly three-quarters of a century nothing is to be found concerning this family's right to these half lands, and it is just possible that Sir Thomas had not heard of it either, but a notarial instrument soon made him aware that the right was not forgotten. Evidence that it came as a surprise to Sir Thomas is best afforded by the demands which, the instrument narrates, were presented personally by James Hamilton, servitor to Sir Claud Hamilton of Schawfield, knight, acting as procurator for Sir Robert Hamilton. It included a precept from the Royal Chancery of Edinburgh, dated 21st May 1605, directed to Sir Thomas Otterburn at Reidhall, requiring him to give sasine to Sir Robert Hamilton of Easter Greenlees, as heir of the late James Hamilton of Schawfield, his great-grandfather, last vest and seised in the said half lands and mill of Sir Thomas, as superior, to whom also a precept of sasine was handed, with a request that he would sign and seal as directed. Sir Thomas point-blank refused, his reply being "that he knew na uthir vassillis of the said lands bot his father and himselfe." Thus ended the interview, and the procurator for the Hamiltons, who was present, then ordered instruments to be taken by the hands of Mr John Paip, notary public, which was done at Reidhall on 21st May 1605.

The matter did not rest, for the Hamiltons were determined to have justice, as it will be observed that on the one hand they apparently affirmed that he was considered superior, yet they hint that this could be challenged. They accordingly took steps to maintain their right, so

in less than two months after they served on Sir Thomas an extract retour of service, which was made before the sheriff-depute of Renfrew and twenty-five jurors, who declared that Sir Robert Hamilton of Easter Greenlees was heir of his great-grandfather on his mother's side, etc. This could not be ignored, and so an instrument of sasine was granted and recorded in the particular register for Edinburgh on the 20th March and in that for Renfrew 17th April 1606. It comes as a surprise that on the 13th August 1609 the Hamilton family resigned all that they had obtained back again into the hands of the Otterburns as superiors. Whether it was by the expense of this litigation, or the Napiers calling up their bond over the Gorgie lands and mill, is unknown, but at this date, in terms of a contract between them and James Duncan, who was clothier to the Queen, they disposed of the Gorgie lands to him, which included manor place, mill and mill lands, and the teinds also. This is the last mention of the Otterburns' connection with the Gorgie property, as they, like a large number of these pre-Reformation landed families in Scotland, at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, practically disappeared, and their lands passed to a different class of proprietors.

James Duncan, the new proprietor of the Gorgie lands, is designated as being of Ratho, a village a few miles west from Gorgie. His property or residence there was named Majoribanks, of which no traces are now to be found. Beyond this, and the fact that he was one of the clothiers in attendance on Anne, Queen of King James I., little else can be gleaned. The conveyance of the property to him is principally set forth in a charter, which is still preserved. The seal attached to it is in good preservation, showing Parted per chevron, the base guttée, a chevron between three otters heads coupéd, on a chief a crescent in sinister. Legend S. D. Thome Ottirbyrn de Reidhall, and dated 18th and 24th November 1609. (It is interesting to note that this deed was shown at the Heraldic Exhibition held at Edinburgh in 1891.)

In 1620 James Duncan infested his son, also named James, in the lands, and he for over twenty years after was the recognised laird. During the whole period of the two Duncans' ownership the relations between them and their tenants appear to have been of a harmonious description. In 1656 there came into prominence the family who were at that date the tenants, and who succeeded shortly afterwards in making themselves the owners. The Brouns of Gorgie Mylne, each called John, occupied these lands for four generations, two of them as tenants and two of them as owners.

The first John Broun was a member of the Brouns of Hartrie, near Biggar, a family which had been settled there from about the end of

the fourteenth century. At the beginning of the sixteenth century two females of that line, Marion and Catherine, married the Otterburn that was slain at Flodden and James Foulis of Colinton. Whether these two ladies were John Broun's aunts or sisters is unknown—it is really immaterial now—but this relationship, near or far, must have been a strong factor in his obtaining the tenancy of the lands of Gorgie. It is believed that he obtained the lands about 1578 through the influence of his family connection. Be this as it may, little can be gleaned about him, but his marriage to Janet Watson, daughter of the family of Saughton, which then was of some importance in the locality, indicates that he was socially considered a suitable match for one of their members. He died at Gorgy Mylne in 1592, being succeeded in the tenancy by his son and heir, also named John.

This, the second, John must have been a very young man when he succeeded to his father's tenancy of the mill and lands. He soon made for himself a name that was more than of local importance. This is brought out in a petition to the Privy Council, which is as follows:—

"The common ford at Saughtonhall being so 'washin away' that last winter sundry persons perished in the water as the next passage to it (viz.) the New Brig on the Water of Leith being very far decayed in the 'Pends and Puttis thereof,' a petition has been presented to the Council by persons dwelling be-west of Edinburgh praying commission to be given to Johnne Broun in Gorgiemill, who is a 'werrie honest, famous and ansuerable man,' to build a bridge at Saughtonhall of four bows (arches), all the pillars to be of massive stone work, and the pend, 'becaus convenientlie it can not be maid of stane,' to be of timber in a sufficient manner, and also to repair the said New Brig."

The Privy Council on 26th November 1605 granted commission subscribed by the Earl of Montross, Commissioner to my Lord of Halirudhous, and the Lord Advocate and Collector, to visit the said ford and bridge, and to report at the next Council meeting what dues will suffice for completing the said work. A copy of the petition, indorsed Halirudhous 15th August 1605, bears the words "Fiat ut petitur" (Let the petition be granted) and is subscribed as above.

Commission was granted to John Broun to 'big' a bridge at Saughtonhall in January 1606, and along with the dues which he was authorised to collect from those who used the fords for nine years after, he received subscriptions from Mr John Watson, portioner of Saughtonhall, 1000 merks, Mr James Watson, portioner of Saughton, 500 merks, and other sums from six other subscribers was given to him that within three years hereof he shall finish a sure bridge for man and horse on the Water of Leith, a little below Dalzell's mill, and shall sufficiently

repair the New Brig, employing the whole sum allowed to be collected by him upon the said bridges. This gives an idea of what he took on hand, and that it was a slow and uphill contract is seen by the disputes that arose with some of the other proprietors, especially the Forresters of Corstorphine, but he kept at the project until it was successfully accomplished, when he forwarded to the Lords of the Privy Council the following Petition. "At the request of the Barons and gentlemen of West Lothian, petitioner undertook to build a bridge at Saughtonhall. Having found caution, he begun the work and succeeded in finishing the bridge, he craved the approbation and allowances of his proceedings, and the Lords accordingly ordered Sir Archibald Naper of Marchinstoun one of the Council and other justices of the peace to visit the work. They reported in his favour, the Lords find that the petitioner has fulfilled the contract, and they exoner him and his cautioners from the foresaid caution."

This is dated November 1617, and it will be noticed that the contract took nearly twelve years to execute, but it is clear that this delay was due to the period allowed for drawing the dues during the bridge-building, which was put at nine years; if it had been finished before that time these dues would have been lost, as it was stipulated that these were to be spent exclusively on the bridge. This edifice lasted till recent years, having been swept away by floods which occurred during the middle nineties of last century. A light iron bridge was erected in its place. During the period of his bridge-building, an event arose that seems to indicate that he contemplated leaving the district. The grandiose scheme of King James VI. for the colonisation of Ulster in 1609 appears to have been taken seriously, not only by John Broun, but also by the two Watsons, his near neighbours. He applied as an undertaker, or shareholder, in the Plantations of Ulster for 2000 acres, this being the largest amount of land that could be acquired by one individual. His security for fulfilment of his application was granted by Harie Aikman of Brumhous (a near relative), to the amount of £400 sterling, quite a large sum then.

Doubtless when he and the Watsons learned the conditions binding on them after obtaining the grant they thought better of the bargain, and disposed of their right to those who were prepared to carry out the terms. As a public-spirited individual his services after this were in great request and were not confined to his own locality. Space does not allow me to give these in detail, but to his own holding he devoted both labour and money in improving and enlarging. He rented additional land, and built another mill and thirteen new houses for his workers. All this meant prosperity, and it is safe to say that to him

the fortune and wealth of his heirs were entirely due. It is just possible that for a number of years before his death he retired from active life, for it can be observed from a deed that his son and heir, the third John Broun, had the management of his affairs. At his death in 1653 his age is not stated, but as his father died sixty years before, the presumption is that he would be nearly eighty years of age when he died. This son, the third John, who had married Margaret Tennent long before his father's death, and as joint tenant succeeded to a prosperous concern, then took full responsibility. To him we are indebted for a complete description of the extent of the lands and buildings after his father's death. This was brought about by his having a transumpt made of the lease which had been drawn up on 10th August 1643. This document, by neglect and ill keeping, became so frail that it could not be used. He, on the 29th February 1656, petitioned the "Commissioners for administration of justice to the people of Scotland," craving that this torn tack or lease may be transumed by their clerk. In the opening preamble of this petition he records, that his father had been sett the lands of Gorgie and Mill by James Duncan of Ratho all the days of his said father's lifetime and two nineteen years thereafter. As his father was now dead and he sole tenant, for the reasons stated, and to make sure of his position, he petitions for this new copy. His request was granted and in due time the transumpt was handed to him. The terms of the lease are too long for insertion here, interesting though they are, but a sentence may be quoted that goes a long way to show the cordial relations between laird and tenant in those days. It commences, "That it is agreed between James Duncan of Ratho on the one part, and John Broun younger on the other part, that as John Broun and his father have been," kyndlie tenants and possessors of the lands and mill to the granter and his father "ther many yeares bygane," the said James, being unwilling to remove them, leases to the said John Broun lands and buildings as described, etc. The said John Broun binds himself and his heirs to pay to the said James Duncan 400 merks Scots yearly from Martinmas next, with 20 geese and 20 capons yearly, with 20s. for damme mail with "ane yeir old fed swyne at Pasch, it being ane libbed gelt outwith ane yeir auld." (It may be noted that this lease which records all the boundaries of the lands was always referred to in later dispositions.)

We now reach the period when the Bronns, instead of being tenants, became the owners of the Gorgie lands. What brought about the sale of them is unknown, but it is evident that events occurred that led to negotiations being entered into for their acquisition by the Brouns. It is almost certain that the transumpt was the means taken to

remove uncertainty as to boundaries, etc. During these negotiations James Duncan died, and his widow Isobel Foulis married a Major William Murray as her second husband. She, with consent of her trustees and her husband, granted a disposition, dated 29th April 1656, resigning the lands of Gorgie Mill, manor house, etc. to and in favour of the said John Broun. Two years after (1658) this John Broun died, being succeeded by his son, the fourth bearing the same name. No more can be gleaned until a charter under the Great Seal by King Charles II. was granted on 14th June 1673, which completed the transference of the property. This was what the fourth John Broun became possessed of, and in him the fortunes of the family reached their highest point. All the accumulated industry and wealth of his three ancestors fell to him, and that it amounted to a goodly sum is made manifest by his purchase of the lands and barony of Braid, which had come into the market through the death of Sir William Dick of Braid. This purchase was ratified by the Scots Parliament in 1681, and he then took his position as a landed proprietor of the county. He resided at the Manor House of Braid, and although he never aspired to municipal honours in the city of Edinburgh, his position enabled him to be nominated for several years as Commissioner of Supply for the County. He died in 1684 and was succeeded by his son, who was named Andrew and, as the Instrument of Sasine informs us, was found heir of his father the late John Broun of Gorgiemilne on 22nd July 1685. He in turn was followed by his son, also named Andrew, who died unmarried, and by his death the family of the Brouns of Gorgie Myln became extinct. Before his death he conveyed the estates to his cousin, also named Andrew, whose heirs remained the owners until Thomas Broun of Braid disposed of nearly all the Braid property to Gordon of Cluny in 1772, and which is still in the possession of the Cluny family.

As it is outwith the purposes of these notes to follow the history of the Braid property, we now return to the Gorgie lands which was the homeland of the Brouns. The grandson of the fourth John, named Andrew, who died unmarried and whose death was the means of a change in the ownership of all the properties, had been infefted in them all on the 14th February 1694, but either he or his father, for some unknown reason (the exact details have not been recorded), bonded the entire Gorgie property to James M'Lurg, merchant and Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, for an annual rent of £160 Scots, corresponding to a principal of 4000 merks, the bond being recorded on 7th August 1693. Sir James M'Lurg of Vogrie, the bondholder, was a wealthy merchant in Edinburgh and a large shareholder in the ill-fated Darien Scheme. Its failure did not do him much harm, as the costly memorial

erected in the Greyfriars Churchyard records that after his death in 1717 he left large legacies to his friends and 22,000 merks for pious uses. No information is available as to the redemption of this bond by the Brouns, and it appears to have been taken over from Sir James McLurg by Sir Alexander Brand, the proprietor of the lands of Easter Dalry, which nearly adjoined the lands of Gorgie. (Brandfield Street, a short street entering from Grove Street, still perpetuates this man's connection with the locality.) The result of this gave Sir Alexander control over a wide extent of land, which practically joined his own, and being near to the city was improving every year. His ownership of these was ended by his having to relinquish them all in payment of a debt. He sold them to Mr George Lind, merchant, Edinburgh, on the 5th December 1709, at the instance of George Mackenzie in Stanley, upon a decret of transference for the following sums of three thousand, nine hundred, and ninety-seven pounds, six shillings, and fivepence sterling (£3997, 6s. 5d. sterling), acknowledged due by the said seller, the granter. This is the last mention of the Brouns' name in connection with the Gorgie lands which they had continuously occupied for one hundred and twenty-seven years. George Lind entered into possession, and on the 22nd June 1711, by an instrument of sasine, he infefted his wife, Jean Montgomery, in the lands of Gorgie, mills, manor house, etc., to be held in liferent in contentation of an annuity of 600 merks under their marriage contract dated 10th October 1694. Information about this George Lind is exceedingly meagre, but his name occurs as a shareholder in the Darien Scheme for two sums of £200 each. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, who died in 1756 and was followed by his son James, who was entered heir of provision special in the lands of Gorgie 22nd June 1764. Dr James Lind sold the manor house, the mill, and some land, to be held of himself for a nominal feu-duty, to Mr James Reid of Eastertyre at Whitsunday 1778. Mr Reid is stated to be the occupier of the manor house. Biggars & Co. were tenants of the mill, and a George Brown tenant of some land included in the sale.

Mr James Reid was succeeded by his four daughters. They sold in 1787 to Major George Hay and Mr Wm. Campbell, as partners of the firm of James Reid & Co., linen printers, Gorgie, and these partners sold the subjects to Mr James Williamson, merchant, Leith, in 1792. Williamson and his firm of Sinclair & Williamson, merchants, Leith, having been sequestered, the trustee sold the subjects to Robert Cox of Bells Mills at Whitsunday 1799, although the disposition, which was taken in favour of Mr Cox and his mother, Mrs Marion Forrester or Cox, was not granted until 23rd August 1806.

The remainder of the Gorgie lands and the superiority of those sold

to Mr James Reid were sold by Dr Lind to Mr Adam Keir, baker, Edinburgh, at the same time as the sale of the manor house, etc., to Mr James Reid, and after passing through a number of hands were acquired by the late Mr Robert Cox, M.P., about forty years ago.

The Cox's name has now been associated with the lands and manor house of Gorgie for over one hundred years, and many will remember Mr John Cox, who did so much for the promotion of healthy amusements for the citizens of Edinburgh, and also Mr Robert Cox, M.P., who died in France on 2nd June 1899.

Although it has not been found possible to associate any great or heroic deed with these different proprietors in the past, yet it must be remembered that the Brouns and the Coxs, each in their day, contributed largely as employers of labour to the prosperity and well-being of their workërs closely clustered around their own private dwellings. They must be classed as public benefactors, for through their individual efforts and enterprise the numerous residents in the quiet hamlet of Gorgie were for centuries enabled to obtain a constant reward for their services. That these services were valued by their employers is best seen by the kindly endeavours made by them for their welfare and comfort. We have the Brouns about the middle of the seventeenth century erecting thirteen new houses for their workers, followed by the Coxs in the nineteenth, who, on the same site, erected the picturesque range of buildings which to-day still remain as a living memento of their connection and interest in the district.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

To many it will come as a surprise to know that the original manor house of Gorgie is still occupied and in fair preservation. The Brouns from 1578 and all the succeeding owners up till nearly the close of the last century have resided in this house, covering a period of over three hundred years. The earliest mention of it being termed a manor house takes us back to 1527 when Sir James Hamilton of Finnart granted a charter of it to his cousin James Hamilton of Schawfield. I need scarcely add that Sir James was the King's Master Mason for Scotland, but whether he had any connection with the erection of the house is unknown.

At present the whole edifice shows more or less three different erections, all joined together and forming an extensive pile of buildings. The house originally was of an L shape, a favourite form of construction in those days, and as such was the residence of all the four John Brouns. During their occupation the principal entrance was on the west side of the L, as that faced the mill, and by the diversity in the

window openings, mark it as the old part of the house. No initials, dates, or lintels with pious inscriptions are to be found in this old part to identify the Brouns' long connection with the house. Fortunately, one of them, in an excess of loyalty to his king, ornamented the dining- or living-room with an elaborate plaster ceiling. This ceiling is divided into five circles, the centre of each containing some insignia connected with royalty, and from the fact that the house has all along been occupied by resident proprietors, the condition these ornaments are at present in show that they were valued and have come down to us through the care taken by these loyalist owners and their successors. The remarkable thing about the ornamental ceiling in this house is that in Stenhope Mills House, in the same locality, the Scottish Regalia and date appears, not on the ceiling, but affixed on the wall above a fireplace and with the same Latin inscription as in Gorgie House. Old Dalry House and Merchiston Castle, also in the district, have much the same ornaments on ceilings, but the fact that all these four are dated 1661 points to some strong inducement by these separate proprietors to thus give the Scottish Regalia such a prominent place in their private dwelling-houses.

The illustration (fig. 1) perhaps gives better than words what these insignia are like in Gorgie House, as they are the best preserved, and the thought arises, how did they come to be thus displayed here, seeing that those four mansions were all erected before 1661. There is no record of King Charles II. ever having visited or resided in them that year, and we must therefore look elsewhere to account for their presence, for it is certain they mean more than an ornament. The words of the Latin sentence contained in the label below the sword and sceptre supply the answer. A free translation of the words may be submitted as follows: "Our ancestors have given us those 108 kings unconquered." Here we have the genuine sentiments of those who were loyal and faithful to their Stuart king, as before 1660 they were debarred under the iron rule of Cromwell to express or show their sentiments for him. His ruthlessness to such opinions was made an object-lesson to all in their near neighbourhood by the almost total destruction of Reidhall Castle in 1650, which showed that he was not to be trifled with. Therefore the Restoration was to all these loyalists a real joy, and the lairds of Gorgie, Stenhope Mills, Merchiston Castle, and Dalry (probably a great many more) at once gave expression to their long pent feelings by decorating their residences with these arms and motto. There they remain to this day as tangible mementos of joy and thankfulness for the return to power of their beloved king and deliverance from the tyranny of the commonwealth government.

The house remained in its original L shape all the period of the Brouns' occupation, but after Mr George Lind obtained possession he effected an almost complete change on the building. He added a new part to the south-east by filling up the part forming the vacant portion of the L and thus making it an oblong house. He discontinued the western entrance doorway and formed a new one facing the south. In so doing he left a memorial marking this alteration, as over the new doorway he erected an ornamental entablature, or overdoor, which contained his own and his wife's monogram with the date 1710. This stone, which has been removed from its original position, is now

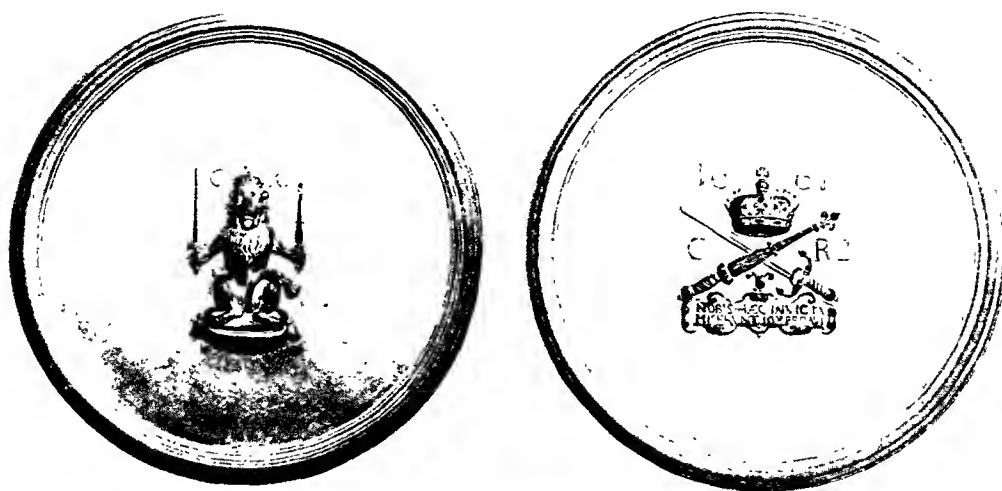


Fig. 1. Plaster Ceiling in Gorgie House.

to be seen built into the east side of one of the boundary walls and nearly indecipherable. It and the oil paintings which decorate the wood panelling of the king's room, which is believed was executed by him or some member of the family, are the only relics of his connection with the house.

In this condition it remained until the Cox family bought the property, and though they occupied the old enlarged house for a number of years after, they decided on making an alteration and addition which practically changed the appearance of the building. This, in the form of an imposing front, completely conceals all the old parts of the house, and they, at the same time, made it the principal entrance. The incorporation of this new east front is clearly seen on its south end, and it is needless to say that as it was built early in the

nineteenth century, at a period when the influence of the Adam style was still in evidence, the interior shows, more or less, his well-known design in its decorative details. Large and finely proportioned public rooms and an imposing hall and staircase blending in a most satisfactory manner with the older parts all emphatically denote that the owners would have nothing but the best.

Thus we have three houses made into one, and as such it has the unique distinction of having been continuously occupied by the several owners for over three hundred years. It is to the care of each of them through storm and sunshine that this fine old manor house is in such wonderful preservation. As we have tried to show, along with this continuity of occupancy the building still shows something tangible of some of these owners. Signs are not wanting that the time is fast approaching when its removal and demolition will take place. The ever-increasing demand by the city of Edinburgh for more houses is bound to call attention to the house and grounds. They are now offered on sale for this purpose, as the large extension of the new housing scheme at Saughton nearby marks Gorgie House as a most covetable position.

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